A MASONIC MANUAL,

COMPRISING

Decisions of the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge,

F. and A. M.

OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

FROM ITS FORMATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

INCLUDING ALSO:

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GRAND LODGE; THE GENERAL REGULATIONS; THE UNIFORM CODE OF BY-LAWS OF LODGES; THE FORM FOR THE INSTALLATION OF GRAND OFFICERS; THE INSTALLATION CEREMONY FOR LODGES; THE FORM FOR KEEPING RECORDS; THE FORM FOR CONDUCTING TRIALS; THE CEREMONY FOR LAYING CORNER STONES; THE CEREMONY FOR CONSTITUTING LODGES; THE CEREMONY FOR THE DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALLS; THE MONITORIAL WORK; AND THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

COMPILED FOR THE USE OF THE
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LODGES

BY

JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON,

PAST MASTER OF PACIFIC LODGE, NO. 136, PAST INSPECTOR OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH MASONIC DISTRICT, AND PAST GRAND LECTURER OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO:
1893.

02298

HS 445
C2 A5
Dept. acc. no. 428247

HS445
C4A51
1893

Copyright, 1893,
by
James Wright Anderson.

DEDICATED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

MY DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER,

THE

V.·. W.·. ALEXANDER GURDON ABELL,

FOR SO MANY YEARS

GRAND SECRETARY OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

PREFACE.

During a period of several years as Inspector of a Masonic District in California, and afterwards as Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge, my observation and experience led me to the conclusion that no one thing was more needed in this Jurisdiction than a concise yet comprehensive compilation of the various decisions that have been, from time to time, made by our Grand Masters and Grand Lodge. A few years ago I had the distinguished honor of being appointed Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence in this Jurisdiction. I very soon learned that, whatever I knew about the Ritual of the Fraternity, I was almost entirely unversed in the jurisprudence thereof, and was, in consequence, compelled to direct my earnest study to this important particular. I made comments for my own benefit. These I have compiled in more regular form, and, brief and imperfect as the result of my efforts may be, I now send them out as a well-meant, if not a valuable, offering in aid of those who desire to acquaint themselves more thoroughly with the principles and teachings of our noble Institution in this State.

It must be apparent to every one who will take the trouble to examine the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge, that the greater part of the labors of the Grand Master and of the Grand Lodge are incident to the imperfect knowledge of the principles of Masonic Jurisprudence, and of our excellent Constitution, which characterizes so many of the officers and members of our Lodges. If my efforts may be successful in even partially remedying this evil, I feel that I shall not have labored in vain.

It gives me great pleasure to express my appreciation of the generous aid rendered by one who had, by long years of faithful service, not only made himself a walking encyclopedia of Masonic knowledge, but had also contributed more to make the Grand Lodge of California what it now is than any other influence. To our lamented venerable Grand Secretary, Bro. ABELL, is ascribed the credit of having been the author or inspirer of the greater part of whatever is excellent in this compilation.

I have endeavored to exclude every decision that has not received the endorsement of the Grand Lodge. It is true that very many of these decisions have been embodied in our Constitution; but I thought proper to include them in this work, inasmuch as they greatly tend to a proper understanding of its principles, and show the manner in which it has been brought to its present state of perfection. To make the decisions of more practical avail, I have prepared a very elaborate index. To this I respectfully direct the attention of the brethren; for, by proper study thereof, the book will be made a valuable auxiliary. I have also prepared an index to the Constitution, in order to make it more readily available. I have included whatever is most needed in our Lodges, in the hope that this book may be the means of causing many to acquire a knowledge that otherwise they might not obtain.

In the spirit of brotherly love I send it forth, asking my brethren to receive it in the same spirit.

J. W. A.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Preface	5
Endorsement by Grand Lodge	8
Index to Constitution and By-Laws	9
Constitution of Grand Lodge	33
General Regulations	88
Uniform Code of By-Laws	94
Installation of Grand Officers	100
Installation of Subordinate Lodge Officers	123
Form for Keeping Records of Lodges	139
Form for Record of Trials	184
Form for Laying Corner Stones	198
Ceremony for Constituting Masonic Lodges	208
Ceremony for the Dedication of Masonic Halls	216
Monitorial Work	26
Funeral Service	52
Decisions of the Grand Lodge	65
INDEX TO DECISIONS OF GRAND LODGE	99

ENDORSEMENT BY THE GRAND LODGE.

The following is copied from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge at the Communication held in 1880:—

"Bro. EDMUND CLEMENT ATKINSON, from the committee of Past Grand Masters to which had been referred the compilation known as Anderson's Masonic Manual, presented the following report:—

To the M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of California:—

"Your committee, to whom was referred at our last Annual Communication the Masonic Manual compiled and published by Bro. JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON, report that they have carefully examined the work presented, and find it to be a most valuable book of reference. It is a complete compilation of the Masonic law of our jurisdiction, containing all the decisions of our Grand Lodge; the Constitution and General Regulations thereof; the Uniform Code of By-Laws for Lodges; the Services for Installation and Laying of Corner Stones; the Masonic Funeral Service of the Jurisdiction; a Monitor, containing the ritualistic work adopted for the jurisdiction; and Forms for Opening and Keeping Record-Books of Lodges, and Records of Trials, etc.

"This work evinces thorough and patient research, and careful and painstaking preparation. It is presented in a neat and tasteful form, and so arranged, subdivided, and indexed, as to give the Masonic student the desired information in a clear, concise, and practical manner. Your committee, therefore, recommend it to this Grand Lodge and the brethren of the jurisdiction as the best authority on the subjects therein contained.

"All which is respectfully submitted by

WILLIAM CALDWELL BELCHER,
NATHANIEL GREENE CURTIS,
EDMUND CLEMENT ATKINSON,
} *Committee.*

"Which report was concurred in and the recommendation accompanying it was adopted."

INDEX TO CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
ADDRESS—Of Grand Officers	1		2	33
ADVANCEMENT—Effects of objection to	3		6	51
Applicant for must be examined	3		7	55
Applicant for cannot have, except in his own Lodge, unless by consent	3		7	55
AFFILIATION—Applications for must be in writing	3		2	52
Applications for must be recommended by two members	3		2	52
Applications for must be referred to Committee	3		3	53
Application for cannot be withdrawn after reference	3		3	53
When no ballot shall be had on	3		3	53
Unanimous ballot necessary to elect	3		3	53
Application for must be accompanied with dimit	3		13	66
When dimit may not be required	3		13	56
Applicant for must prove himself	3	R	23	93
AMENDMENTS—Relative to	7	1	1	75
When to be presented	7	1	1	75
Must be referred to Jurisprudence Committee	7	1	1	75
When adopted at same Communication	7	1	2	75
When must lie over	7	1	3	75
Vote on must be had before election of officers	7	1	4	75
Regulation must not be in violation of	7	1	5	75
APPEAL—None from decisions of Master to the Lodge	4	2	3	60
May be had to Grand Master	4	2	3	60
Relative to additional evidence on	4	R	13	92
APPLICANT—Rejected, cannot re-apply for twelve months	3	3	4	54
For degrees, qualifications of	3	R	11	90
For affiliation must prove himself	3	R	23	95

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS—When and by whom appointed	1	5	2	36
When to be installed	1	5	2	36
Hold office at pleasure of Grand Master	1	5	2	36
Duties of	2	5	..	45
APPOINTMENTS—Of officers in Grand Lodge	1	5	2-3	36
Of Committees in Grand Lodge	1	7	1-3	37
Of officers in subordinate Lodges	4	1	4	59
APPROPRIATION—Of money cannot be made until reported on by Finance Com.	1	7	4	39
May be made by unanimous consent	1	7	4	39
ARMY AND NAVY—Relative to applicants who belong to	2	1	1	40
Relative to application of	3	3	2	52
When dispensation may be granted to receive and act on petition of	3	3	5	54
ARREARAGES—Payment of restores suspended members	3	3	11	55
Remission of restores suspended members	3	3	11	55
ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY—By whom appointed	2	4	4	45
Grand Secretary is responsible for acts of	2	4	4	45
May receive compensation	2	4	4	45
BALLOT—In case of tie, there is no casting vote	1	6	7	37
For degrees, when can be had	3	3	3	53
When none shall be had for degrees	3	3	3	53
When must be had for degrees	3	3	3	53
Unanimous necessary for degrees	3	3	3	53
When no discussion shall be allowed on	3	3	3	53
Dispensation to must be had by Lodge	3	3	4	54
Application for dispensation to requires a unanimous ballot	3	3	4	54
For dispensation must be had at a special meeting	3	3	4	54
Application for dispensation to receive petition of person belonging to army or navy requires unanimous	3	3	5	54
But one can be had for degrees	3	3	6	54

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
No member allowed to divulge his vote on	5	2	2	65
Cannot be requested or required to divulge his vote	5	2	2	65
Members must ballot on petitions	5	2	3	65
BOOKS—Certain must be provided	3	2	9	51
Secretary of Lodge must keep certain	4	5	2	62
Of By-Laws	4	5	2	62
Roll Book	4	5	2	62
Black Book	4	5	2	62
Register kept in Tyler's room	4	5	2	62
Account Books	4	5	3	63
BURIAL—Duellists not entitled to Masonic	3	3	14	56
BUSINESS—In Grand Lodge requires report on by committee	1	7	4	38
BY LAWS—Committee on in Grand Lodge	1	7	1	37
Copy of must be sent to Grand Secretary	3	2	5	51
When deemed valid	3	2	5	51
When amendments to be deemed valid	3	2	5	51
May be temporarily acted under	3	2	5	51
Secretary must keep book of	4	5	2	62
CANDIDATES—Degrees cannot be conferred on more than five at same meeting	3	3	9	55
Can receive but one degree at same meeting	3	3	9	55
Degrees can be conferred but on one at a time	3	3	9	55
CHARGES—May be preferred against the Grand Master	6	1	1	66
Trial of against Grand Master	6	1	2-7	66
Expenses of tribunal to be paid	6	1	7	67
May be preferred against Master	6	2	1	67
Trial of against Master	6	2	2-8	67
Relative to between Lodges	6	3	1-4	68
Relative to against Masons	6	4	1-10	69

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
CHARTER—Fee for	1	8	2	38
Grand Master may arrest, etc	2	1	1	40
When may be granted to Lodge	3	1	1	48
What necessary to obtain	3	1	3	49
May be suspended for violation of duty	3	2	12	52
May be forfeited for violation of duty	3	2	12	52
May be suspended or forfeited for violation of duty by Secretary	3	2	12	52
May be surrendered, how	3	4	2	57
When surrender of is final	3	4	2	57
May be forfeited, how	3	4	3	57
Effect of forfeiture or arrest of	3	4	5	58
Disposal of property on forfeiture of	3	4	5	58
CHARTERS—Committee on	1	7	1	37
CLOTHING—Masonic, when may be worn	3	3	10	55
When dispensation to wear must be had	3	3	10	55
COMMITTEES—Regular, in Grand Lodge	1	7	1	37
By whom appointed	1	7	1	37
Of how many composed	1	7	1	37
When to be appointed	1	7	1	37
Names of	1	7	1	37
When duties of cease	1	7	1	37
COMMITTEES—Special, in Grand Lodge	1	7	3	38
When and by whom appointed	1	7	3	38
COMMITTEES—Standing, in Grand Lodge	1	7	2	37
When and by whom appointed	1	7	2	37
Of how many composed	1	7	2	37
Names of	1	7	2	37
When duties of cease	1	7	2	37
COMMUNICATION—Masonic, with whom Lodge or Mason can hold	3	3	15	56

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
With Grand Lodge of Hamburg forbidden	G	R	2	88
With Grand Orient of France forbidden	G	R	13	91
COMMUNICATIONS—Of Grand Lodge	1	4	..	35
Annual, when and where held	1	4	1	35
Special, may be ordered by Grand Master	1	4	2	35
Special, when must be ordered by Grand Master	1	4	3	35
Order for special must designate what	1	4	4	35
To whom order must be issued	1	4	4	35
What business can be done at	1	4	4	35
Quorum necessary for business	1	4	5	35
No quorum necessary on occasions of ceremony	1	4	5	35
Who may be present at opening of	1	4	6	36
Lodges must provide for expenses of officers or representatives at	3	2	10	51
COMMUNICATIONS—Official—Of Grand Master must be read in the Lodges	3	2	8	51
CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES	3	2	11	51
Terminates membership	5	1	5	64
CONSTITUTION—Of Grand Lodge binding on Lodges and Masons	1	3	2	34
May be altered, amended, or repealed	1	3	2	34
CONTRIBUTIONS—From Lodges	1	8	1	38
Must be equal and uniform	1	8	1	38
Must be in proportion to membership	1	8	1	38
Must be in proportion to degrees conferred	1	8	1	38
Amount of for degrees	1	8	4	39
Amount of for each Master Mason	1	8	4	39
Grand Lodge may levy additional	1	8	4	39
CORRESPONDENCE—Committee on	1	7	2	37
CREDENTIALS—Committee on	1	7	1	37
DEACONS—Are appointed officers	4	1	4	59
When installed	4	1	4	59

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
Duties of	4	6	1	63
DEFINITIONS—Of terms	7	2	..	76
DEGREES—Contributions for each to Grand Lodge	1	8	4	39
Residence qualification for	3	3	2	52
Application for by rejected party	3	3	2	52
Application for must be recommended by two members	3	3	2	52
When application for may be balloted on	3	3	3	53
Applications for must be referred to committee	3	3	3	53
Applications for cannot be withdrawn after reference	3	3	3	53
When no ballot shall be had on applications for	3	3	3	53
When application for may be withdrawn	3	3	3	53
Fee for not less than $50	3	3	8	55
Cannot be conferred on more than five at one meeting	3	3	9	55
But one can be conferred on same person at one meeting	3	3	9	55
Can be conferred on but one candidate at a time	3	3	9	55
Must be conferred in accordance with ritual	4	2	2	60
DELEGATE—Lodge U. D. may send to Grand Lodge	3	3	20	57
DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—Address of	1	1	1	33
Duty of	2	2	1	42
DIMIT—Must accompany application for affiliation	3	3	13	56
Explanation of loss is satisfactory	3	3	13	56
DIPLOMA—Fee for	1	8	2	38
What necessary to obtain	1	8	2	38
When no fee is required for	1	8	2	38
Cannot issue until fee is paid	1	8	2	38
Grand Secretary must issue	2	4	1	43
DISPENSATION—To form new Lodge, fee for	1	8	2	38
For charter to perpetuate a Lodge, fee for	1	8	2	38
To ballot for candidate without reference	1	8	2	38

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
To receive petition for rejected candidate, fee for	1	8	2	38
To hold election of officers, fee for	1	8	2	38
To receive petition from party in army or navy	1	8	2	38
Cannot issue until fee for is paid	1	8	3	39
To form new Lodge, by whom granted	3	1	1	48
Steps necessary to obtain to form new Lodge	3	1	2	48
Can be continued but once	3	1	3	49
Cannot be granted to ballot on candidate without reference to a committee, except by unanimous vote of Lodge	3	3	4	54
Cannot be granted to receive petition from rejected candidate before twelve months, except by unanimous vote of the Lodge	3	3	4	54
Lodge under may send delegate to Grand Lodge	3	3	20	57
To elect officers must be applied for at a special meeting	4	1	2	59
Members must have notice of special meeting to vote on application for	4	1	2	59
Cannot be granted to form new Lodge with the name of a living person	G	R	17	92
When must be applied for to elect Master	G	R	27	93
DISSOLUTION—Of Lodge	1	8	5	39
Disposal of funds, debts, etc	1	8	5	39
How dissolved	3	4	1	57
Terminates membership	5	1	5	64
DUELS—Deprive of right of burial	3	3	14	56
DUES—Member cannot be expelled for non-payment of	3	3	11	55
When member shall be notified of arrears for	3	3	11	55
When member may be suspended for non-payment of	3	3	11	55
Payment of, after suspension, restores	3	3	11	55
May be remitted by Lodge	3	3	11	55
Lodge not entitled to representation unless annual are paid	3	3	17	56
Member may be suspended for non-payment of	5	2	5	65
Member suspended for non-payment of may be buried with Masonic honors	5	2	5	65

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
Certain Masons stricken from rolls for non-payment of, are suspended	G	R	6	89
ELECTION—Who may be present at in Grand Lodge	1	4	6	36
Relative to in Grand Lodge	1	5	..	36
What Grand Officers are elected	1	5	1	36
On what day elected	1	5	1	36
What vote necessary to elect	1	5	1	36
In subordinate Lodges	4	1	..	58
What officers are elected	4	1	1	58
When installed	4	1	1	58
When dispensation to elect is required	4	1	2	59
Is first business on day appointed	G	R	20	92
Penalty for failure to file certificate of	G	R	22	92
EVIDENCE—Must be in writing	6	4	5	70
EXPELLED—Member cannot be for non-payment of dues	3	3	11	55
Master of Lodge may be	4	2	5	60
Members may be, for what causes	5	2	6	65
Any Mason may be, for what causes	5	2	6	65
EXPENSES—Elective Grand Officers entitled to	2	6	1	47
Lodges shall provide for of Representatives to Grand Lodge	3	2	10	51
Appointed officers entitled to	G	R	9	90
Chairmen of standing committees entitled to	G	R	9	90
Lodge out of State cannot receive for representation	G	R	12	90
Of Inspector to be paid by Lodge	G	R	15	91
EXPULSION—Is highest penalty	7	2	..	76
Definition and effect of	7	2	..	76
FEES—In Grand Lodge	1	8	2	38
For degrees cannot be less than $50	3	3	8	55
Must accompany petition	3	3	8	55
Amount of when applicant has received any degree in another Lodge	3	3	8	55

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
FINANCE—Committee on in Grand Lodge	1	7	2	37
Appropriations must be referred to	1	7	4	38
FORMS—For various purposes	7	3	..	78
FUND—Reserve, relative to	G	R	3	88
Representative, relative to	G	R	7	89
FUNERALS—Relative to conducting	G	R	19	92
GRAND BIBLE BEARER—Duty of	2	5	6	46
GRAND CHAPLAIN—Duty of	2	5	1	45
GRAND DEACONS—Duty of	2	5	7	46
GRAND LODGE—Organization of	1	..	..	33
Title of	1	1	1	33
Seal of must be affixed to all instruments	1	1	2	33
Of whom composed	1	2	1	33
Qualification of officers and members of	1	2	1	33
Is the supreme Masonic power	1	3	1	34
Powers and authority of	1	3	1	34
Powers of, how limited	1	3	1	34
Legislative powers extend to what	1	3	2	34
Executive powers include what	1	3	3	34
Judicial powers of include what	1	3	4	35
Communications of	1	4	1-6	35
Election and appointment of officers of	1	5	1-3	36
Voting and representation in	1	6	1-7	36
Committees in and their duties	1	7	1-4	37
Revenues of and their sources	1	8	1-5	38
GRAND MARSHAL—Duties of	2	5	3	46
GRAND MASTER—Powers of	2	1	1	40
Address of	2	1	1	40
Duties of	2	1	2	41

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
Charges may be preferred against	6	1	1	66
Charges against, by whom preferred	6	1	1	66
Charges must be in writing	6	1	1	66
Charges must be presented to whom	6	1	1	66
Mode of procedure in trial of	6	1	2-7	66
What title applies to	7	2	..	76
GRAND OFFICERS—Names and titles of	1	2	1	33
Must be members of some Lodge	1	2	2	34
Which are elected, and when	1	5	1	36
Which are appointed, and when	1	5	2	36
Relative to vacancy in office of	1	5	3	36
Have one vote in the Grand Lodge	1	6	2	37
Powers and duties of elective	2	..	..	40
Elective entitled to expenses	2	6	1	47
Claims for must be reported on	2	6	1	47
Election is first business on day appointed	G	R	20	92
GRAND ORATOR—Duty of	2	5	2	46
GRAND ORGANIST—Duty of	2	5	10	47
GRAND PURSUIVANT—Duties of	2	5	9	46
GRAND SECRETARY—Duties of	2	4	1	43
Shall execute bond	2	4	2	45
Shall receive compensation	2	4	3	45
May appoint Assistant Grand Secretary	2	4	4	45
Is responsible for acts of Assistant	2	4	4	45
GRAND STANDARD BEARER—Duty of	2	5	4	46
GRAND STEWARDS—Duty of	2	5	8	46
GRAND SWORD BEARER—Duty of	2	5	8	46
GRAND TREASURER—Duty of	2	3	1	42
Shall execute bond	2	3	2	43

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
Shall receive compensation	2	3	3	43
To invest funds of Grand Lodge	G	R	3	88
GRAND TYLER—Duties of	2	5	11	47
Shall receive compensation	2	5	12	47
GRIEVANCES—Committee on	1	7	2	37
HONORS, MASONIC—None in case of duels	3	3	14	56
Suspended members may have, when	5	2	5	65
INSPECTOR—Appointment of	G	R	14	91
Must be resident of District	G	R	14	91
Duties of	G	R	14	91
Expenses of to be paid by Lodge	G	R	15	91
Master must have certificate from	G	R	16	91
Certificate must be filed with Grand Lecturer	G	R	16	91
By whom certificate can be issued	G	R	25	93
INSTALLATION—Of Grand Officers, when is to be had	1	5	1	36
Penalty for failure to file certificate of	G	R	22	92
JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—Duty of	2	2	2	42
JURISDICTION—Concurrent	3	2	6	51
Lodges having must notify the others of all applications for degrees or affiliation	3	2	6	51
What that of Grand Lodge includes	7	2	..	76
What that of Lodge includes	7	2	..	76
JURISPRUDENCE—Committee on	1	7	2	37
LECTURES—No Lodge shall receive from person not authorized to give	3	3	12	56
Master of Lodge must give in full	4	2	2	60
Made obligatory on Lodges	G	R	10	90
LODGES, SUBORDINATE—Grand Master may convene, etc	2	1	1	40
Organization of	3	..	..	48
By what authority formed	3	1	1	48

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
What steps are necessary in forming	3	1	2	48
What necessary in order to obtain charter	3	1	3	49
Of whom composed	3	1	4	49
Powers of	3	2	1	49
Can have but one stated meeting per month	3	2	2	50
May hold such other meetings as Master directs	3	2	2	50
Business that may be done at called meetings	3	2	2	50
All business to be done in Master's degree	3	2	2	50
Shall be represented in Grand Lodge	3	2	3	50
Representative must have credentials	3	2	3	50
Chartered Lodges must report by fifteenth of August	3	2	4	50
Lodges U. D. must report to first of October	3	2	4	50
Must accompany report with their dues	3	2	4	50
Must transmit copy of By-Laws to Grand Secretary	3	2	5	51
When By-Laws of shall be deemed valid	3	2	5	51
Having concurrent jurisdiction must notify other Lodges of applications for degrees or affiliation	3	2	6	51
Must provide seal when chartered	3	2	7	51
Must have official communication from Grand Master read at next stated meeting	3	2	8	51
Must provide the books required	3	2	9	51
Shall provide for payment of Representatives in the Grand Lodge	3	2	10	51
Two or more may consolidate	3	2	11	51
Notice of proposed consolidation must be given	3	2	11	51
Consolidated Lodges bear what name and number	3	2	11	51
Consolidated Lodges shall have new charter, etc	3	2	11	51
When consolidation takes effect	3	2	11	51
Charter may be suspended for neglect or violation of duty	3	2	12	52
Shall be held responsible for neglect or violation by Secretary	3	2	12	52

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
May remove place of meeting on notice	3	3	1	52
Resolution for removal must have two-thirds vote	3	3	1	52
Resolution for removal must be approved by G. M	3	3	1	52
When cannot receive application for degrees	3	3	2	52
Shall not ballot on applications until after report of Investigating Committee	3	3	3	53
When may ballot for and confer degrees without reference to a committee	3	3	4	54
When may receive and act upon petition of a rejected candidate within less than twelve months	3	3	4	54
When may receive and act on petition of person belonging to army or navy	3	3	5	54
Can have but one ballot for the three degrees	3	3	6	54
Shall not advance E. A. or F. C. without examination	3	3	7	55
Cannot confer degrees for less than $50	3	3	8	55
Shall not confer degrees upon more than five candidates at any one meeting	3	3	9	55
Shall not confer more than one degree on same candidate at any one meeting	3	3	9	55
Shall not confer any degree on more than one candidate at a time	3	3	9	55
Shall not appear in Masonic clothing, except at funerals or at some Masonic ceremony	3	3	10	55
Shall not expel a member for non-payment of dues	3	3	11	55
Shall not receive lectures from parties not duly authorized	3	3	12	56
Shall not receive application for affiliation without dimit, without explanat'n	3	3	13	56
Shall not bury Mason falling in duel	3	3	14	56
Shall not hold communication with any Lodge declared illegal	3	3	15	56
Shall not admit visitor without due inquiry	3	3	16	56
Shall not admit visitor against whom valid objection is made	3	3	16	56
Penalty for failure to make annual returns	3	3	17	56
Shall not recognize certain Bodies	3	3	18	56
Shall not recognize certain Masons	3	3	19	57
Shall have no representation in Grand Lodge until chartered	3	3	20	57
How may be dissolved	3	4	1	57

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
How charter may be surrendered	3	4	2	57
How charter may be forfeited	3	4	3	57
Effect of forfeiture of charter on members	3	4	4	58
Effect of forfeiture of charter on funds, etc	3	4	5	58
Officers of, when elected and installed	4	1	1	58
Effect of failure to hold election	4	1	2	59
Who entitled to vote at elections in	4	1	3	59
What officers are to be appointed	4	1	4	59
Duties of officers in	4	2	..	59
Membership in, how acquired	5	1	1	63
Membership in, how terminated	5	1	5	64
How members may withdraw from	5	1	6	64
Shall not transact business with a less number than seven members	G	R	4	89
Liability for refusal or neglect to learn and use the work and lectures	G	R	10	90
Certain can receive no allowance for expenses of Reps. to Grand Lodge	G	R	12	90
Cannot hold intercourse with Grand Orient of France	G	R	13	91
Shall not permit their membership to be a burden to others	G	R	14	91
Shall pay necessary expenses of Inspector	G	R	15	91
Cannot adopt the name of a living person	G	R	17	92
Must occupy post of honor at funerals	G	R	19	92
Connot adopt means of perpetuating testimony except as provided by the Constitution	G	R	21	92
Pénalty for failure of Secretary to forward to Grand Secretary certificate of election of officers	G	R	22	92
Cannot receive applicat'n for affiliation until party has proved himself a M. M.	G	R	23	93
Duty in case of failure to install officers	G	R	26	93
Shall not confer degrees on Sunday	G	R	27	93
By what name shall be known	B L	1	1	94
Stated meetings of	B L	3	1	94
Special meetings of	B L	3	2	94
Treasurer of, duties of	B L	5	1	95
Shall give bonds, if required	B L	5	2	95
Secretary of, duties of	B L	6	1	95
Shall receive compensation	B L	6	2	96
Tyler of, duties of	B L	7	1	96
Shall receive compensation	B L	7	2	96
Fees, table of	B L	8	1	96
Fees shall accompany petition	B L	8	2	96
Concerning dues of	B L	9	1–4	96
Charity Committee of	B L	10	1	97
Auditing Committee of	B L	10	2	97
Reports of committees of shall be in writing	B L	10	3	97
Penalty for revealing transactions of	B L	11	1	97
Order of Business of	B L	12	1	98
Amendments to By-Laws of	B L	13	1	98
MASON—Cannot hold Masonic communication with certain Masons	5	2	4	65
MASTER OF LODGE—Grand Master may suspend	2	1	1	40
When and how elected	4	1	1	58
Majority of votes necessary to elect	4	1	1	58
When installed	4	1	1	58
Shall hold office until when	4	1	1	58
Method of procedure on failure to elect	4	1	2	59
Method of procedure in case of vacancy	4	1	2	59
Powers of	4	2	1	59
Duties of	4	2	2	60
No appeal from decisions of	4	2	3	60
Has casting vote in case of tie, except on ballot	4	2	4	60
Subject to penalty for neglect or violation of duty	4	2	5	60

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
Wardens succeed to duties of in case of his absence	4	3	2	61
Application of title	7	2	..	76
Must have certificate of Inspector	G	R	16	91
By whom examined	G	R	25	93
Must obtain certificate within sixty days	G	R	26	93
MASTER MASON—Duty of, to be a member of some Lodge	5	2	1	65
MEMBERS—Of Grand Lodge, qualifications of	1	2	2	34
When membership ceases in Grand Lodge	1	2	2	34
Cannot be represented by proxy	1	2	3	34
How may become in subordinate Lodges	5	1	1-3	63
Cannot be of more than one Lodge	5	1	4	64
How may cease to be of Lodge	5	1	5	64
When and how may withdraw	5	1	6	64
Of surrendered Lodges, relative to	5	1	7	64
Duty of all Masons to be of some Lodge	5	2	1	65
Relative to vote of on applications	5	2	2-3	65
May be suspended, reprimanded, or expelled	5	2	5-6	65
Committee on Pay of	G	R	8	89
MEMBERSHIP—How acquired	5	1	1	63
How acquired by request of Lodge	5	1	2	63
How acquired by permission of Lodge	5	1	3	64
Can be held but in one Lodge	5	1	4	64
How terminated	5	1	5	64
Mason may withdraw from	5	1	6	64
MEETINGS—Of subordinate Lodges	3	2	2	50
Business that can be done at called	3	2	2	50
What necessary to change place of	3	3	1	52
Master presides at	4	2	2	60
What Stated is	7	2	..	76

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
No adjourned is part of	7	2	..	76
No called is part of	7	2	..	76
MINUTES—Must be signed by Master	4	2	2	60
MONEYS—No appropriation of can be made in Grand Lodge without report of Finance Committee	1	7	4	39
NON-AFFILIATE—Is out of standing after six months	5	2	1	65
Must apply for membership in this State	5	2	1	65
NOTIFICATION—What it is	7	2	..	76
Every Mason must comply with	7	2	..	76
How served	7	2	..	76
OBJECTION—Effect of against applicant for degrees	3	3	6	54
If not withdrawn in sixty days rejects	3	3	6	54
Rejection by objection must be reported	3	3	6	54
To advancement must be referred to a committee	3	3	6	54
When committee must report on	3	3	6	54
When Lodge may advance applicant who is objected to	3	3	6	54
To visitor may bar admission	3	3	16	56
To visitor Master decides on	3	3	16	56
OFFICERS—Titles of Grand	1	2	1	33
Must be members of some Lodge in California	1	2	2	34
Which are elective in the Grand Lodge	1	5	1	36
Shall be elected by ballot	1	5	1	36
Must be elected on fourth day of Communication	1	5	1	36
Must be installed before close of Communication	1	5	1	36
Hold office until successor is elected and installed	1	5	1	36
Majority of all votes cast necessary to elect	1	5	1	36
Which are appointed	1	5	2	36
Hold office during will of Grand Master	1	5	2	36
How vacancy is filled in elective office	1	5	3	36

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
Appointee holds till next election	1	5	3	36
Grand Master may require attendance of Grand, etc	2	1	1	40
Of subordinate Lodges when appointed and installed	4	1	4	59
Duty of Master to superintend acts of	4	2	2	60
Duties of appointed	4	6	1	63
To whom title of Past Grand applies	7	2	..	76
To whom title of Past Master applies	7	2	..	76
OPENING—Of Grand Lodge, who may be present at	1	4	6	36
PAST MASTER—To whom title applies	7	2	..	76
Degree of	G	R	1	88
PAY OF MEMBERS—Committee on	G	R	8	89
PENALTIES—Upon Lodges	3	2	12	52
For violation of Ancient Landmarks, etc	5	2	6	65
POWERS—Of Grand Lodge	1	3	1	34
Legislative	1	3	2	34
Executive	1	3	3	34
Judicial	1	3	4	35
Of Grand Master	2	1	1	40
Of subordinate Lodges	3	2	1	49
Of Masters of subordinate Lodges	4	2	1	59
PROCEEDINGS—Of Grand Lodge, price of	G	R	5	89
To whom to be sent	G	R	5	89
PROHIBITIONS—On Lodges	3	3	..	52
Relative to meetings	3	3	1	52
Relative to applications for degrees	3	3	2	52
Relative to applications for affiliation	3	3	2	52
Relative to balloting for degrees, etc	3	3	3	53
Relative to dispensations to baliot	3	3	4	54
Relative to army and navy	3	3	5	54

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
Relative to number of baliotings	3	3	6	54
Relative to advancing candidates	3	3	7	55
Relative to fee for degrees	3	3	8	55
Relative to number of candidates on whom degrees may be conferred at same meeting, etc	3	3	9	55
Relative to Masonic clothing	3	3	10	55
Relative to penalty for dues, etc	3	3	11	55
Relative to lectures	3	3	12	56
Relative to applications for affiliation	3	3	13	56
Relative to burial with Masonic honors	3	3	14	56
Relative to communication with illegal Lodges	3	3	15	56
Relative to visitors	3	3	16	56
Relative to returns	3	3	17	56
Relative to recognition of other Bodies	3	3	18	56
Relative to recognition of certain Masons	3	3	19	57
Relative to representation in Grand Lodge	3	3	20	57
PROXY—Member of Grand Lodge cannot be represented by	1	2	3	34
QUALIFICATION—Of applicants for degrees	G	R	11	90
QUESTION—How decided in Grand Lodge	1	6	1	36
QUORUM—In Grand Lodge	1	4	5	35
In subordinate Lodge	G	R	4	89
RECOGNITION—Cannot be given to certain bodies	3	3	18	56
Shall not be given to certain persons	3	3	19	57
REGISTER—To be kept in Tyler's room	4	5	2	62
Members shall record names in	4	5	2	62
Visitors shall record names in	4	5	2	62
REGULATIONS—Of Grand Lodge binding on all Lodges and Masons	1	3	2	34
May be altered, amended or repealed	1	3	2	34
What is meant by	7	2	..	76

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
Sundry general	..	..	..	88
REPORTS—When Lodges must make	3	2	4	50
REPRESENTATION—Lodge not entitled to until chartered	3	3	20	57
REPRESENTATIVES—Are members of Grand Lodge	1	2	1	33
When may cast vote of his Lodge	1	6	6	37
Grand Master has power to appoint, etc	2	1	1	40
Lodges shall provide for expenses of	3	2	10	51
What constitutes	7	2	..	76
Relative to fund for	G	R	7	89
Lodge out of State cannot receive expenses for	G	R	12	90
REPRIMANDED—Member may be, for what causes	5	2	6	65
Any Mason may be, for what causes	5	2	6	65
RESERVE FUND—How created	G	R	3	88
RESTORATION—When suspended for non-payment of dues	3	3	11	55
May be by vote of Lodge	6	5	3	73
Effect of restoration by Lodge	6	5	3	73
May be by Grand Lodge	6	5	4	73
Effect of by Grand Lodge	6	5	4	73
How obtained after suspension	6	5	5	73
How obtained after expulsion	6	5	6	74
How obtained in case of non-affiliates	6	5	8	74
When to be published	6	5	9	74
RETURNS—Committee on in Grand Lodge	1	7	2	37
Annual must be made to entitle to representation in Grand Lodge	3	3	17	56
REVENUE—Of Grand Lodge, sources of	1	8	1	38
Standard of	G	R	3	88
REVERSALS—Relative to	6	5	1	73
Effect of	6	5	2	73
REVISIONS—Relative to	6	5	1	73

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
SEAL—Grand Lodge shall have	1	1	2	33
Must be affixed to all instruments	1	1	2	33
The Grand Secretary is custodian of	2	4	1	43
Subordinate Lodge must have	3	2	7	51
Seal of must contain what	3	2	7	51
Must be affixed to all official documents	3	2	7	51
Official documents void without	3	2	7	51
When may be retained by Lodges consolidating	3	2	11	51
When new must be obtained by Lodges consolidating	3	2	11	51
SECRETARY—Duties of	4	5	1	61
Must keep what books	4	5	2	62
Must keep account books	4	5	3	63
Must preserve book of Constitutions	4	5	3	63
Must keep printed proceedings	4	5	3	63
SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—Duty of	2	2	2	42
SUBORDINATE LODGES—(See Lodges)	3	..	..	48
Organization of	3	1	..	48
Powers and duties of	3	2	..	49
Prohibitions on powers of	3	3	..	52
Dissolution of	3	4	..	57
Of the officers of	4	..	..	58
Of elections and appointments in	4	1	..	58
Of the Master	4	2	..	59
Of the Wardens	4	3	..	60
Of the Treasurer	4	4	..	61
Of the Secretary	4	5	..	61
Of the appointed officers	4	6	..	63
Of individual Masons	5	..	..	63
Of membership in	5	1	..	63

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
Of duties, liabilities and prohibitions	5	2	..	65
SUMMONS—Must be issued by Master	4	2	1	59
Definition of	7	2	..	76
Obligation to obey is absolute	7	2	..	76
Penalty for disobedience of	7	2	..	76
SUSPENDED—Charter of Lodge may be	3	2	12	52
Member may be for non-payment of dues	3	3	11	55
Arrest or forfeiture of charter suspends all members except those specially excepted	3	4	4	58
Master of Lodge may be	4	2	5	60
Member may be for non-payment of dues	5	2	5	65
Member may be buried with Masonic honors	5	2	5	65
Member may be, for what causes	5	2	6	65
Any Mason may be, for what causes	5	2	6	65
SUSPENSION—Of a Lodge is what	7	2	..	76
Of a Master is what	7	2	..	76
Of a Mason is what	7	2	..	76
TESTIMONY—Relative to perpetuating	G	R	21	92
TIE—In voting, how decided	1	6	7	37
TRAVELING EXPENSES—Allowed tribunal who try Grand Master	6	1	7	67
By whom paid	6	1	7	67
Shall be provided for Representatives of Lodge in Grand Lodge	3	2	10	51
TREASURER—Duties of	4	4	1	61
TRIAL—Grand Master may transfer	2	1	1	40
Transcript of record of, relative to	G	R	24	93
TYLER—Is appointed officer	4	1	4	59
When installed	4	1	4	59
Duties of	4	6	1	63

	Part.	Art.	Sec.	Page.
VACANCY—In office in Grand Lodge	1	5	3	36
In office of Master or Wardens	4	1	2	59
May occur in what way	7	2	..	76
VISITORS—Cannot be admitted without due inquiry	3	3	16	56
Cannot be admitted when valid objection is made to	3	3	16	56
Master determines validity of objection to	3	3	16	56
VOTES—Each Grand Officer entitled to one	1	6	2	37
Each Lodge entitled to three	1	6	3	37
Past Masters entitled to one in all	1	6	3	37
When Grand Officer is entitled to additional vote	1	6	4	37
When Lodge is represented by only two of its officers	1	6	5	37
When a Lodge is represented by only one of its officers	1	6	6	37
When Lodge is represented by a representative	1	6	6	37
When Grand Master has two	1	6	7	37
Member not allowed to divulge certain	5	2	2	65
VOTING—In Grand Lodge	1	6	1-7	36
Who may vote in subordinate Lodges	4	1	3	59
Every voter eligible to office	4	1	3	59
In case of tie, except on balloting, the Master has casting vote in addition to his own vote	4	2	4	60
Member cannot be excused from on petitions	5	2	3	65
WARDENS—When and how elected	4	1	1	58
Majority of votes necessary to elect	4	1	1	58
When are to be installed	4	1	1	58
How long shall hold office	4	1	1	58
Method pursued in case of failure to elect	4	1	2	59
Method pursued in case of vacancy	4	1	2	59
Dispensation necessary on failure to elect, or in case of vacancy	4	1	2	59
Dispensation, how obtained	4	1	2	59

Deacon, two Grand Stewards, a Grand Pursuivant, a Grand Organist, and a Grand Tyler, (whose addresses shall severally be *Worshipful;*) together with all the Past Grand Officers and Past Masters of this jurisdiction, and the Masters and Wardens of the several chartered and duly constituted Lodges, or the representatives thereof duly elected as provided in Art. II, Part VII.

SEC. 2. Each officer and member of the Grand Lodge must be a member of some Lodge within its jurisdiction. With the cessation of such membership shall cease his office and membership in the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. No member of the Grand Lodge shall be represented therein by proxy.

ARTICLE III.

OF ITS POWERS AND AUTHORITY.

SECTION 1. The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in this State, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government—legislative, executive, and judicial—limited only by a strict adherence to the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, and by the provisions of its own Constitution and Regulations.

SEC. 2. Its legislative powers extend to every case of legislation not expressly delegated by itself to the Lodges; and the Constitution and Regulations, which it has an inalienable right to adopt and promulgate at its own convenience, and to alter, amend, or repeal at its own pleasure, under the limitations therein imposed, are final and binding upon all Lodges and Masons within its jurisdiction, until so altered, amended, or repealed.

SEC. 3. Its executive powers include the granting of dispensations and charters to establish and perpetuate Lodges within this State, and in other territory where no Grand Lodge exists; the revocation or suspension thereof; the issuing of special dispensations for all purposes permitted by any of the provisions of this Constitution; and the exercise,

generally, of all such authority as may be necessary to carry its own legislation into complete effect.

SEC. 4. Its judicial powers are of two kinds:—

1st. *Original*—Including the decision of all controversies between any of the Lodges, or between one of them and a member or members of another; and the enforcement of discipline upon its own members and upon the Lodges under its jurisdiction; and

2d. *Appellate*—Embracing the revision of all matters of controversy or discipline, proper for Masonic investigation, which may have arisen in any of the Lodges, and over which it has not retained original jurisdiction.

ARTICLE IV.

OF ITS COMMUNICATIONS.

SECTION 1. The Grand Lodge shall hold its Annual Communications for the transaction of its regular business, at the city of San Francisco, commencing on the second Tuesday of October, at ten o'clock, A. M.

SEC. 2. Special Communications may be ordered by the Grand Master whenever, in his opinion, the welfare of the Fraternity shall require it.

SEC. 3. Special Communications shall be ordered by the Grand Master upon an application therefor in writing, setting forth the causes which demand it, and signed by the Masters of at least fifteen chartered Lodges.

SEC. 4. Every order for a Special Communication shall designate the object thereof, so far as is proper to be written, and, unless such Communication be called merely for the performance of some Masonic ceremony, shall be issued to each Lodge and Grand Officer at least thirty days before the day named for meeting; and no business shall be transacted thereat other than that for which the Grand Lodge was especially convened.

SEC. 5. The officers or representatives of at least seventy-five chartered Lodges shall be present in order to transact any

business in the Grand Lodge, either at an Annual or Special Communication; but, upon occasions of ceremony only, the Grand Master, or his duly authorized representative, with a sufficient number of brethren to fill the stations and places, may at any time open the Grand Lodge and perform the ceremonies for which it was convened.

SEC. 6. None but members of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers and Representatives of other Grand Lodges, and the members of the Grand Organist's choir, shall be present at the opening thereof or during an election therein.

ARTICLE V.

OF ITS ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

SECTION 1. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, shall be elected by ballot, at each Annual Communication, upon the fourth day thereof; shall be installed before its close; and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been elected and installed. A majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary for an election.

SEC. 2. All other Grand Officers shall be appointed by the Grand Master, immediately after his installation, at each Annual Communication; shall be properly invested before the close thereof; and shall hold their respective offices during his will and pleasure.

SEC. 3. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in any elective office of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master shall have power to fill the same by appointment, which appointment shall be valid until the succeeding annual election and installation; and the officer so appointed shall be charged with all the duties and responsibilities of one regularly elected.

ARTICLE VI.

OF ITS VOTING AND REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. All questions in the Grand Lodge, except election of officers, shall be decided either *viva voce* or by a show

of hands; unless, before the announcement of the result thereof, three members shall demand that the vote be taken by yeas and nays, in which case it shall thus be taken.

SEC. 2. Each Grand Officer present, whether elected or appointed, (except the Grand Tyler,) and each Past Grand Officer present, shall be entitled to one vote.

SEC. 3. Each Lodge represented shall be entitled to three votes; and the Past Masters of each Lodge shall, collectively, be entitled to one vote.

SEC. 4. No Grand Officer, Past Grand Officer, or Past Master, voting or participating in a vote, in either of those capacities, shall vote or participate in a vote, in any other of them; but either of such members may, as Master, Warden, or representative of a Lodge, cast also the vote or votes to which such position shall entitle him.

SEC. 5. When a Lodge shall be represented by only two of its proper officers, the officer highest in rank may cast two of its three votes.

SEC. 6. When a Lodge shall be represented by only one of its proper officers, or by a representative, such officer or representative may cast all the votes to which it is entitled.

SEC. 7. In all cases of a tie vote, except votes by ballot, the Grand Master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote.

ARTICLE VII.

OF ITS COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

SECTION 1. The following regular committees, to consist of five members each, shall be appointed by the Grand Master at each Annual Communication, as soon as practicable after its commencement, viz: On Credentials, on Charters, and on By-Laws of Lodges, the duties of which committees shall cease at the close of such Communication

Section 2, of Article VII, Part I, amended by inserting "on accounts" after the word "finances."
[Amendment adopted October, 1894.]

respondence, and on Returns, the duties of which committees shall continue during the year thereafter, and shall cease at the close of the next succeeding Annual Communication.

SEC. 3. Special committees may also be appointed by the Grand Master, whenever it may be deemed necessary by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 4. No business of any kind shall be finally acted upon until after reference to and report upon by a committee, unless by unanimous consent; and no appropriation of money shall be made until after reference to and report upon by the Committee on Finances.

ARTICLE VIII.

ON ITS REVENUES AND THEIR SOURCES.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Grand Lodge shall be derived from the following sources:—

1st. From fees charged for dispensations, charters, diplomas and other documents issued under its authority:

2d. From contributions levied upon the Lodges, which shall always be equal and uniform, in proportion to their membership and degrees conferred: and

3d. From the funds, dues, and proceeds of all property of dissolved Lodges within its jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the fees charged as above:—

1st. For a dispensation to form a new Lodge, the sum of seventy-five dollars:

2d. For a charter to perpetuate a Lodge, the sum of fifty dollars;

3d. For a dispensation to hold an election of an officer or officers at a time other than that prescribed in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part IV, the sum of ten dollars:

4th. For a dispensation to ballot for a candidate for the degrees, without the reference to a committee prescribed in Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III, the sum of ten dollars:

5th. For a dispensation to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected candidate for the degrees, within a less period than the twelve months prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, the sum of ten dollars:

6th. For a dispensation to receive and act upon the petition for degrees of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who may not possess the qualification of residence prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, the sum of ten dollars: and

7th. For a diploma of any kind, the sum of one dollar, except when issued for the widow or children of a deceased Mason, in which case there shall be no charge; but no diploma shall issue except upon the presentation to the Grand Secretary of a certificate from the Secretary of a Lodge, in one of the forms prescribed in Art. III, Part VII.

SEC. 3. In no case shall either of the foregoing documents be issued until the fees therefor shall have been paid to the Grand Secretary.

SEC. 4. The following contributions shall be paid as annual dues by each of the Lodges, whether chartered or under dispensation, at the time and in the manner provided in Sec. 4, Art. II, Part III:—

1st. For each degree it shall have conferred during the year, the sum of seventy-five cents: (Amendment 1890.)

2d. For each Master Mason borne upon its roll at the date of its annual report, the sum of one dollar:

And the Grand Lodge may levy, in addition to the above, such other contributions as in its judgment may be required.

SEC. 5. In case of the dissolution of a Lodge, the Grand Secretary, or some brother by him duly authorized, shall at once proceed to receive its funds on hand, collect its outstanding dues, and dispose of its jewels, furniture, and other property of every kind, in such manner as shall seem to him most judicious; and he shall place the proceeds thereof, after the payment of all just debts and necessary expenses, among the funds of the Grand Lodge.

PART II.

Of the Grand Officers and their Powers and Duties.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE GRAND MASTER.

SECTION 1. The Grand Master, during the interval between the Communications of the Grand Lodge, may exercise all its executive powers as defined in Sec. 3, Art. III, Part I, except the granting of charters. By virtue of these, authority is given him, among other things:—

1st. To grant dispensations for the formation of new Lodges, under the regulations prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. I, Part III:

2d. To grant dispensations for the holding elections of an officer or officers at times other than the regular period prescribed in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part IV, under the regulations provided in Sec. 2, Art. I, Part IV:

3d. To grant dispensations to ballot for and confer the degrees upon candidates without the reference of their applications to committees, as prescribed in Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III, under the regulations provided in Sec. 4, Art. III, Part III:

4th. To grant dispensations to receive and act upon the petitions of rejected applicants for the degrees, within a less period than the twelve months prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, under the regulations provided in Sec. 4, Art. III, Part III:

5th. To grant dispensations to receive and act upon the petitions for degrees of persons, belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who may not possess the qualifications of residence prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, under the regulations provided in Sec. 5, Art. III, Part III:

6th. To convene any Lodge, preside therein, inspect its proceedings, and compel its conformity to Masonic usage:

7th. To arrest the charter or dispensation of any Lodge, for good reasons shown, and suspend the operations thereof until the next Annual Communication:

8th. To suspend the Master of any Lodge from the exercise of the powers and duties of his office, for good reasons shown, until the next Annual Communication:

9th. To transfer, upon the request of a Master to whom charges of unmasonic conduct against a Mason have been presented, the trial of the accused from the Lodge having jurisdiction by reason of his membership or residence, to some other Lodge to be named in his order, whenever, for the convenience of witnesses or other good cause, such transfer is, in his judgment, necessary or expedient; and to direct, in such case, that the charges and the order of transfer be transmitted to the Master of the Lodge to which such transfer shall be made; and that such Master, upon the receipt thereof, shall proceed in the manner and form provided in Art. IV, Part VI: (Amendment adopted Oct. 17th, 1884.)

10th. To require the attendance of and information from any Grand Officer respecting matters appertaining to the duties of his office: and

11th. To appoint Representatives near other recognized Grand Lodges, and to receive and accredit Representatives from them.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Grand Master—

1st. To preside in the Grand Lodge at all its Communications:

2d. To present, at each Annual Communication, a written message, therein setting forth all his official acts during the year, exhibiting the general condition of Masonry within the jurisdiction, and recommending such legislation as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the Craft:

3d. To constitute all chartered Lodges, either in person or by a duly authorized representative, in accordance with the ancient usages and regulations:

4th. To exercise a general and careful supervision over the Craft, and see that the Constitution and Regulations of the

Grand Lodge are strictly maintained, supported, and obeyed: and

5th. To discharge all the necessary executive functions of the Grand Lodge when that body is not in session.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE DEPUTY GRAND MASTER AND GRAND WARDENS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Master to assist the Grand Master in the discharge of his duties at all the Communications of the Grand Lodge, and, in his absence, to preside therein; and, in the event of the death of the Grand Master, or of his absence from the State, or of his inability from any cause to perform the functions of his office, the Deputy Grand Master shall succeed to and be charged with all his powers and duties.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer:

1st. To receive all moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge from the Grand Secretary; to give him duplicate receipts therefor; and to keep in proper books a just account thereof; and, from time to time, immediately upon the receipt of said moneys, to deposit the same to the credit of the Grand Lodge, in some bank or banks selected by the first three officers of this Grand Lodge. When a deposit is so made, a duplicate deposit tag shall be immediately transmitted by the Grand Treasurer to the Grand Master. The money shall be withdrawn from the bank only on checks, drafts, or orders signed by the Grand Master (or Deputy Grand Master) and Grand Treasurer.

2d. To take charge of all other property of the Grand Lodge, except as provided in Sec. 1, Art. IV, of this Part, and keep an accurate account thereof; whenever any such property consists of bonds, or other evidences or securities for debt, the same shall be deposited in some bank or Safe Deposit Company's vaults selected, as provided in subdivision one of this section; and shall only be withdrawn from such depository on the written order of the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer.

Amendment adopted October 12th, 1893.

4th. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and the Grand Master, when required, with the books and all necessary papers appertaining to his office; and also, if required by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, to attend, with such books and papers, upon any committee which may be appointed to act in relation to the fiscal concerns of the Grand Lodge: and

5th. To report, at each Annual Communication, a detailed account of his receipts and disbursements, with proper vouchers for the latter; and to present a statement of the existing condition of its property and finances.

SEC. 2. He shall execute and file in the office of the Grand Master, within fifteen days after his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in this Constitution, and, at the end of his term, pay over and transfer to his successor all funds or property of the Grand Lodge which shall have come into his keeping.

SEC. 3. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Grand Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary—

1st. To record all the transactions of the Grand Lodge which it is proper to have written; and to superintend the publication thereof, immediately after the close of each Communication, under such instructions as may be given by the Grand Lodge:

2d. To receive, duly file, and safely keep all papers and documents addressed or belonging to the Grand Lodge; and to present such as may require its action, at each Annual Communicatian thereof:

3d. To keep the Seal of the Grand Lodge and affix the same, with his attestation, to all instruments emanating from

that body, and also to all the written official acts of the Grand Master, when by him required:

4th. To collect all moneys due to the Grand Lodge, keep a correct account thereof in proper books, and pay the same quarterly to the Grand Treasurer:

5th. To report, at each Annual Communication, a detailed account of all moneys received by him during the year, with a specific statement of the sources whence they were derived; and to present therewith the receipts of the Grand Treasurer therefor:

To report, at each Annual Communication, all Lodges which shall be in arrears to the Grand Lodge, or which shall have neglected or refused to comply with any provision of its Constitution and Regulations:

7th. To conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge and to submit copies thereof, at each Annual Communication, for its inspection:

8th. To attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and the Grand Master, when required, with the books and all necessary papers appertaining to his office:

9th. To keep his office, with all the books, papers, and archives of the Grand Lodge, in a fire-proof building in the city of San Francisco; and to have the same open at least six hours each day, except Sundays and legal holidays, for the transaction of Masonic business:

10th. To transmit to each Lodge within the jurisdiction, once in every two months, a list of all expulsions, suspensions for unmasonic conduct, and restorations after having been thus suspended or expelled, of which he shall have been notified by the several Lodges; and shall keep in his office a full and complete list and record of all expulsions, suspensions and restorations, of which he shall be notified by the several Lodges: (Amendment adopted October 15, 1891.)

11th. To issue notices of any Special Communication for important business, ordered by the Grand Master, to each Lodge and Grand Officer within the jurisdiction:

diploma for her, his, or their benefit, free of charge when so requested by such Lodge:

13th. To take charge of the jewels, furniture, clothing, and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge during its vacations:

14th. To act as Grand Librarian and take charge of the library of the Grand Lodge under such regulations as it may prescribe:

15th. To report, at each Annual Communication, all unfinished business of the Grand Lodge; and to present all such other matters to its notice as may properly come within his

Section 1, Article IV, Part II, amended by adding a new subdivision thereto to be numbered 16th; and by re-numbering the subdivision now numbered 16th as subdivision 17th.

16th. To draw warrants upon the Treasurer for all appropriations by Grand Lodge; for all orders of the Grand Master, to meet cases of emergency during a recess of the Grand Lodge, and for accounts and claims which have been audited and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

[Amendment adopted October, 1894.]

appoint an Assistant Grand Secretary, for whose official acts he shall be responsible, and who shall be considered an appointed officer of the Grand Lodge, and shall receive such compensation for his services as it may direct.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Chaplain, during each Communication of the Grand Lodge, to perform such services, appertaining to his office, as may be required of him by the Grand Master.

4th. To collect all moneys due to the Grand Lodge, keep a correct account thereof in proper books, and pay the said money within ten days after its receipt to the Grand Treasurer.

Amendment adopted October 12th, 1893.

5th. To report, at each Annual Communication, a detailed account of all moneys received by him during the year, with a specific statement of the sources whence they were derived; and to present therewith the receipts of the Grand Treasurer therefor:

To report, at each Annual Communication, all Lodges which shall be in arrears to the Grand Lodge, or which shall have neglected or refused to comply with any provision of its Constitution and Regulations:

7th. To conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge and to submit copies thereof, at each Annual Communication for its inspection:

8th. To attend the Grand L
and the Grand M
necessary pa

9th. To k
archives of th
city of San Fr
hours each day
transaction of b

10th. To tra
once in every tw
for unmasonic c
thus suspended o
fied by the severa
and complete list and record of all expulsions, suspensions and restorations, of which he shall be notified by the several Lodges: (Amendment adopted October 15, 1891.)

11th. To issue notices of any Special Communication for important business, ordered by the Grand Master, to each Lodge and Grand Officer within the jurisdiction:

12th. To transmit to any Lodge, which shall send him a certificate of membership and good standing of a deceased brother, in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII, stating that he leaves a wife, child, or children, a Grand Lodge diploma for her, his, or their benefit, free of charge when so requested by such Lodge:

13th. To take charge of the jewels, furniture, clothing, and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge during its vacations:

14th. To act as Grand Librarian and take charge of the library of the Grand Lodge under such regulations as it may prescribe:

15th. To report, at each Annual Communication, all unfinished business of the Grand Lodge; and to present all such other matters to its notice as may properly come within his province: and

16th. To perform all such other duties, appertaining to his office, as the Grand Lodge may direct.

SEC. 2. He shall execute and file in the office of the Grand Master, within fifteen days after his installation, an official bond, in such penal sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Grand Master, conditioned that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office as prescribed in this Constitution.

SEC. 3. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Grand Lodge may direct.

SEC. 4. He may, with the approval of the Grand Master, appoint an Assistant Grand Secretary, for whose official acts he shall be responsible, and who shall be considered an appointed officer of the Grand Lodge, and shall receive such compensation for his services as it may direct.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE APPOINTED GRAND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Grand Chaplain, during each Communication of the Grand Lodge, to perform such services, appertaining to his office, as may be required of him by the Grand Master.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Grand Orator, at each Annual Communication, to deliver an address to the Grand Lodge upon matters appertaining to the Craft.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Grand Marshal—

1st. To proclaim the Grand Officers at their installation and to make such other proclamations as by the Grand Master may be directed:

2d. To introduce the Representatives of other Grand Lodges and all visiting brethren of distinction: and

3d. To conduct all processions of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, and perform such other duties, proper to his office, as may be required.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Grand Standard Bearer to bear the Banner of the Grand Lodge in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Grand Sword Bearer to attend upon the Grand Master and bear the Sword of the Grand Lodge in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Grand Bible Bearer to bear the Holy Writings in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Grand Deacons to assist the Grand Master and Grand Wardens in such manner as the ancient usages of the Craft prescribe.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Grand Stewards to superintend the preparations for all festive occasions directed by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Grand Pursuivant—

1st. To guard the inner door of the Grand Lodge and communicate with the Grand Tyler without:

2d. To announce all applicants for admission by their names and proper Masonic titles, and see that all who enter wear the jewel and clothing proper to their rank:

3d. To allow none to withdraw who have not obtained permission so to do from the Grand Master: and

4th. To act as assistant to the Grand Marshal in all processions of the Grand Lodge and at all public ceremonies.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Grand Organist to preside at the organ at the opening and closing of the Grand Lodge, and to conduct its music upon all occasions of ceremony, when required.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Grand Tyler—

1st. To guard the outer door of the Grand Lodge and communicate with the Grand Pursuivant within:

2d. To report all applicants for admission to the Grand Pursuivant and see that all who enter are duly authorized and properly clothed:

3d. To make suitable preparations for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and see that its hall is kept in proper condition during their continuance:

4th. To take charge of and safely keep the jewels, furniture, clothing, and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge during its Communications: and

5th. To serve all notices and summonses, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

SEC. 12. The Grand Tyler shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE EXPENSES OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

Section 1. Each of the elective Grand Officers shall be

Add new Article to Part II, as follows:

ARTICLE VII.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

SECTION 1. All the members of the Committee on Accounts must be residents of San Francisco, and it shall be their duty to meet at the office of the Grand Secretary on the last Saturday of each month to audit such bills, claims and demands against the Grand Lodge as may have been placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary; and no warrant on the Grand Treasurer for any bill, claim or demand shall be drawn by the Grand Secretary until such bill, claim or demand shall have been audited and approved by said committee.

[Adopted October, 1894.]

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Grand Orator, at each Annual Communication, to deliver an address to the Grand Lodge upon matters appertaining to the Craft.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Grand Marshal—

1st. To proclaim the Grand Officers at their installation and to make such other proclamations as by the Grand Master may be directed:

2d. To introduce the Representatives of other Grand Lodges and all visiting brethren of distinction: and

3d. To conduct all processions of the Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, and perform such other duties, proper to his office, as may be required.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Grand Standard Bearer to bear the Banner of the Grand Lodge in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Grand Sword Bearer to attend upon the Grand Master and bear the Sword of the Grand Lodge in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Grand Bible Bearer to bear the Holy Writings in all processions and at all public ceremonies.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Grand Deacons to assist the Grand Master and Grand Wardens in such manner as the ancient usages of the Craft prescribe.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Grand Stewards to superintend the preparations for all festive occasions directed by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 9. It shall

1st. To guard

communicate with

2d. To announ

names and proper

wear the jewel and

3d. To allow

permission so to do

4th. To act as

cessions of the Gran

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the Grand Organist to preside at the organ at the opening and closing of the Grand Lodge, and to conduct its music upon all occasions of ceremony, when required.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the Grand Tyler—

1st. To guard the outer door of the Grand Lodge and communicate with the Grand Pursuivant within:

2d. To report all applicants for admission to the Grand Pursuivant and see that all who enter are duly authorized and properly clothed:

3d. To make suitable preparations for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, and see that its hall is kept in proper condition during their continuance:

4th. To take charge of and safely keep the jewels, furniture, clothing, and other paraphernalia of the Grand Lodge during its Communications: and

5th. To serve all notices and summonses, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

SEC. 12. The Grand Tyler shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE EXPENSES OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. Each of the elective Grand Officers shall be entitled to receive payment for the amount of his necessary expenses in attending the Grand Lodge at any of its Communications; but in all cases the claims for such expenses shall be ascertained by the Committee on Finances, and be by it reported on, before allowance by the Grand Lodge.

PART III.

Of the Subordinate Lodges.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF A LODGE.

SECTION 1. A Lodge can only be formed by authority of a dispensation from the Grand Master, or of a charter from the Grand Lodge; and no charter shall be granted to any Lodge until it shall have worked a time under dispensation, and shall have exhibited to the Grand Lodge satisfactory evidence of its Masonic capability.

SEC. 2. Upon the petition of twelve or more Master Masons being presented to the Grand Master, in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII, he may grant them a dispensation to open and hold a Lodge at the place therein to be named, with power to make Masons and receive members by affiliation; and he shall therein appoint the Master and Wardens of the new Lodge. But in no case shall such dispensation be issued unless the petition be accompanied by a recommendation from the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge, (if from a town or city where more than one Lodge exists, then from a majority of such Lodges,) setting forth, in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII, that the petitioners are all Master Masons in good standing, that the establishment of the new Lodge is of manifest propriety and will conduce to the good of the Order, and that a safe and suitable Lodge-room has been provided therefor; nor unless the petition shall also be accompanied by a certificate of withdrawal of each petitioner from the Lodge of which he was last a member, and by a certificate from a Master, whom the Grand Master is satisfied is well skilled in the Craft, in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII, declaring that the Master and Wardens proposed in such petition are each fully competent properly to confer the three degrees of Masonry and to deliver entire the

lectures thereunto appertaining. Such dispensation shall terminate upon the first day of the month in which the next succeeding Annual Communication shall be holden; and shall then be returned to the Grand Secretary, together with the by-laws, book of records, and returns of the new Lodge to that date.

SEC. 3. Upon the return of the dispensation of a new Lodge, as above, with a petition for a charter in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII, if an examination of its work and proceedings shall prove satisfactory, and if it shall produce a certificate, as required in the preceding section, that the Master and Wardens proposed are each thoroughly skilled in the work and lectures, and if it shall also show that it is clear of all indebtedness, the Grand Lodge may order the issue of a charter to such Lodge, and assign it such name and number on the registry as shall be deemed proper; and such Lodge shall be duly constituted within sixty days thereafter, or its charter shall be forfeited. If the examination be not satisfactory, or such certificate and showing be not produced, the petition may be totally refused, or a continuance of the dispensation, until the next Annual Communication, may be ordered; but no such continuance shall be granted a second time.

SEC. 4. A Lodge shall consist of a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Tyler, and such other officers as its by-laws may provide; together with as many members as it may find convenient.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF A LODGE.

SECTION 1. The powers and duties of a Lodge are such as are prescribed in its dispensation or charter, by the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, and by the general regulations of Masonry; and they are defined as follows:—

1st. *Executive*—In the direction, and performance of its work, as prescribed by the Grand Lodge, under the control of

the Master; and in all other matters, in aid of the Master, who is the primary executive authority of the Lodge:

2d. *Legislative*—Including all matters of legislation relative to its internal concerns, which shall not be in violation of the general regulations of Masonry, the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or its own particular by-laws; and

3d. *Judicial*—Embracing the exercise of discipline over its own members (except the Master,) and all other Masons within its jurisdiction, and the settlement of controversies between them; subject always to a revision by the Grand Lodge upon appeal.

SEC. 2. Each Lodge shall have not more than one stated meeting in each lunar month, but may hold such other meetings as it may determine or the Master shall direct; but no business of any kind, except collections or appropriations for charity, conferring of degrees, ceremonial observances, electing a representative to the Grand Lodge, or balloting for Commissioners to try charges of unmasonic conduct, shall be done at any other than a stated meeting, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part II. And all business, except the examination of candidates and conferring of the subordinate degrees, shall be done in a Lodge of Master Masons.

SEC. 3. Each chartered and duly constituted Lodge shall be represented in the Grand Lodge at every Communication by one or more of its proper officers, or by a representative duly elected as provided in Art. II, Part VII, which representative shall have credentials in the form provided in Art. III, Part VII.

SEC. 4. Each chartered Lodge shall transmit to the Grand Secretary a full and correct report of its transactions for the twelve months next preceding the first day of August in each year, within fifteen days thereafter, in such form as may be provided; and each Lodge under dispensation shall transmit a similar report from the date of its organization to the first day of October in each year, without delay. Every Lodge shall accompany such report with payment of its dues to the Grand Lodge for those periods, as prescribed in Sec. 4, Art. VIII, Part I.

SEC. 5. Each Lodge shall transmit to the Grand Secretary a copy of its by-laws as soon as adopted; but no such by-laws, nor any subsequent amendment thereunto, shall be deemed valid until approved by the Grand Lodge, though they may be acted under until the next Annual Communication if approved by the Grand Master.

SEC. 6. Each Lodge, having concurrent jurisdiction with another Lodge or other Lodges, shall immediately notify such other Lodge or Lodges of any application it may receive for the degrees or for affiliation.

SEC. 7. Each chartered Lodge shall, within two months from the date of its charter, provide a suitable seal, bearing such devices as may be deemed proper and having inscribed thereon the name and number of the Lodge, the date of its charter, and the place of its location; and all documents or papers of every kind whatsoever, emanating from such Lodge, or from its Master or Secretary in his official capacity, shall bear the impress of such seal or be considered null and of no effect.

SEC. 8. Each Lodge shall have all official communications from the Grand Master or Grand Secretary read in open Lodge at the stated meeting next following their receipt.

SEC. 9. Each Lodge shall provide the several books prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. V, Part IV, to be kept by its Secretary, which shall be prepared in accordance with forms to be provided.

SEC. 10. Each Lodge shall provide, in such manner as it may deem proper, for the payment of its officers or representatives in attending the Communications of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 11. Two or more Lodges, located near each other, may consolidate into one upon such terms as may be agreed upon by themselves; but, of such proposed consolidation the members of each Lodge shall have at least three months'

notice before the stated meeting at which such proposition is to be acted upon, and it shall require the assent, in writing, of at least three-fourths of all the members of each Lodge to adopt such proposal for consolidation. The Lodge thus formed may bear the name and number of one of the Lodges composing it, in which case it may retain the charter and seal of that Lodge; or it may bear the name of one and the number of another of such Lodges, and shall then receive a new charter, without charge, and provide a new seal; or it may have an endorsement of the authorization of such consolidation by the Grand Lodge made upon the charter of one of the component Lodges. No such consolidation, however, shall go into effect until all the proceedings relative thereto shall have been submitted to and approved by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 12. For the neglect or violation of any duty imposed upon a Lodge in this Constitution, its charter may be suspended or forfeited; and for the neglect or violation of any duty herein imposed upon a Secretary, his Lodge shall be held responsible.

ARTICLE III.

OF PROHIBITIONS.

SECTION 1. No Lodge shall remove its place of meeting from that named in its dispensation or charter, unless notice shall have been given at a stated meeting that a resolution for such removal will be offered at the next succeeding one, nor unless such resolution shall have been adopted by the votes of at least two-thirds of the members present at such succeeding stated meeting; nor shall such removal then take place until the action of the Lodge shall have been approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master.

SEC. 2. No Lodge in this State shall receive an application for the degrees of Masonry unless the applicant shall have been a resident within the State during twelve months, and within the jurisdiction of the Lodge during six months, next preceding the date of his application, except that in the case

of one who has the qualification of residence, the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides may, upon his request in writing and for good cause shown, authorize another Lodge to receive and act upon his application, and except in the case of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, whose application, though he have not that qualification of residence, may be received by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part II. Nor shall any Lodge receive such application from any person who, within twelve months next preceding, shall have been rejected by any Lodge, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part II. All such applications, as well as those for affiliation, shall be in writing, signed by the applicant, and recommended by at least two members of the Lodge, in the forms prescribed in Art. III, Part VII. (Amendment adopted October 13, 1892.)

SEC. 3. No Lodge shall ballot upon any application named in the next preceding section, except by dispensation from the Grand Master, as provided in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part II, until it shall have been referred to a committee, whose duty it shall be to make strict examination into the moral, mental, physical and other proper qualifications of the applicant, and to report thereon at the next stated meeting, unless further time be granted. No application shall be withdrawn after reference to a committee, except as hereinafter provided in this section. If the report of the committee, or of any member thereof, be unfavorable, no ballot shall be had, but the Master shall, upon the reception of said report, declare the candidate rejected. If the report be favorable, a ballot shall be had; and it shall require an unanimous ballot to elect. If but one black ball appear in the ballot-box, the Master, without declaring the result, shall at once order a second ballot for the purpose of correcting a possible mistake, which ballot shall be the last; but in no case, after one ballot has been had, shall any discussion be permitted in the Lodge before the second ballot is had, nor shall the second ballot be postponed to another meeting of the Lodge. If the committee find the applicant disqualified

in consequence of insufficient residence or physical disability, and find no other objection to him, they shall make a special report thereupon; in which case the Master may direct the withdrawal of the application without further action, and such direction shall be entered upon the record.

SEC. 4. No dispensation shall be issued to a Lodge to ballot for and confer the degrees upon a candidate without reference to a committee, as provided for in the next preceding section, nor to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected applicant within less than twelve months after the date of such rejection, unless the application therefor be made by the Lodge, by an unanimous vote, by ballot; and of the special meeting to be holden under such dispensation, and the purpose thereof, the members of the Lodge shall have due notice.

SEC. 5. No dispensation shall be issued to a Lodge to receive and act upon the petition for degrees of a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States, who has not the qualification of residence prescribed in Sec. 2 of this Article, unless the application therefor be made by the Lodge by an unanimous vote by ballot; and should such dispensation be issued, the petition shall take the usual course of reference and ballot in the Lodge.

SEC. 6. No Lodge shall have more than one ballot for the three degrees; but, though an applicant may be elected to receive them, if, at any time before his initiation, objection be made by any member, he shall not receive the degree until such objection shall have been withdrawn; and such objection shall, unless withdrawn within sixty days, have the effect of a rejection by ballot, and shall be so reported to the Grand Secretary; and if, after his initiation, but before being passed, or after passing, before being raised, objection to his advancement be made by any member, such objection shall be referred to a committee, with power to inquire into the cause thereof, who shall, at the next stated meeting (unless further time be given,) report thereon; and upon the reception of such report, if no cause for the objection has been assigned, or if the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid and Masonic one, the Lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made.

SEC. 7. No Lodge shall advance an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft to a higher degree until, after a strict examination in open Lodge, he shall have given satisfactory evidence that he is entirely proficient and well qualified in that or those which he has already taken; and no Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft shall be advanced to a higher degree in any Lodge other than that in which he shall have received those, or either of those degrees, unless by the official consent of such Lodge, if it then be in existence and be within the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada.

SEC. 8. No Lodge within this State shall confer the three

The first clause of Section 8, Article III, Part III, amended to read as follows:

No Lodge in this State shall confer the three degrees for a less fee than thirty dollars, nor in any place where two or more Lodges have concurrent jurisdiction for a less fee than fifty dollars, except with the consent of all said Lodges.

[Amendment adopted October, 1894.]

[illegible] one degree upon any one candidate at any one meeting; nor shall confer either of the degrees upon more than one candidate at a time.

SEC. 10. No Lodge, nor any Mason, shall appear in Masonic clothing in any public procession, or at any public meeting or place, without permission from the Grand Master, except for the burial of a brother, or the performance of some other strictly Masonic duty or ceremony.

SEC. 11. No Lodge shall expel a member for the nonpayment of his dues; but, in case any member shall have refused or neglected to pay his regular dues during a period of six months, he shall be notified by the Secretary that, unless

in consequence of insufficient residence or physical disability, and find no other objection to him, they shall make a special report thereupon; in which case the Master may direct the withdrawal of the application without further action, and such direction shall be entered upon the record.

SEC. 4. No dispensation shall be issued to a Lodge to ballot for and confer the degrees upon a candidate without reference to a committee, as provided for in the next preceding section, nor to receive and act upon the petition of a rejected applicant within less than twelve months after the date of such rejection, unless the application therefor be made by the Lodge, by an unanimous vote, by ballot; and of the special meeting to be holden under such dispensation, and the purpose thereof, the men

SEC. receive longing not the Article, by an u tion be referenc

SEC. 6 three de receive

be made by any member, he shall not receive the degree until such objection shall have been withdrawn; and such objection shall, unless withdrawn within sixty days, have the effect of a rejection by ballot, and shall be so reported to the Grand Secretary; and if, after his initiation, but before being passed, or after passing, before being raised, objection to his advancement be made by any member, such objection shall be referred to a committee, with power to inquire into the cause thereof, who shall, at the next stated meeting (unless further time be given,) report thereon; and upon the reception of such report, if no cause for the objection has been assigned, or if the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid and Masonic one, the Lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made.

SEC. 7. No Lodge shall advance an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft to a higher degree until, after a strict examination in open Lodge, he shall have given satisfactory evidence that he is entirely proficient and well qualified in that or those which he has already taken; and no Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft shall be advanced to a higher degree in any Lodge other than that in which he shall have received those, or either of those degrees, unless by the official consent of such Lodge, if it then be in existence and be within the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada.

SEC. 8. No Lodge within this State shall confer the three degrees for a less fee than fifty dollars; nor shall any Lodge without the State, and under this jurisdiction, confer them for a less fee than thirty dollars; and in every case the entire fee for the degrees shall accompany the application, else such application shall not be received. *Provided*, however, that, if the applicant has already received the first degree, or the first and second degrees, in another Lodge, the fee to accompany his application for the remaining degrees or degree shall be such proportion of the fee for all the degrees as the by-laws of the Lodge may prescribe.

SEC. 9. No Lodge shall confer degrees upon more than five candidates at any one meeting; nor shall confer more than one degree upon any one candidate at any one meeting; nor shall confer either of the degrees upon more than one candidate at a time.

SEC. 10. No Lodge, nor any Mason, shall appear in Masonic clothing in any public procession, or at any public meeting or place, without permission from the Grand Master, except for the burial of a brother, or the performance of some other strictly Masonic duty or ceremony.

SEC. 11. No Lodge shall expel a member for the nonpayment of his dues; but, in case any member shall have refused or neglected to pay his regular dues during a period of six months, he shall be notified by the Secretary that, unless

at the next stated meeting either his dues be paid or sickness or inability to pay be shown as the cause of such refusal or neglect, he will be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. If neither of these things be done, he shall, at such stated meeting, be declared by the Master to be so suspended, unless, for special reasons shown, the Lodge shall remit his dues or grant him further time for their payment; but any Mason thus suspended, who shall at any time pay the arrearages due at the time of his suspension, together with such further dues as would, had he retained his membership, have accrued against him to the date of such payment, or who shall have had such arrearages and dues remitted by his Lodge, shall by either of these acts be restored.

SEC. 12. No Lodge shall receive lectures from any person who is not duly authorized by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

SEC. 13. No Lodge shall receive an application for affiliation unless it be accompanied by a proper dimit from the Lodge of which the applicant was last a member, or a satisfactory explanation in writing, of his inability to furnish such dimit.

SEC. 14. No Lodge shall bury with Masonic honors any Mason who has fallen in a duel.

SEC. 15. No Lodge or Mason shall hold Masonic communication with any Lodge which has been declared illegal by the Grand Lodge, or with any person who has received degrees in, or is a member of, such a Lodge.

SEC. 16. No Lodge shall admit a visitor without due inquiry or examination, nor if there be, in the opinion of the Master, a valid objection made to such admission by a member of the Lodge.

SEC. 17. No Lodge, which shall have failed to make its annual returns, with payment of its dues, as provided in Sec. 4, Art. II, Part III, and in Sec. 1, Art. V, Part IV, shall be entitled to representation at the next Communication.

SEC. 18. No Lodge shall recognize any Body, purporting to be a Masonic Lodge, which shall be holden within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of any State or Territory of the United States without authority from such Grand Lodge; nor shall any Lodge, or any member thereof, admit or hold Masonic intercourse with a member of any such Body.

[illegible] Lodge shall recognize as a Mason any person [illegible] this State, has received, [illegible] from any [illegible] e, without [illegible] is place of [illegible] The proper [illegible] the Lodge [illegible] r necessary [illegible] constituted, [illegible] Lodge; but a [illegible] thereto, who Lodge [illegible] may be admitted to seats [illegible] peak, but shall have no vote.

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE DISSOLUTION OF LODGES.

SECTION 1. A Lodge may be dissolved—

1st. By the voluntary surrender of its charter, when such surrender shall have been accepted by the Grand Lodge; or

2d. By the revocation of its charter by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. The charter of a Lodge may be surrendered if notice shall be given at a stated meeting that a resolution to that effect will be presented at the next succeeding one, and if, at such succeeding meeting, there shall not be thirteen members present who oppose such resolution; but no such act of surrender shall be considered final until it shall have been approved and accepted by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The charter of a Lodge may be forfeited—

1st. By disobedience to any provision of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge:

2d. By disregard of the lawful authority of the Grand Master:

at the next stated meeting either his dues be paid or sickness or inability to pay be shown as the cause of such refusal or neglect, he will be suspended from all the rights and privileges

Add at end of Section 11, Article III, Part III, the following:

Provided, That should any member suspended for non-payment of dues neglect for the period of two years to pay said dues, or have the same remitted by his Lodge, said member shall not be restored except by a three-fourths vote of the members present at the stated meeting when petition for restoration is presented.

[Amendment adopted October, 1694.]

who is not duly authorized by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

SEC. 13. No Lodge shall receive an application for affiliation unless it be accompanied by a proper dimit from the Lodge of which the applicant was last a member, or a satisfactory explanation in writing, of his inability to furnish such dimit.

SEC. 14. No Lodge shall bury with Masonic honors any Mason who has fallen in a duel.

SEC. 15. No Lodge or Mason shall hold Masonic communication with any Lodge which has been declared illegal by the Grand Lodge, or with any person who has received degrees in, or is a member of, such a Lodge.

SEC. 16. No Lodge shall admit a visitor without due inquiry or examination, nor if there be, in the opinion of the Master, a valid objection made to such admission by a member of the Lodge.

SEC. 17. No Lodge, which shall have failed to make its annual returns, with payment of its dues, as provided in Sec. 4, Art. II, Part III, and in Sec. 1, Art. V, Part IV, shall be entitled to representation at the next Communication.

SEC. 18. No Lodge shall recognize any Body, purporting to be a Masonic Lodge, which shall be holden within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of any State or Territory of the United States without authority from such Grand Lodge; nor shall any Lodge, or any member thereof, admit or hold Masonic intercourse with a member of any such Body.

SEC. 19. No Lodge shall recognize as a Mason any person who, being at the time a resident of this State, has received, or claims to have received, the degrees of Masonry from any source beyond the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, without the proper permission, until the Lodge nearest his place of residence shall have received him as a member. The proper permission, above mentioned, may only be given by the Lodge nearest his place of residence, and in the manner necessary for an election to receive the degrees.

SEC. 20. No Lodge, until chartered and duly constituted, shall be entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge; but a Lodge under dispensation may send delegates thereto, who may be admitted to seats and be permitted to speak, but shall have no vote.

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE DISSOLUTION OF LODGES.

SECTION 1. A Lodge may be dissolved—

1st. By the voluntary surrender of its charter, when such surrender shall have been accepted by the Grand Lodge; or

2d. By the revocation of its charter by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. The charter of a Lodge may be surrendered if notice shall be given at a stated meeting that a resolution to that effect will be presented at the next succeeding one, and if, at such succeeding meeting, there shall not be thirteen members present who oppose such resolution; but no such act of surrender shall be considered final until it shall have been approved and accepted by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 3. The charter of a Lodge may be forfeited—

1st. By disobedience to any provision of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge:

2d. By disregard of the lawful authority of the Grand Master:

3d. By violation or neglect of the ancient and recognized usages of the Craft:

4th. By receiving applicants known to be unworthy, or refusing or neglecting to discipline unworthy members: or

5th. By failure to meet during a period of six successive months.

But no charter shall be forfeited unless charges against the Lodge shall have been presented to and investigated in the Grand Lodge, of which charges the Lodge accused shall have had due notice; though the same may be arrested until the next Annual Communication, either by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, upon satisfactory reasons therefor being shown.

SEC. 4. The forfeiture or arrest of the charter of a Lodge involves the suspension of all its members from the rights and privileges of Masonry, except those who may be specially exempted from such effect.

SEC. 5. The surrender or forfeiture of the charter of a Lodge, when declared by the Grand Lodge, shall be conclusive upon the Lodge and its members; and all its funds, jewels, furniture, dues, and property of every kind shall be disposed of as provided in Sec. 5, Art. VIII, Part I.

PART IV.

Of the Officers of Subordinate Lodges.

ARTICLE I.

ON ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

SECTION 1. The Master, Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary of each Lodge shall be elected annually, by ballot, at the stated meeting next preceding the anniversary of Saint John the Evangelist; and a majority of the votes of the members present shall be necessary to elect. They shall be installed as

soon as practicable thereafter, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors shall have been duly elected and installed.

SEC. 2. In case any Lodge shall fail to hold such election at the time above named, upon good cause being shown therefor the Grand Master may issue a dispensation to hold such election at another time; and in case a vacancy shall at any time occur in either of the offices of Master or Warden in any Lodge, upon proper representation of the necessity therefor, the Grand Master may issue a dispensation for an election to fill such vacancy. But, in either of these cases, such dispensation shall be issued only upon the application of the Lodge, setting forth the reasons therefor, to be approved by two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting, and to be properly certified by the Secretary; and of the special election which may thus be ordered, the members shall have due notice.

SEC. 3. None but members in good standing, whose dues are paid, shall be entitled to vote at an election; and every voter shall be eligible to any office in the Lodge.

SEC. 4. The Deacons, Tyler, and such other subordinate officers as the by-laws of each Lodge may designate, shall be appointed in such manner as they may direct; and the officers so appointed shall be properly invested as soon as practicable after their appointment.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MASTER.

SECTION 1. The Master shall have power—

1st. To congregate his Lodge whenever he shall deem it proper:

2d. To issue, or cause to be issued, all summonses or notices which may be required:

3d. To discharge all the executive functions of his Lodge; and

4th. To perform all such other acts, by ancient usage

proper to his office, as shall not be in contravention of any provision of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 2. It shall be his duty—

1st. To preside at all meetings of his Lodge:

2d. To confer all degrees in strict accordance with the ritual which has been, or may hereafter be, ordained by the Grand Lodge:

3d. To give, in full, the lectures appertaining to each degree, at the time it is conferred, in accordance with such ritual:

4th. To examine the record of proceedings at each meeting of his Lodge, when fairly transcribed by the Secretary, and, if found correct, subscribe his approval thereof:

5th. To superintend the official acts of all the officers of his Lodge and see that their respective duties are properly discharged: and

6th. To carefully guard against any infraction, by the members of his Lodge, of its own by-laws, of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or of the general regulations of Masonry.

SEC. 3. From the decisions of the Master there shall be no appeal to the Lodge; but objections to such decisions may be laid before the Grand Master and by him be dealt with in the manner provided in Art. II, Part VI.

SEC. 4. In all cases of a tie vote, except votes by ballot, the Master, in addition to his proper vote, may have the casting vote.

SEC. 5. For the neglect or violation of any duty imposed by this Constitution upon the Master of a Lodge, he shall be subject to deprivation of office, suspension, or expulsion, as provided in Art. II, Part VI.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE WARDENS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Wardens to assist the Master in the performance of his duties, and to discharge

all those duties which ancient usage has assigned to their respective stations.

SEC. 2. In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden (and in his absence also, the Junior Warden,) shall succeed to and be charged with all the powers and duties of the Master.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE TREASURER.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer—

1st. To receive and safely keep all moneys or property of every kind which shall be placed in his hands by order of the Lodge:

2d. To disburse or transfer the same, or any part thereof, upon the order of the Master duly attested by the Secretary.

3d. To keep a book or books wherein a correct account of his receipts and disbursements shall be exhibited:

4th. To present a statement of the finances of the Lodge whenever required: and

5th. To perform such other duties, appertaining to his office, as the by-laws may require or the Lodge may at any time direct.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary—

1st. To record all the proceedings at each meeting, which it is proper should be written, under the direction of the Master, in a Minute Book to be kept for that purpose; and to submit such record to the Lodge, at its next stated meeting, for approval or correction:

2d. To fairly transcribe such proceedings from the Minute Book to the regular Record Book, after they shall thus have been approved or corrected, and present them to the Master for his approval and signature when thus fairly transcribed:

3d. To prepare and transmit a copy of such record, or of any part thereof, to the Grand Lodge, when required:

4th. To collect and receive all moneys due to the Lodge and pay them over to the Treasurer:

5th. To keep the seal of the Lodge and to affix the same, with his attestation, to all papers issued under its authority or in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

6th. To transmit to the Grand Secretary, immediately after each election and installation in the Lodge, a certificate thereof in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII:

7th. To transmit to the Grand Secretary the annual report required in Sec. 4, Art. II, Part III, in such form as shall be provided: and

8th. To report to the Grand Secretary, immediately after their occurrence, all rejections for the degrees, expulsions, suspensions, and restorations, in the forms provided in Art. III, Part VII.

SEC. 2. He shall keep the following books of the Lodge, in such forms as may be provided:—

1st. A Record Book, in which he shall record all the transactions of the Lodge, proper to be written, after the same shall have been approved:

2d. A Book of By-Laws, for the signatures of the members in the order of their admission, in which he shall see that each member at once signs his name in full:

3d. A Roll Book, in which he shall record, upon pages alphabetically arranged, the full name or names of all belonging to the Lodge; the dates of their initiation, passing, raising, or affiliation; the name, number, and location of the Lodges of which those affiliated last were members; the age and occupation of each when received; and the dates of their withdrawal, expulsion, suspension, death, or restoration:

4th. A Black Book, in which he shall record, upon pages alphabetically arranged, the full name or names of those rejected for the degrees, expelled, suspended, or restored by any of the Lodges, so far as he shall receive the proper notice thereof: and

5th. A Register, to be kept in the Tyler's room, in which all members shall record their names, and all visitors shall record their names and the names, numbers, and locations of their respective Lodges, before entering the Lodge.

SEC. 3. He shall also keep such Account Books as may be necessary to present clearly the account of each member with the Lodge, the receipts of the Secretary, and his payments to the Treasurer; and shall preserve the Books of Constitutions and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, which may from time to time be published, together with all the printed Proceedings thereof as promulgated by its order.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE APPOINTED OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Deacons, Tyler, and other appointed officers, shall perform such duties, consonant with the usages of the Craft and appertaining to their respective offices, as may be required by the by-laws or directed by the Master.

PART V.

Of Individual Masons.

ARTICLE I.

OF MEMBERSHIP IN A LODGE.

SECTION 1. Membership in a Lodge may be acquired—

1st. By having regularly received the degree of Master Mason therein:

2d. By having been duly elected for affiliation therewith:

3d. By having been named in a dispensation for a new Lodge as one of the petitioners therefor: and

4th. By the consolidation into one Lodge of two or more Lodges, of one of which he was a member, in the manner prescribed in Sec. 11, Art. II, Part III.

SEC. 2. If a Mason shall have been elected to receive the

three degrees and shall have received the first degree, or the first and second degrees, in one Lodge, and shall, at the *request* of such Lodge and on its behalf, receive the remaining degrees or degree in another Lodge, no petition, reference, or ballot shall be necessary in the last named Lodge, as the work will be done for the first, of which he will be deemed a member.

SEC. 3. If a Mason shall have received the first degree, or the first and second degrees, in one Lodge, and shall simply receive *permission* from such Lodge to receive the remaining degrees or degree in another Lodge, he must petition the Lodge last mentioned for such other degrees or degree, and the petition shall be subject to the usual reference and ballot. If he be elected and receive the additional degrees or degree, he shall be deemed a member of the Lodge in which he received the degree of Master Mason.

SEC. 4. No Mason shall be a member of more than one Lodge at the same time.

SEC. 5. Membership in a Lodge can only be terminated—

1st. By the dissolution of the Lodge:

2d. By the consolidation of the Lodge with another Lodge or other Lodges:

3d. By voluntary withdrawal therefrom, after proper notice given: and

4th. By death, suspension, or expulsion.

SEC. 6. A member of a Lodge, in good standing and whose dues are paid, may withdraw therefrom at any time by giving notice of his intention so to do at a stated meeting, and he may receive a certificate of the fact of such withdrawal, in the form prescribed in Art. III, Part VII; but no recommendatory certificate shall be given him except by a vote of a majority of the members of the Lodge then present.

SEC. 7. All Masons who were members in good standing of a Lodge at the date of the surrender of its charter, and whose dues shall have been paid, are entitled to and may receive from the Grand Secretary a certificate of that fact, which certificate shall have the same effect as the regular recommendatory certificate of withdrawal issued by an existing Lodge.

ARTICLE II.

OF DUTIES, PROHIBITIONS, AND LIABILITIES.

SECTION 1. It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge, and every non-affiliated Mason who, having resided six months within this State, shall refuse or neglect to make application for membership to some Lodge therein, shall be deemed unworthy of Masonic consideration, and shall not be entitled to nor be the recipient of any of the rights, privileges or charities of the Order.

SEC. 2. No member of a Lodge shall be required, requested, or allowed to divulge his vote upon a ballot for affiliation or for the degrees of Masonry, nor to assign reasons for such vote, if it be known, except to the Master, for the purpose of correcting a mistake.

SEC. 3. No member of a Lodge, when present, shall be excused or permitted to refrain from voting upon a ballot for affiliation or for the degrees of Masonry.

SEC. 4. No Mason shall hold any Masonic intercourse with an expelled or suspended Mason, with an illegal Lodge, with any person who has received degrees therein or is a member thereof, nor with any Mason not acknowledged as such by this Grand Lodge.

SEC. 5. For non-payment of his dues a member may be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, in the manner provided in Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III; but, in case of the death of a member while thus suspended, if there be no other Masonic offense established against him, his Lodge may, in its discretion, bury him with the customary Masonic honors.

SEC. 6. For any violation of the Ancient Landmarks of the Order, of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, of the By-Laws of his Lodge, or of any portion of the Masonic or moral law, a member, or any other Mason within the jurisdiction of a Lodge, may be reprimanded, suspended, or expelled, in the manner provided in Art. IV, Part VI.

PART VI.

Of Trials, Appeals, and Penalties.

ARTICLE I.

RELATIVE TO THE GRAND MASTER.

SECTION 1. Charges may be preferred against the Grand Master for abuse of his power, violation of the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or other unmasonic conduct, by any five Masters of Lodges; which charges shall be in writing over their signatures, and shall be presented to the last Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge who may be within the State, and who is a member of a Lodge within its jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Upon the presentation of such charges, it shall be the duty of such Past Grand Master to transmit a copy thereof to the accused, if within the State, at least thirty days, and if without the State, at least ninety days, before the time designated for the trial, together with a notification to attend at such time and place as he may therein name, which shall be one most convenient for the parties; and he shall also summons four or more other Past Grand Masters of this State, who shall be members of Lodges therein, to assemble with him at the time and place designated, and shall notify the accused thereof.

SEC. 3. The tribunal thus assembled, or any of its members, shall have power to summon witnesses at the request of either party; it shall receive such testimony as in its judgment shall be proper, and shall determine finally upon the guilt or innocence of the accused; and the opinion of a majority of all its members shall be the judgment of the tribunal and shall be final.

SEC. 4. The only penalty inflicted shall be deprivation of office; but, when thus deprived, the adjudged may be amenable to his Lodge upon a charge of unmasonic conduct.

SEC. 5. The Grand Secretary shall attend at the trial to keep a record of the proceedings and of the judgment, which shall be filed in his office and shall be presented at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 6. The proceedings at such trial, not fully prescribed in this Article, shall, so far as may be applicable, be in conformity with the provisions of Art. IV, of this Part.

SEC. 7. All necessary traveling expenses of the members of such tribunal shall be paid by the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as those of Grand Officers attending its Communications.

ARTICLE II.

RELATIVE TO MASTERS OF LODGES.

SECTION 1. Charges may be preferred against the Master of a Lodge for abuse of his power, violation of the Constitution or Regulations, or unmasonic conduct of any kind, by any five Master Masons in good standing; which charges shall be in writing over their signatures, and shall be presented to the Grand Lodge, if in session, or to the Grand Master during the vacation.

SEC. 2. Upon the presentation of such charges, the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, as the case may be, may at once appoint and summon not less than three nor more than seven disinterested brethren, who shall be either Masters or Past Masters, to assemble as Commissioners to hear and determine thereupon; and shall then summon the accused to appear and answer thereunto, at such time and place most convenient for the parties as shall be indicated in said summons; giving him, if within the jurisdiction of his Lodge, at least ten days—if without that jurisdiction and within the State, at least thirty days—and if without the State, at least ninety days—to answer thereunto; and transmitting to him also a copy of the charges.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners, thus assembled, shall choose one of their number to preside; and they, or any of them, shall have power to summon witnesses at the request of either

party. The witnesses, if Masons, shall testify upon their honor as such; if not, their depositions shall be taken in writing, before an officer legally authorized to administer oaths; and, in such case, the party requiring such depositions shall notify the other of the time and place when and where they will be taken, that he may, if he choose, be present thereat.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners may adjourn from time to time, at their own convenience or for good cause shown by either party; *provided*, that the period within which their duties shall be concluded shall not exceed ten days, unless, for sufficient reasons, the Grand Master shall grant them further time.

SEC. 5. The opinion of a majority of all the Commissioners shall be deemed the judgment of the whole and shall be conclusive, unless an appeal be taken at the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 6. The penalties which may be inflicted by such Commissioners may be either deprivation of office, suspension, or expulsion, as in their judgment shall be deemed proper.

SEC. 7. The proceedings at such trial, not in this Article fully prescribed, shall, so far as may be applicable, be in conformity with the provisions of Art. IV, of this Part.

SEC. 8. The Commissioners shall keep a complete record of their proceedings and of their judgment, and shall transmit the same to the Grand Secretary at the conclusion of the trial; and the judgment shall at once be carried into effect by order of the Grand Master.

SEC. 9. An appeal to the Grand Lodge may be taken at its next Annual Communication, by either party, if notice thereof be given to the Grand Secretary within thirty days after the conclusion of the trial.

ARTICLE III.

RELATIVE TO LODGES.

SECTION 1. When a controversy shall arise between Lodges, or between a Lodge and a member or members of another Lodge, charges may be preferred by either party, if in good standing; which charges shall be in writing and shall be presented to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, as provided in Sec 1, Art II, of this Part.

SEC. 2. Upon the presentation of such charges, not less than five nor more than seven Commissioners shall be appointed and summoned, as provided in Sec. 2, Art. II, of this Part, which Commissioners shall be Masters or Wardens, and shall be selected from at least three different Lodges not interested in the controversy and most convenient to the parties; and the accused party shall be summoned, with such time to answer as provided in the Section and Article last quoted.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners shall have power to proceed, and shall keep a record of their proceedings and judgment, in the same manner as provided in Art. II, of this Part. The penalties which they may inflict may be any known to Masonic usage; or, if the case be one not involving a violation of Masonic duty, the decision may be such special one as the circumstances shall, in their judgment, warrant.

SEC. 4. An appeal may be taken by either party to the Grand Lodge, as provided in Sec. 9, Art. II, of this Part.

ARTICLE IV.

RELATIVE TO MASONS INDIVIDUALLY.

SECTION 1. When any member of a Lodge, (except its Master or the Grand Master,) or any Mason residing within its jurisdiction, shall be accused of unmasonic conduct, charges to that effect may be preferred by any Master Mason in good standing; which charges shall be in writing over his signature, and shall be presented to the Master of the Lodge having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 2. Upon the presentation of such charges, if it shall appear to the Master that the act or acts complained of therein constitute a Masonic offense, it shall be his duty, by due notification, to call a special meeting of his Lodge as soon as practicable, and there cause to be elected, by ballot and by a

majority of those present, not less than seven nor more than nine of its members, who shall assemble as Commissioners to hear and determine thereupon, at such time and place, convenient to the parties, as he shall indicate; and he shall also summon the accused to appear and answer thereunto at such time and place, and shall, at the same time, cause the Secretary to furnish him with a copy of the charges and to notify the accuser of the said time and place of trial.

SEC. 3. If the accused be within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, the summons and copy of the charges shall be issued at least ten days prior to the day appointed for the trial, and shall be served personally by the Tyler or some other member of the Lodge authorized by the Master for that purpose, or shall be left at his ordinary residence or place of business. If he be without the said jurisdiction, but within the State, and his residence be known, they shall be issued at least thirty days before the day of trial, and shall be forwarded to his address by the Secretary, by mail or other usual mode of conveyance, which shall be deemed sufficient service. If he be without the State, and his residence be known, they shall be issued at least ninety days before the trial, and shall be forwarded to his address by the Secretary, as before provided, which shall be sufficient service. If his address be unknown, the Master shall order the trial to proceed at once upon the testimony, *ex parte*.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall assemble at the time and place appointed and shall be presided over by the Master, who shall decide all questions of Masonic law which may arise during the trial, but shall have no vote in the final decision of the case by the Commissioners; and the Secretary, or, in his absence, some other member of the Lodge appointed for the purpose by the Master, shall attend them to keep a full and correct record of the proceedings and of the judgment, under their supervision.

SEC. 5. The Master shall, at the request of either party, summon such witnesses as are Masons, residing within the jurisdiction of his Lodge, to appear and testify before the Commission. Whenever the attendance of a witness, who is a Mason and who resides without the jurisdiction of the Lodge in which the trial is had, cannot be procured, his testimony may be taken before the Master of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, upon such notice to the adverse party as the Master of the Lodge in which the trial is to be had shall fix, and the attendance of such witness may be compelled by summons. His testimony shall be reduced to writing, signed by him, and authenticated by the certificate of the Master before whom it is taken, under the seal of his Lodge. The testimony of witnesses who are not Masons shall be taken by deposition before some officer authorized, by the laws of the State wherein he resides, to administer oaths, and at such time and place and upon such notice to the adverse party as shall be designated by the Master, upon the application of the party desiring the testimony; or such testimony may be taken before the Commissioners, the witnesses having first been put under oath, or affirmation, by some officer authorized by the laws of this State to administer oaths. Whenever the testimony of a witness residing out of this State is desired, it shall be taken upon interrogatories, direct and cross, agreed upon by the parties or settled by the Master. Witnesses who are Masons in good standing shall testify upon their honor as such; and all others shall testify under oath or affirmation.

SEC. 6. Any Master Mason in good standing may, at the request of the accuser or accused, appear as his counsel and assist in the prosecution or defense.

SEC. 7. The Commissioners may adjourn from time to time, at their own convenience or for sufficient cause shown by either party; *provided*, that the period within which their duties shall be concluded shall not exceed ten days, unless for good reasons shown, the Master shall grant them further time.

SEC. 8. After all the testimony shall have been received, the Commissioners shall proceed to deliberate upon their verdict and sentence, with none present save themselves, the

Master, and the Secretary, which last shall have no voice in the proceedings. The judgment of a majority of all the Commissioners shall be taken as the decision of the whole; and, when the trial is concluded, the Secretary shall make a fair copy of the record and finding, under their supervision, which shall be signed by the Commissioners, attested by the Secretary, and presented to the Master, who, at the next meeting of his Lodge, shall, in the presence of its members only, announce the result, and direct the Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge and file the record for safe keeping among its archives.

SEC. 9. The penalties which may be inflicted are reprimand in open Lodge, suspension, or expulsion. If the sentence be reprimand, the Master shall summon the adjudged to appear at the next stated meeting, when it shall be carried into effect in the presence only of members of the Lodge, unless, before the said meeting, legal notice shall have been given of an appeal to the Grand Lodge, in which case the sentence shall not be carried into effect until after a decision by that Grand Body affirming the judgment of the subordinate Lodge. If the sentence be suspension or expulsion, it shall at once go into effect, and the Secretary shall immediately notify the person suspended or expelled and the Grand Secretary thereof.

SEC. 10. An appeal may be taken to the Grand Lodge by either party at its next succeeding Annual Communication, but not unless a notice of such intended appeal shall be given to the Master, in writing, within thirty days after his announcement of the result of the trial. In all appealed cases, and in all cases of expulsion or suspension, whether appealed or not, the Master shall cause the Secretary to prepare a transcript of the record of trial, and immediately transmit it to the Grand Secretary, together with information of the appeal intended, if any there be.

ARTICLE V.

OF REVISIONS, REVERSALS, AND RESTORATIONS.

SECTION 1. All transcripts of trial-records, required to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary, shall by him be forwarded to the Committee on Grievances, who shall examine them, with such additional evidence in writing, if any, as may be presented, and shall report thereon at the next succeeding Annual Communication; and upon such report the Grand Lodge may affirm, modify, or reverse the judgment of the Lodge, or may make such other order relative thereto as shall be deemed proper.

SEC. 2. Whenever a judgment of suspension or expulsion shall be reversed and set aside by the Grand Lodge, the brother who had been suspended or expelled shall be at once again entitled to all his rights and privileges as a member of the Lodge.

SEC. 3. All sentences of suspension shall be for an indefinite period; and a Lodge may, at any stated meeting, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, annul any such sentence of suspension pronounced by itself, and restore the Mason thus suspended to all his Masonic rights and privileges; *provided*, that notice of a resolution for such restoration shall have been given at the stated meeting next preceding. And, in case of such restoration, the Secretary shall at once notify the restored party and the Grand Secretary thereof.

SEC. 4. The Grand Lodge may, at any Annual Communication, if good cause therefor be shown and proof be given of the notice hereinafter prescribed, *restore* to the rights and privileges of Masonry any Mason who has been suspended or expelled within its jurisdiction; but such restoration shall not restore him to membership in the Lodge by which he was suspended or expelled.

SEC. 5. Whenever any Mason, suspended for unmasonic conduct, desires to petition the Grand Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, he shall first make application for such restoration to the Lodge by which he was

suspended, if it still be in existence. If his application be there refused, it may then be made to the Grand Lodge; *provided*, that notice, in writing, be given to the Lodge of such intended application, not less than forty days preceding the Annual Communication.

SEC. 6. Whenever any expelled Mason desires to petition the Grand Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, he shall, in writing, notify the Lodge which expelled him, if it still be in existence, of his intention so to do, at least sixty days before the Annual Communication at which his petition is to be presented, accompanying said notice with a copy of such intended petition; and, before said petition shall be considered by the Grand Lodge, proof of the giving of said notice to the Lodge shall be furnished.

SEC. 7. Whenever any Lodge desires to petition the Grand Lodge for the restoration of an expelled Mason to the rights and privileges of Masonry, the Master thereof shall give due notice to all the members of his Lodge, so far as practicable, of such intended action and of the stated meeting at which it will be had; and at such meeting he shall cause to be recorded the fact that such notice was thus duly given. The votes of two-thirds of the members present shall be required to authorize the presentation of such petition to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 8. Non-affiliated Masons who, under the provisions of Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V, are deemed to occupy the same position as those suspended for non-payment of dues, and who desire to restore themselves by affiliation, may do so upon payment of a sum equivalent to six months' dues of the Lodge to which they shall apply, in addition to the affiliation fee, if any, required by its by-laws.

SEC. 9. No suspension, expulsion, or restoration shall be published otherwise than is hereinbefore provided, except by authority of the Grand Lodge or by order of the Grand Master.

PART VII.

Of Amendments, Definitions, and Forms.

ARTICLE I.

OF AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any proposed amendment to this Constitution shall be presented at an Annual Communication, and shall in all cases be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who shall report before a vote thereon be taken.

SEC. 2. Upon the report of said committee, if five-sixths of the votes shall be in favor of such proposed amendment, it shall be declared adopted; and, from and after the close of that Communication, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 3. If the vote in favor of such proposed amendment be less than that named in the preceding section, but there be a majority therefor, it shall lie over for one year, and shall be published with the proceedings, under the caption of "Proposed Amendment to the Constitution;" and if, at the next succeeding Annual Communication, it shall receive two-thirds of the votes given thereon, it shall be declared adopted; and, from and after the close of that Communication, it shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 4. No vote upon a proposed amendment shall be taken after the election of the Grand Officers.

SEC. 5. All former written Constitutions of this Grand Lodge are hereby repealed, as are also all Regulations, or parts thereof, which are repugnant to or inconsistent with this Constitution; and no Regulation shall hereafter be adopted which shall be in violation of or inconsistent with any of its provisions.

ARTICLE II.

OF DEFINITIONS.

The words and terms used in this Constitution shall bear the construction which is given them in the following definitions:—

GRAND MASTER.—This title applies, not only to him who has been elected and installed as Grand Master, but to either of the Grand Officers who, under the provisions of Art. II, Part II, of this Constitution, shall have succeeded to the powers and duties of the Grand Master.

MASTER.—This title applies, not only to him who has been elected and installed as Master, but to either of the Wardens who, under the provisions of Art. III, Part IV, of this Constitution, shall have succeeded to the powers and duties of the Master.

PAST GRAND OFFICER.—This title applies only to one of the six elective Grand Officers who has been regularly elected and installed, and has served his term as such in this Grand Lodge, and who remains a member, in good standing, of some Lodge under its jurisdiction.

PAST MASTER.—This title applies only to one who has been regularly elected or named in a charter and installed, and has served a term as Master of a chartered Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and who remains a member, in good standing, of one of its subordinates.

REPRESENTATIVE.—The representative of a Lodge within this State is one who, being a member thereof, in the event that neither the Master nor either of the Wardens can be present at the Grand Lodge, has been elected by the Lodge at a stated meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose, by ballot, and by a majority of the votes present, to represent it at the next Communication. A Lodge without the State may be represented by a member of any Lodge under this jurisdiction, elected as before prescribed.

VACANCY.—Vacancies in office, either in a Lodge or in the Grand Lodge, may occur by death, deprivation, resignation, removal from the jurisdiction, suspension, or expulsion.

JURISDICTION.—The jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge includes all Lodges and Masons within the territorial limits of this State, and all Lodges and their members without this State, acting under its authority.

The jurisdiction of a Lodge includes all its own members, wherever residing, and all Masons residing nearer to its place of meeting than to that of any other Lodge within this State, except in towns or cities where more than one Lodge exists, in which case each of such Lodges has separate jurisdiction over its own members, and concurrent jurisdiction over all Masons, not members of one of such Lodges, who reside in such town or city, or nearer thereto than to any other place where a Lodge exists.

REGULATION.—By a regulation of the Grand Lodge is meant any resolution, edict, law, or ordinance of any kind whatever, other than the Constitution, which it may adopt.

SUSPENSION.—The suspension of a Lodge is an arrest of its charter and a temporary prohibition to assemble or work as a legal Lodge, until again authorized so to do by competent authority; and the act suspends all its members except those especially exempted from its effect.

The suspension of a Master of a Lodge is a temporary deprivation of his office, and prohibits all recognition of him in that capacity until he be restored by competent authority.

The suspension of a Mason is a temporary deprivation of all his rights and privileges as such, and prohibits all Masons and Lodges from holding any Masonic intercourse with him until he shall be legally restored in the manner hereinbefore prescribed.

EXPULSION.—The expulsion of a Mason is the highest penalty known to the Masonic law. It is an absolute deprivation of all the rights and privileges of the Order, and prohibits all Masons and Lodges from holding any Masonic intercourse with him forever, unless he be restored by the Grand Lodge.

NOTIFICATION.—A notification, or notice, is a call issued by the Secretary, by order of the Lodge or Master, or by other

competent authority as hereinbefore provided, to attend for some specific purpose at the time and place therein indicated, or to perform some specific duty therein set forth; and it is the duty of every Mason to comply with its direction if he can, without great inconvenience, do so. It shall be either written or printed, and shall, when practicable, be personally served upon the brother to be notified by a Tyler or some other Mason properly deputed for the purpose. If this cannot conveniently be done, it shall be left at the residence or usual place of business of such brother, or, if such residence or place of business is distant or unknown, it may be placed in the post-office, addressed to him at his last known place of residence; and this shall be deemed due and sufficient service.

SUMMONS.—A summons is an imperative order, issued by the Master of a Lodge and attested by its Secretary, or by other competent authority as hereinbefore provided, to appear at such time and place as may therein be designated. The obligation to obey it is absolute and the penalty for disobedience shall be expulsion, unless it shall be shown that such disobedience was unavoidable or was occasioned by some pressing necessity.

STATED MEETING.—The stated meeting of a Lodge is the one only meeting in each lunar month at which business may be done, with the exceptions specified in Sec. 2, Art. II, Part III. It shall be designated as such in the by laws of each Lodge, and no adjourned or called meeting shall ever be considered as a part of such stated meeting.

ARTICLE III.

OF FORMS FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

Certificate for a Diploma for a Master Mason.

.....Lodge, No...., F. and A. M., }
....A. L. 58.. }

To the Very Worshipful.....
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that Brother.....is a Master Mason and a member of this Lodge, in good standing; and as such he is hereby recommended for a Grand Lodge Diploma, upon payment of the usual fees.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Lodge aforesaid, at the date above written.

[Seal.]

.....Secretary.

Certificate for Diploma for benefit of family of a deceased Brother.

....Lodge, No...., F. and A. M., }
....A. L. 58.. }

To the Very Worshipful.....
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that Brother....., who died at ....., on the....day of..... ....., A. L. 58.., was, at the date of his decease, a Master Mason and a member of this Lodge, in good standing; and that he left (*here insert "a widow," "a child" or "children" or any of them, as the case may be*) for whose benefit a Grand Lodge Diploma is desired.

Given by order of our Lodge aforesaid, at the date first above written, as witness my hand and the seal thereof.

[Seal.]

.....Secretary.

Petition for a Dispensation to form a new Lodge.

To the Most Worshipful.....,
Grand Master of Masons in California:—

The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that they are Master Masons in good standing; that they were last members of the respective Lodges named opposite their several signatures hereunto, as will appear from the dimit of each of the petitioners, herewith transmitted; that they reside in or near the....of..... ....., in the county of..... in the State of California; that among them are a sufficient number of brethren well qualified to open and hold a Lodge

of Free and Accepted Masons, and to discharge all its various duties in the three degrees of Ancient Masonry, in accordance with established usage; and that, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart and being desirous to use their best endeavors for the diffusion of its beneficent principles, they pray for a Dispensation empowering them to form, open, and hold a regular Lodge, at the.....of..... aforesaid, to be called.....Lodge.

They have nominated and respectfully recommend Brother .....as the first Master, Brother..... .... as the first Senior Warden, and Brother.....as the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge, they being each, in all respects, competent to perform all the duties of either of the stations for which they are severally proposed; and, if the prayer of the petitioners be granted, they promise in all things strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Dated at....., on the.... day of....., A. L. 58..

* Signatures.	Name and No. of Lodge.	State or Country.

Recommendation of a Petition for the formation of a new Lodge.

.....Lodge, No. ...., F. and A. M.,
....., A. L. 58..

To the Most Worshipful.....
Grand Master of Masons in California:—

At a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

"*Whereas*, a petition for the issue of a Dispensation to form and open a new Lodge at....., in the county of....., has been presented to this Lodge for its recommendation.

* These signatures must give *all* the names of each petitioner, *in full*.

And whereas, it is known to this Lodge that the signers to said petition, ... in number, are all Master Masons in good standing, and that a safe and suitable Lodge-room has been provided by them for their meetings; it is

"*Resolved*, That the establishment of said new Lodge is of manifest propriety and will conduce to the good of the Order; and that this Lodge recommends to the Grand Master the granting of the Dispensation prayed for in said petition."

A true copy from the minutes.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
[Seal.] and affixed the seal of our Lodge aforesaid, at the date above written.

....., Secretary.

Certificate of Qualification of Officers proposed for a new Lodge.

To the Most Worshipful.....
Grand Master of Masons in California:—

The petition of.....brethren, residing at the..... of ....., in the county of....., praying the Grand Master for a dispensation to open and hold a new Lodge at said....., to be called ..... Lodge, having been presented to me; and Brothers....., ..., and ....., being recommended therein for nomination, respectively, as Master, Senior Warden, and Junior Warden of said proposed new Lodge; now I, ...Master of .....Lodge, No....., do hereby certify that, to my positive knowledge, each of said brethren is fully competent properly to confer the three degrees of Masonry and to deliver entire the several lectures therennto appertaining.

Given at....., in the county of....., this....day of.....A. L. 58..

[Seal.] ....., Master.

Petition for a Charter.

To the *M.·. W.·.* Grand Lodge of California:—

The undersigned respectfully represent that on the....day of....., A. L. 58...., a Dispensation was issued

by the Grand Master for the formation of a new Lodge at ....., in the county of....., by the name of ..... Lodge; that on the....day of....., next ensuing, said Lodge was opened and organized, and has since continued successfully to work during the period named in said Dispensation, as will appear from its records, by-laws, and returns, herewith presented: and that it is the anxious desire of the members of said Lodge that its existence be perpetuated.

They therefore pray that a Charter be granted to said Lodge by the name of.....Lodge, with such number as the usage of the Grand Lodge may assign it; and recommend that Brother.....be named therein as Master, Brother .....as Senior Warden, and Brother..... as Junior Warden; promising, as heretofore, strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

Given by instruction from and on behalf of said Lodge, at ....., this....day of.....A. L. 58..

.....
.....
.....
} Delegates.

Notice of Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions, and Restorations.

.... Lodge, No...., F. and A. M.,
.....A. L. 58....

To the Very Worshipful.....,

Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California:—

I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, the petition of....., an applicant for the degrees of Masonry, was rejected.

(*Or*, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro....., after due notice as prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for non-payment of dues.)

(*Or*, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro..... ....., after due trial in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct.)

(*Or*, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro....., after due trial in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, was declared to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, for unmasonic conduct.)

(*Or*, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro....., heretofore by it suspended for non-payment of dues, having paid up (or received a remission of) all arrearages, as provided in the Constitution, resumed his rights and privileges as a Mason and as a member of this Lodge.)

(*Or*, I hereby certify that, at a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, Bro....., heretofore by it suspended for unmasonic conduct, was, by a two-thirds vote, in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, restored to all his rights and privileges as a Mason and as a member of this Lodge.)

Given under my hand and the seal of our Lodge aforesaid.

[Seal.] ....., Secretary.

Notice of Special Meeting to elect Trial Commissioners.

.....Lodge, No...., F. and A. M.,
.....A. L. 58....

Bro.....,

You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of this Lodge, to be holden on the.....day of....., A. L. 58...., at....o'clock,...M., for the purpose of electing Commissioners to try a brother upon a charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him by a Master Mason in good standing.

By order of the Master, as witness my signature and the seal of our Lodge.

[Seal.] ....., Secretary.

**Certificate of Withdrawal without Recommendation.*

To all whom it may concern:—

This is to certify that Brother....., heretofore a member of our.....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of California, has paid his dues in full and has this day withdrawn from membership in said Lodge.

Given at the Hall of our Lodge aforesaid, at..... ...., in the county of....., State of California, this....day of..... A. L. 58.., as witness my hand, the seal of our Lodge, and the attestation of our Secretary.

[Seal.]

....., Master.

Attest,....., Secretary.

Credential for a Representative elected by a Lodge.

.....Lodge, No...., F. and A. M., ...A. L. 58....

To the *M.·. W.·.* Grand Lodge of California:—

This is to certify that, at a.....meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, it having been made known that neither the Master nor either of the Wardens thereof would be enabled to attend the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication, Bro....., a member of the Lodge, was, by ballot, duly elected to serve as its Representative during said Communication.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the Secretary to affix the seal of our Lodge, with his attestation, at the date above written.

[Seal.]

...., Master

Attest,....., Secretary.

---

* This, not being a "Recommendatory certificate of withdrawal (Dimit,)" will not entitle the holder to apply for affiliation to any Lodge in this jurisdiction.

Petition for the Degrees of Masonry.

To the Worshipful Master, the Wardens, and Members of .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.:—

The undersigned respectfully represents that, unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, he freely and voluntarily offers himself as a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry; that he is prompted to solicit this privilege by a favorable opinion conceived of the institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to his fellow creatures; that he has resided in the State of California more than one year, and at the place below named more than six months, next preceding the date hereof; that he has not, within twelve months past, been rejected by any Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons; and that he promises, if found worthy, to conform to all the ancient usages and regulations of the Fraternity.

His place of residence is....., his age, ...years, and his occupation,.....

(*Date,*)....., A. L. 58..

*(*Signature,*).....

Recommended by Bros. { ..... (*To be members* ..... *of the Lodge.*)

Application for Affiliation.

To the Worshipful Master, the Wardens, and Brethren of .....Lodge, No....., F. and A. M.:—

The undersigned respectfully represents that he is a Master Mason, in good standing; that he was last a member of..... .....Lodge, No...., in the.....of..... from which he has honorably withdrawn, as by the accompanying certificate will appear; and that he now desires, if found worthy, to become a member of your Lodge.

His place of residence is. ....., his age, ...years, and his occupation,.....

(*Date,*)....., A. L. 58..

*(*Signature,*).....

Recommended by Bros. { ..... (*To be members* ..... *of the Lodge.*)

---

* These signatures must give *all* the names of the subscriber, in *full.*

Certificate of Election, Appointment, and Installation of Officers.

.....Lodge, No...., F. and A. M.,
.....A. L. 58....

To the Very Worshipful.....
Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California :—

I hereby certify that, at the stated meeting of this Lodge, held on the day above written, it being that next preceding the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing Masonic year, viz.:—

Bro....., Master,
Bro....., Sen. Warden,
Bro....., Jun. Warden,
Bro....., Treasurer, and
Bro....., Secretary;

That, on the....day of....., A. L. 58.., the following officers were duly appointed to serve for the ensuing Masonic year, viz.:—

Bro....., *Chaplain,
Bro....., Sen. Deacon,
Bro....., Jun. Deacon,
Bro....., *Marshal,
Bro.....
Bro..... } *Stewards, and
Bro....., Tyler;

And that, on the....day of.....A. L. 58.., the said officers were duly installed by (*here give the name and Masonic title of the installing officer.*)

Given under my hand and the seal of our Lodge,
[Seal.] on the day last above written.

....., Secretary.

*The Constitution does not make the appointment of these officers obligatory, but permits the by-laws of Lodges to authorize it.

Recommendatory Certificate of Withdrawal. (*Dimit.*)

To all Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons,
Wheresoever dispersed around the Globe, GREETING :—

This is to certify that Brother....., whose signature appears in the margin hereof, is a Master Mason in good standing, and was, until this date, a member of our .....Lodge, No...., F. and A. M., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of California. Having paid all dues, and being in good fellowship with the brethren, he has voluntarily withdrawn from our said Lodge; and now, by its order, receives this certificate, recommending him to the fellowship and good will of the Fraternity wherever he may be.

Given at the Hall of our Lodge aforesaid, at ....., in the County of....., in the State of California, this....day of....., A. L. 58.., as witness my hand, the seal of our
[Seal.] Lodge, and the attestation of our Secretary.

....., Master.

Attest....., Secretary.

Signature.....

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

AS REMAINING AFTER THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION, IN OCTOBER, 1883.

1. This Grand Lodge recognizes no *degree* of Past Master conferred by any authority not holden under a legitimate Grand Lodge—acknowledging only the *Order* of that name as it exists in the ceremonies attending the installation of the Master elect of a chartered Lodge; which Order shall be conferred only by a convocation of Masters or Past Masters, not less than three in number, who have thus regularly received it. (1855, 1859.)

2. All Masonic communication between the Lodges and Masons of this jurisdiction and those acknowledging allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, is hereby forbidden while that body shall continue its unlawful and reprehensible invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of New York. (1855, 1859.)

3. Such standard of revenue shall be continued hereafter as will afford an annual excess over the current expenditures of at least one thousand dollars; which excess shall each year be set aside as an accumulating fund, to be known as the "Reserve Fund," which shall be kept and increased for purposes of emergency, and shall only be drawn upon therefor. It shall be the duty of the Grand Treasurer to judiciously invest all moneys set aside for such fund, and all moneys accruing from the interest on such investments, and to report the exact condition thereof to the Grand Lodge on the first day of each Annual Communication; and, for its safe keeping and proper disbursement he shall be responsible on his official bond. (1856, 1859, 1869, 1879.)

4. No Lodge under this jurisdiction shall be allowed to transact business, other than the conferring of degrees, with a less number than seven of its members present. (1859.)

5. The Grand Secretary is authorized to charge the sum of one dollar, for the use of the Grand Lodge, for each copy of its printed proceedings for the current year, other than the four copies to be sent to each subordinate Lodge, and those required for transmission abroad, for future binding, and for the use of the Grand Lodge at its next succeeding Annual Communication. (1859.)

6. All Masons, heretofore stricken from the rolls of Lodges within this jurisdiction for non-payment of dues, who have not been reinstated, are hereby declared to be suspended, as provided in Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution. (1859.)

7. In addition to the dues prescribed in the Constitution, there shall be levied hereafter upon the subordinate Lodges, for each Master Mason whose name is borne upon the rolls at the date of the annual returns, such sum as the Grand Lodge shall prescribe at each Annual Communication, which shall constitute a special fund to be denominated "The Representative Fund;" and it shall be the duty of the several Lodges to pay the said sum at the time and in the manner directed in the Constitution for the payment of their annual dues. (1861, 1865, 1873.)

8. At the close of each Annual Communication, a committee, to be known as the "Committee on Pay of Members," and to consist of five, shall be appointed by the Grand Master, whose duty it shall be to ascertain, during the year succeeding, the exact cost of transportation for one person from the location of each Lodge in the State to the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge and back again; and, at the following Annual Communication, to report such cost of transportation as the sum due to the officers or representatives in attendance from each Lodge, which sum shall be paid by the Grand Treasurer, such report being his voucher therefor. But no

payment shall be allowed for the officers or representatives of any Lodge, the dues of which shall not have been paid in full. (1861, 1873, 1879.)

9. The appointed Grand Officers and the Chairmen of standing committees shall receive payment for their necessary expenditures for transportation to and from each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as ordered for the officers or representatives of Lodges; but no Grand Officer, Chairman, or officer or representative of a Lodge, shall receive such payment in more than one of those capacities, nor shall he receive it unless he shall have been in attendance at such Communication from the first to the last day thereof, inclusive, unless excused by the Grand Lodge. (1861, 1863, 1873.)

10. The work and lectures presented by the committee appointed for their examination and revision, are approved, adopted, and made obligatory upon all Lodges within this jurisdiction; and any Lodge which shall have had opportunity to obtain instruction therein, and shall neglect or refuse to learn and use the same, shall, upon representation of that fact to the Grand Master, be liable to the arrest of its charter, if, in his discretion, he shall think it proper. (1864, 1865.)

11. The person who desires to be made a Mason must be a man; no woman nor eunuch; free born, being neither a slave nor the son of a bond woman; a believer in God and a future existence; of moral conduct; capable of reading and writing; not deformed or dismembered, but hale and sound in his physical conformation, having his right limbs as a man ought to have; and able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him. (1864.)

12. No Lodge under this jurisdiction, located beyond the limits of this State, shall receive any allowance for the expenses of a representative to this Grand Lodge; nor shall any such Lodge be chargeable with dues on account of the Representative Fund. (1867.)

13. All Masonic intercourse between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of France is hereby suspended, and the Lodges and Masons of this jurisdiction are forbidden to recognize or hold communication with any brother who hails from or acknowledges allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, so long as that body continues its unlawful and reprehensible invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. (1869.)

14. Each Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, so far as it is able so to do, shall see that the needy of its own membership and neighborhood are not made a burden to others. (1871.)

15. The Grand Master shall appoint for each district an officer, to be called Inspector, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is appointed, and whose duty it shall be to visit each Lodge in his district whenever desired by any Lodge, or whenever he may deem it necessary for the faithful performance of his duties; to inspect the work, and, if necessary, correct the same in accordance with the work as adopted by this Grand Lodge; and to report the working condition of

New regulation as a substitute for those relating to installation of Master, as follows:

No Master of a Lodge shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer or of the Inspector of the District in which such Lodge is situated, certifying that he has personally examined such Master elect, and that he is qualified to give the work and lectures entire to the three degrees, and that he is thoroughly proficient in those portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge, which relate to the government of a Lodge. Such certificate, endorsed by the installing officer, shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, to be kept on file in his office.

[Adopted October, 1894.]

payment shall be allowed for the officers or representatives of any Lodge, the dues of which shall not have been paid in full. (1861, 1873, 1879.)

9. The appointed Grand Officers and the Chairmen of standing committees shall receive payment for their necessary expenditures for transportation to and from each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, in the same manner as ordered for the officers or representatives of Lodges; but no Grand Officer, Chairman, or officer or representative of a Lodge, shall receive such payment in more than one of those capacities, nor shall he receive it unless he shall have been in attendance at such Communication from the first to the last day thereof, inclusive, unless excused by the Grand Lodge. (1861, 1863, 1873.)

10. The work and lectures presented by the committee appointed for their examination and revision, are approved, adopted, and made obligatory upon all Lodges within this jurisdiction; and any Lodge which shall have had opportunity to obtain instruction therein, and shall neglect or refuse to learn and use the same, shall, upon representation of that fact to the G
charter, if, in h
1865.)

11. The pers
man; no woma
nor the son of
existence; of m
not deformed
physical confor
to have; and ab
grees respectivel

12. No Lodg
limits of this St
penses of a repr
such Lodge be c
sentative Fund.

13. All Masonic intercourse between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Orient of France is hereby suspended, and the Lodges and Masons of this jurisdiction are forbidden to recognize or hold communication with any brother who hails from or acknowledges allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, so long as that body continues its unlawful and reprehensible invasion of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. (1869.)

14. Each Lodge within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, so far as it is able so to do, shall see that the needy of its own membership and neighborhood are not made a burden to others. (1871.)

15. The Grand Master shall appoint for each district an officer, to be called Inspector, who shall be a resident of the district for which he is appointed, and whose duty it shall be to visit each Lodge in his district whenever desired by any Lodge, or whenever he may deem it necessary for the faithful performance of his duties; to inspect the work, and, if necessary, correct the same in accordance with the work as adopted by this Grand Lodge; and to report the working condition of each Lodge in his district to the Grand Lecturer on or before the first day of September in each year; and further, to examine the records and all the books of each Lodge, and the manner of transacting its business, with reference to its conformity to our Constitution and Regulations, and report thereon to the Grand Master at the same time. Each Lodge shall pay such necessary expenses of the Inspector as may be incurred in performing the duties of the visitation herein required. (1870, 1871, 1874, 1878, 1879.)

16. No Master of a Lodge shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer, or of the Inspector of the district in which such Lodge is situated, that he is qualified to give the work and lectures entire in the three degrees; and such certificate, indorsed by the installing officer, shall be forwarded by him to the Grand Lecturer, to be kept on file in his office. (1871.)

17. No dispensation shall hereafter be granted to any Lodge which shall have adopted the name of a living person. (1873.)

18. Whenever an appeal shall be taken from the judgment of a subordinate Lodge upon the report of trial Commissioners, any and all additional evidence, which either the accuser or accused shall desire to have heard on the appeal, shall be taken and reduced to writing within sixty days from the day on which the announcement of the result of the trial shall be made by the Master to the Lodge, and all arguments and representations which it is desired to have considered on the appeal shall also be reduced to writing; and no additional evidence, arguments, or representations shall be considered on the appeal unless the same shall be reduced to writing and transmitted to the Grand Secretary at least sixty days before the commencement of the next Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. (1874.)

19. The Lodge conducting the ceremonies at a funeral will occupy the post of honor, and will assign such positions to other societies that may join in the procession or ceremonies as the circumstances of the case may seem to render proper. The members of a Lodge may join in the procession, as citizens, when the ceremonies are conducted by other organizations, but the *Lodge* can only appear on such occasions when the ceremonies are under its direction. (1877.)

20. The election of Grand Officers shall be the first business of the Grand Lodge on the day fixed therefor by the Constitution, and until the election shall have been concluded no other business shall be considered. (1879.)

21. All Lodges in this jurisdiction are forbidden to resort to any means of perpetuating testimony in cases of trial other than those provided for by our Constitution and Regulations. (1880.)

22. Whenever the Secretary of a Lodge fails to forward to the Grand Secretary a certificate of the election and installation of its officers, within a period of twenty days after such

election and installation, the amount which would otherwise be allowed to the representative of such Lodge shall be withheld. (1880, 1881.)

23. No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive an application for affiliation until the applicant shall have proved, to the satisfaction of the *Master* of such Lodge, that he is a Master Mason. (1880.)

24. Every transcript of a trial-record, when prepared by the Secretary of any subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction, shall, before its transmission to the Grand Secretary, be submitted to the Master of the Lodge, who shall carefully examine the same and see that it complies with the "Form of Records of Trials and Transcripts thereof," heretofore adopted by this Grand Lodge; that it is fairly and legibly written, with sufficient spaces between papers and testimony; and that it otherwise complies with the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge; and said Master shall endorse his approval thereupon. (1882.)

25. A certificate of qualification to a Master elect shall be issued only by the Inspector of the District within which the Lodge of said Master elect may be located, after a strict examination; *provided* that, if from any cause the Inspector of that District shall be unable to examine such Master elect, such examination may be made by the Grand Lecturer, and the certificate of qualification may be given or refused by him. (1882.)

26. When a Lodge fails to install its officers within a period of sixty days subsequent to their election, because of the failure of the Master elect to procure the necessary certificate of qualification from the Inspector of his District, said Lodge shall immediately thereafter petition the Grand Master for a special dispensation to hold an election for a Master; and the Master elected under such dispensation shall not be the one who had been previously elected and who had thus allowed it to be shown that he was not able or willing to qualify himself for such certificate. (1882.)

27. No Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall confer any degree of Masonry on Sunday. (1882.)

THE UNIFORM CODE OF BY-LAWS OF LODGES,

AS REVISED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE GRAND LODGE IN MAY, 1860, AND AS AMENDED AT ITS ANNUAL COMMUNICATION IN OCTOBER, 1883.

ARTICLE I.

OF NAME AND OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. This Lodge shall be known by the name of .....Lodge, No...., of Free and Accepted Masons; and its officers shall consist of a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Marshal, two Stewards, a Tyler, and such other officers as the Lodge may deem proper to appoint.

ARTICLE II.

OF ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

SECTION 1. The Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens, the Treasurer and the Secretary, shall be elected by ballot, in conformity with Sec. 1, Art. I, Part IV, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. The other officers shall be appointed by the Master, except the Junior Deacon, who may be appointed by the Senior Warden.

ARTICLE III.

OF MEETINGS OF THE LODGE.

SECTION 1. The stated meetings of this Lodge shall be holden on the.....in each month.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be called from time to time, as the Lodge, or the presiding officer thereof, may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

OF INITIATION AND MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All petitions for initiation or affiliation must be signed by the petitioner and be recommended by two members of the Lodge. Every such petition shall be referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to report thereon at the next stated meeting, (unless further time be granted,) when the applicant shall be balloted for and received or rejected.

SEC. 2. If an applicant, elected to receive the degrees in this Lodge, does not come forward to be initiated within three months thereafter, the fee shall be forfeited, unless the Lodge shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 3. Every person raised to the degree of Master Mason in this Lodge, (except when such degree shall have been conferred at the *request* of another Lodge,) or elected to be a member thereof, shall sign its By-Laws.

ARTICLE V.

OF THE TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary; shall keep an accurate and just account thereof; and shall pay the same out only upon an order duly signed by the Master, and countersigned by the Secretary. He shall, at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, submit a report in full of the monetary transactions of the Lodge. The Lodge may also, at any time when considered necessary, cause him to present an account of his receipts and disbursements, and of the amount of funds on hand.

SEC. 2. He shall, if required by the Lodge, execute a good and sufficient bond to the Master, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE VI.

OF THE SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all proceedings proper to be written; shall transmit a copy of the

same to the Grand Lodge when required; shall keep a separate account for each member of the Lodge; shall report at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, the amounts due by each; shall receive all moneys due the Lodge, and pay the same monthly to the Treasurer; and shall perform all such other duties as may properly appertain to his office.

SEC. 2. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Lodge may direct; and he shall, if required by the Lodge, execute a good and sufficient bond to the Master for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE VII.

OF THE TYLER.

SECTION 1. The Tyler, in addition to the necessary duties of his office, shall serve all notices and summonses, and perform such services as may be required of him by the Lodge.

SEC. 2. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF FEES.

SECTION 1. The table of fees for this Lodge shall be as follows: for the three degrees, the sum of.....dollars; for the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, when the first degree shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of.....dollars; for the degree of Master Mason, when the first and second degrees shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of.....dollars; and for affiliation, the sum of..... .....dollars.

SEC. 2. The fee for each of the foregoing shall accompany the several petitions or applications, else they shall not be presented by the Secretary to the Lodge.

ARTICLE IX.

OF DUES.

SECTION 1. The dues of each member of this Lodge shall be....., payable quarterly in advance.

SEC. 2. No member, who shall be in arrears for dues at the time of the annual election, shall be permitted to vote, or shall be eligible to any office.

SEC. 3. Any member, who shall have been suspended for non-payment of his dues, shall be restored to membership upon payment of all arrearages.

SEC. 4. Any member in good standing may withdraw from membership by paying his dues and notifying the Lodge to that effect at a stated meeting; but no recommendatory certificate shall be issued to him unless ordered by the Lodge.

ARTICLE X.

OF COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Master and Wardens shall be a Charity Committee, and shall have power to draw upon the Treasurer for any sum, not exceeding.....dollars at any one time, for the relief of a distressed worthy brother, his wife, widow, or orphans.

SEC. 2. The Master, at the stated meeting next succeeding his installation, shall appoint an auditing committee, whose duty it shall be to examine all accounts presented against the Lodge.

SEC. 3. All reports of committees shall be made in writing.

ARTICLE XI.

OF REVEALING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE LODGE.

SECTION 1. When a candidate for initiation or affiliation is rejected, or a brother reprimanded, suspended or expelled, no member or visitor shall reveal, either directly or indirectly, to such person, or to any other, any transactions which may have taken place on the subject; nor shall any proceeding of the Lodge, not proper to be made public, be disclosed outside thereof, under the penalty of reprimand, suspension or expulsion, as the Lodge may determine.

ARTICLE XII.

OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 1. The regular order of business at every stated meeting of this Lodge shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Reports of Committees.
3. Balloting.
4. Reception of petitions.
5. Miscellaneous and Unfinished Business.
6. Conferring Degrees.

ARTICLE XIII.

OF AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. These By-Laws, so far as relates to the times of meeting, and the amounts of fees, dues, and disbursements by the Charity Committee, may be amended at any stated meeting, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present; *provided*, that notice of such amendment shall have been given at the stated meeting next preceding; but such amendment shall have no effect until approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, and until such approval shall have been transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

The public Grand Honors of Masonry are given thus:—Cross the arms upon the breast, the left arm outermost, the hands being open and palms inward; then raise them above the head, the palms of the hands striking each other; and then let them fall sharply upon the thighs, the head being bowed. This will be thrice done, and at funerals, the action will be accompanied with the following ejaculation—: "The will of God is accomplished.—So mote it be—Amen."

The private Grand Honors are the signs of the several degrees, given in a manner and upon occasions known only to Master Masons.

CEREMONY FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

COMPILED BY PAST GRAND LECTURER J. W. ANDERSON, AND ADOPTED BY THE GRAND LODGE, OCTOBER, 1891.

When the hour for the installation has arrived, the Grand Master says :—

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, the hour for the installation of the officers of the Grand Lodge, elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year, having arrived, the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary will read their names.

The Grand Secretary reads the names.

The Grand Master then says :—

The Grand Officers elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year will retire to the adjoining hall, and prepare for the ceremony of installation; the present Grand Officers will vacate their stations and places, and surrender their jewels.

The Grand Officers, elected and appointed, salute the Grand Master and retire in a body. The Grand Master then appoints a Master of Ceremonies, and declares the Grand Lodge free from restraint.

After the Grand Officers, elected and appointed, have assembled in the adjoining hall, the Master of Ceremonies forms them in procession in the following order :—

Master of Ceremonies	and	Grand Tyler.
Grand Master	"	Deputy Grand Master.
Senior Grand Warden	"	Junior Grand Warden.
Grand Treasurer	"	Grand Secretary.

Grand Chaplain	and	Grand Orator.
Grand Lecturer	"	Asst. Grand Secretary.
Grand Marshal	"	Grand Standard Bearer.
Grand Sword Bearer	"	Grand Bible Bearer.
Senior Grand Deacon	"	Junior Grand Deacon.
Senior Grand Steward	"	Junior Grand Steward.
Grand Pursuivant	"	Organist.

When all is ready the Master of Ceremonies returns to the Grand Lodge and quietly informs the Grand Master, who calls the Grand Lodge to order, and says :—

GRAND MASTER : Bro. Master of Ceremonies, are the officers of the Grand Lodge lately chosen and appointed ready to be installed in their respective offices ?

MASTER OF CEREMONIES : M.·. W.·. Grand Master, they are without, and await your pleasure.

GRAND MASTER : You will then conduct them to the seats prepared for them in the Grand Lodge.

The Master of Ceremonies retires and conducts the Grand Officers to the Grand Lodge, entering at the door of the P. R. As the front of the procession enters, the Grand Master calls up the Grand Lodge and the Grand Organist furnishes appropriate music.

The Master of Ceremonies conducts the Grand Officers around the Grand Lodge to the W. and forward to the seats. When the procession approaches the seats, the lines separate to the right and left, and march until the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master come to the center of the line of chairs. The officers remain standing until the Grand Master seats the Grand Lodge.

The Master of Ceremonies then says :

M.·. W.·. Grand Master, the officers of this Grand Lodge lately elected and appointed are present, and are ready to be installed in their respective offices.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will present to me the brother who has been elected to discharge the duties of Grand Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take great pleasure in presenting to you the M.·. W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who has been elected by the brethren of this Grand Lodge to be its Grand Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

GRAND MASTER: M.·. W.·. Sir, the brethren of this Grand Lodge, reposing implicit confidence in your integrity, in your zealous regard for the interests of Masonry, and in your ability to discharge the duties of that honorable and responsible station, have elected you as their Grand Master of this Grand Lodge for the ensuing Masonic year. Are you willing to accept the trust which they have confided to you?

GRAND MASTER ELECT: I am.

GRAND MASTER: You will then face your brethren of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER ELECT: (Faces.)

GRAND MASTER: Brethren of the Grand Lodge, you behold before you the M.·. W.·. brother whom you have elected to serve this Grand Lodge as its M.·. W.·. Grand Master for the ensuing Masonic year, and who is now about to be installed. If any of you has any reason to present why he should not be installed, you will now make it known, or forever after hold your peace.

My brother, you will face the East.

M.·. W.·. brother, hearing no objection, I shall most cheerfully proceed to install you in the dignified and honorable position to which the suffrages of your brethren of the Grand Lodge have called you, not doubting that the dignity of the Grand Oriental Chair will be well conserved during your administration, and that the interests and welfare of this Grand Lodge, and of the Craft in this jurisdiction may be safely confided to your charge.

Before being invested, however, with the emblems of your power and office, it is necessary that you should signify your assent to those ancient charges and regulations which point out the duties of a Grand Master:

1st. You agree to be a good man and true, and strictly to obey the moral law?

2d. You agree to be a peaceful citizen, and cheerfully to conform to the laws of the country in which you reside?

3d. You promise not to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the government, but patiently to submit to the decisions of the supreme legislature?

4th. You agree to pay proper respect to the civil magistrate, to work diligently, live creditably, and act honorably by all men?

5th. You agree to hold in veneration the original patrons of Freemasonry?

6th. You agree to avoid private piques and quarrels, and to guard against intemperance and excess?

7th. You agree to be cautious in your behavior, courteous to your brethren, and faithful to the Grand Lodge of California?

8th. You promise to respect genuine brethren, and to discountenance impostors, and all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry?

9th. You agree to promote the general good of society, to cultivate the social virtues, and to propagate the knowledge of our art?

10th. You promise to conform strictly to every edict of the Grand Lodge of California, that is not subversive of the principles and groundwork of Masonry?

11th. You admit that it is not in the power of any

man, or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry?

12th. You promise a regular attendance on all the Communications of the Grand Lodge of California, and to pay attention to all the duties of Masonry on convenient occasions.

13th. You admit that no new Lodge shall be formed within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge without its consent; and that no countenance shall be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein, being contrary to the ancient charges of the Fraternity?

14th. You admit that no person can be regularly made a Mason in, or admitted as a member of, any regular Lodge without previous notice, and due inquiry into his character?

15th. You agree that no visitor shall be received into any Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge without due examination, and without producing proper vouchers of his having been initiated into a regular Lodge?

Do you submit to these charges, and promise to support these regulations, as Grand Masters have done in all ages before you?

GRAND MASTER-ELECT: I do.

GRAND MASTER: Having assented to these charges and regulations of the Fraternity, I take great pleasure in installing you Grand Master of Masons of the State of California, having full confidence in your ability to govern the same; and I now present to you this Jewel, the badge of your honorable office and the emblem of your power and authority. Many of the most illustrious characters that the world has produced have worn it with satisfaction and delight. This emblem will silently admonish you to do justice to the cause of Freemasonry, and upon all occasions to consult and conserve the interests of our noble Fraternity with that earnest zeal and fidelity demanded of you by the exalted rank which you now hold. It will instruct you to infuse into the Lodges of this jurisdiction, of which you are now the honored head, the true spirit of our Fraternity. Its teachings will guide you in the discharge of your responsible duties, and win for you the esteem and approbation of your brethren of the Mystic Tie. Wear it with honor and satisfaction to yourself, and with benefit and blessing to the great jurisdiction over whose interests you have been called to preside.

I now commit to you the Volume of the Sacred Law. In it you will find the sublime parts of our ancient mysteries. From it you can gain a better comprehension of the exalted attributes which constitute the Great Mystery of mysteries. It is the great light from which the Institution of Freemasonry derives the *wisdom*, the *strength*, and the *beauty*, which in all times have made it worthy of the most profound veneration from every good Mason. It is the word of the Supreme Grand Master of Heaven and Earth. The teachings of this Great Law will confirm your *Faith*, strengthen your *Hope*, encourage your *Charity*, and direct your steps to that magnificent temple, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, where all is harmony, and love and peace.

These implements of operative Masonry symbolically teach great moral lessons. The Square and Compass assist the architect in drawing his various designs; speculatively applied to the duties of Grand Master, they will teach you to square your actions by the principles of candor, justice and moderation, and to keep and regulate the Craft within the prescribed compass of *Brotherly Love*, *Relief*, and *Truth*, and to preserve that decorum on which so essentially depend the honor and the usefulness of the Institution of Freemasonry.

I present you the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of California. It will be your duty to see that the excellent provisions which it contains are punctually and properly observed and obeyed.

Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now conduct the Grand Master to the Oriental Chair.

Appropriate music is here introduced, during which time the Grand Officer remains standing at his station.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the R.·. W.·. brother who has been elected to the office of Deputy Grand Master.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, it affords me pleasure to present to you R.·. W.·. Bro. ——— ———, whom the brethren of this Grand Lodge have elected as Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

GRAND MASTER: R.·. W.·. Sir and Brother: You have been elected Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of California. This office is one of distinguished honor and importance. Your duties, powers and prerogatives will, in many cases, be co-extensive with those of the Grand Master. You are to aid him at all times, during his presence, with your counsel and co-operation; and in his absence, death, incapacity, or inability to act, the entire duties of his station will devolve upon you.

The honor conferred upon you, the trust reposed in you, and the responsible duties of your office, demand a corresponding fidelity and attachment to the interests of those to whose consideration and confidence you are indebted for the distinguished rank you now hold. Let no effort of yours be wanting in the faithful discharge of all your duties, and let profit to the Craft be your constant aim and desire. Thus will you merit their continued esteem

and favor, and have occasion to rejoice in the consciousness of duty well done.

It affords me pleasure to invest you with this badge of your high position.

The Master of Ceremonies will now conduct you to your station.

Appropriate music.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the R.·. W.·. brother who has been elected Senior Grand Warden.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, it affords me pleasure to present to you R.·. W.·. Bro. ——— ———, whom the brethren of this Grand Lodge have elected as Senior Grand Warden for the ensuing Masonic year.

GRAND MASTER: R.·. W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been elected Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the insignia of your office.

The *Level* demonstrates that we are all descended from the same stock, that we partake of the same nature, and share the same hope; and though distinctions among men are necessary to preserve subordination, yet no eminence of station should make us forget that we are brethren; for he who is placed on the lowest spoke of fortune's wheel, may be entitled to our regard; because a time will come, and the wisest know not how soon, when all distinctions, but that of goodness, shall cease, and death, the grand leveler of human greatness, shall reduce us all to the same state.

Your regular and punctual attendance on all Communications of the Grand Lodge is essentially necessary; this duty you should not, for light or trivial causes, neglect.

In the absence of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, you are to preside in the Grand Lodge; and, during their presence, you are to assist them in the government of the Grand Lodge. Firmly relying upon your knowledge of Masonry and your attachment to the Institution of Freemasonry, I dismiss you to your station, confident that you will discharge the duties of your important trust with honor to yourself and profit to the Fraternity. *Look well to the West.*

Appropriate music.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the R.·. W.·. brother who has been elected Junior Grand Warden.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, it affords me pleasure to present to you R.·. W.·. Bro. ——— ———, whom the brethren of this Grand Lodge have elected as Junior Grand Warden for the ensuing Masonic year.

GRAND MASTER: R.·. W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the insignia of your office.

The *Plumb* admonishes us to walk uprightly in our several stations; to hold the scale of Justice in equal poise; to observe the just medium between intemperance and pleasure; and to make our passions and prejudices coincide with the line of our duty.

To you is committed the supervision of the Craft during the hours of refreshment. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary that you should not only be temperate and discreet in the indulgence of your own inclinations, but carefully observe that none of the Craft be suffered to convert the purposes of refreshment into intemperance and excess.

Your regular and punctual attendance on all the Communications of the Grand Lodge is particularly desirable. In the absence of your superior officers, it will be your duty to preside in the Grand Lodge. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that you should understand well the rules and regulations of Freemasonry. I have no doubt that you will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of the high station to which your brethren of the Grand Lodge have elevated you. *Look well to the South.*

Appropriate music.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the V.·. W.·. Brother who has been elected Grand Treasurer.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you V.·. W.·. Brother ——— ———, whom the brethren of the Grand Lodge have elected as Grand Treasurer for the ensuing Masonic year.

GRAND MASTER: V.·. W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been elected Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the badge of your responsible position.

It is your duty to receive all moneys from the hands of the Grand Secretary; to keep a just and accurate account thereof; and to pay the same out by order of the Grand Master, with consent of the Grand Lodge. I dismiss you to your place, with the confident trust that your regard for the Fraternity will prompt you to the faithful discharge of every duty appertaining to your office.

Appropriate music.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the V.·. W.·. brother who has been elected Grand Secretary.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, it is with great pleasure that I present to you the V.·. W.·. Bro. ——— ———, whom the brethren of this Grand Lodge have elected as Grand Secretary for the ensuing Masonic year.

GRAND MASTER: V.·. W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the symbol of your office.

It is your duty to observe the will and pleasure of the Grand Master; to record all proceedings of the Grand Lodge proper to be written; to receive all moneys due the Grand Lodge, and pay the same to the Grand Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. To your custody are committed the Seal and all the books and papers belonging to the Grand Lodge. In the capacity of Grand Secretary you will conduct the correspondence of the Grand Lodge, and act as its medium of intercourse between the Fraternity and its presiding officer. Your position is second to none in this Grand Body. In the discharge of the extensive and responsible duties of this place, let your carriage and behavior be marked by that promptitude, care and discretion that will at once reflect credit on yourself and honor on the Grand Body which you represent. I dismiss you to your place, believing that by your fidelity and ability you will leave a record in all respects worthy of the confidence which your brethren of the Grand Lodge have reposed in you.

Appropriate music.

GRAND MASTER:—Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the V.·. R.·. brother who has been appointed Grand Chaplain.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, it affords me pleasure to present to you V.·. R.·. Bro. ——— ———, who has been appointed to serve the Grand Lodge in the capacity of Grand Chaplain for the ensuing Masonic year.

GRAND MASTER: V.·. R.·. Sir and Brother, the sacred position of Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of California has been entrusted to your care by our Grand Master, and it is with great pleasure that I now invest you with the jewel of your office.

In the discharge of your duties you will be required to conduct the devotional exercises at the Communications of the Grand Lodge, and to perform the sacred functions of your holy calling at our public ceremonies. In ministering at the Masonic altar, the services which you may perform will lose nothing of their holy influence, because they are practiced in that spirit of universal tolerance which distinguishes Freemasonry. The doctrines of morality and virtue, which you are accustomed to inculcate to the world, will form the appropriate lessons which you are expected to communicate to your brethren. Your sacred calling is the best guarantee that you will discharge the duties of your present appointment with steadfastness and perseverance in well doing.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.·. brother who has been appointed Grand Orator.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, it affords me pleasure to present to you W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who has been appointed to serve the Grand Lodge as Grand Orator for the ensuing Masonic year.

GRAND MASTER: W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now take pleasure in investing you with the jewel of your office.

It is your duty to attend the Annual and Special Communications of the Grand Lodge, and to deliver a suitable address thereat. That you may be enabled to discharge your duty, it is necessary that you should be familiar with the principles and operations of Freemasonry. From your known zeal, and your attachment to the Fraternity, I have no doubt that you will perform your duties with credit to yourself, and with pleasure and profit to your brethren.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.·. brother who has been appointed Grand Lecturer.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who has been appointed to serve the Grand Lodge as Grand Lecturer for the ensuing Masonic year.

GRAND MASTER: W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the Jewel of your office.

You are the Custodian of the Esoteric Work of the Fraternity of this jurisdiction. It is your duty to instruct the Craft in the due performance of their duties; to communicate light and information to the uninformed; to preserve our ritual and traditions in the memory of the Fraternity; and to see that the Ancient Landmarks of our Institution are not removed by unskillful hands. By your instructions to the Inspectors and subordinate Lodges, you are to illustrate the genius, and vindicate the great principles of Freemasonry. It is to be presumed that he whom his brethren have thought capable to discharge so important and difficult a trust, will require no prompting for the proper performance of his duty. Let it be your object, while inculcating upon the members of our time-honored society a faithful regard for their obligations, to impress the world at large with a favorable opinion of the design and tendency of Freemasonry.

You will now be conducted to your proper place in the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.·. brother who has been appointed Grand Marshal.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who has been appointed Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office, and present to you this baton as the ensign of your authority.

The office with which you are entrusted is one of great importance, and requires much skill and attention in the discharge of its duties.

It is your duty to proclaim the Grand Officers at their

installation and to superintend all processions of the Grand Lodge, when moving as a body, either in public or private. As the world can judge of our private discipline only by our public deportment, you should be careful to see that the utmost order and decorum are observed on all occasions. You will be attentive to the commands of the Grand Master, and always zealous in seeing them duly executed. I trust that you will give to your duties that study and attention which their importance demands.

You will now be conducted to your proper place in the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.·. brother who has been appointed Grand Standard Bearer.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who has been appointed Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the jewel of your office.

It is your duty to carry and uphold the banner of the Grand Lodge on occasions of ceremony and public procession. This banner, like that of the nation, is the symbol of its honor. The emblems represented upon it are as ancient as the Institution itself, and the Ark is the symbol of hope and safety. Bear them well aloft, for the world, as well as the Craft, ever honors them. We commit it to your charge, confident that you will strive to transmit it to those who shall come after us, without spot or stain upon its folds.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.·. brother who has been appointed Grand Sword Bearer.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who has been appointed Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the Jewel of your office; I also entrust to you the Sword of the Grand Lodge. It is the time-honored symbol of Justice and authority, and should always remind the beholder of the dignity of the Body whose emblem it is. It is also the guardian and protector of the standard of the Grand Lodge. Be ever faithful to your trust.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.·. brother who has been appointed Grand Bible Bearer.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who has been appointed Grand Bible Bearer of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Bible Bearer of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the Jewel of your office.

It is your duty to bear the Holy Writing in all proces-

sions, and at all public ceremonies of the Grand Lodge. Be guided by the excellent precepts which it contains, and let your walk and conversation among your brethren be such as the virtuous may delight to imitate.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.·. brethren who have been appointed Grand Deacons.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.·. Bro. ——— ——— and W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who have been appointed Senior and Junior Grand Deacons of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: W.·. Sirs and Brethren, you have been appointed Grand Deacons of the Grand Lodge of California.

As messengers of the Grand Officers, and as useful assistants in our ceremonies, your respective official positions are of great value and importance to the comfort and good order of the Grand Lodge. Vigilance and zeal are necessary requisites of your offices. I feel assured that you possess these attributes.

As Senior and Junior Grand Deacons of this Grand Lodge, I now invest you with the Jewels of office, and place in your hands these blue rods as tokens of your authority. Be faithful in the discharge of your several duties.

You will now be conducted to your respective stations.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.·. brethren who have been appointed Grand Stewards.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.·. Bro. ——— ———, and W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who have been appointed Grand Stewards of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: W.·. Brethren, you have been appointed Grand Stewards of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the Jewels of your offices, and place in your hands the white rods as symbols of your positions.

It is your duty to superintend the preparation for all festive occasions directed by the Grand Lodge. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary that you yourselves should be temperate and discreet in the indulgence of your own inclinations, carefully observing that none of the Craft transgress the due bounds of moderation in the enjoyment of their pleasures. Your regular and early attendance will afford the best proof of your zeal and attachment to our Grand Lodge.

You will now be conducted to your respective places.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.·. brother who has been appointed Grand Pursuivant.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who has been appointed Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the Jewel of your office.

It is your duty to announce all applicants for admission to the Grand Lodge by their names and proper Masonic titles; to guard the inner door of the Grand Lodge, and

communicate with the Grand Tyler without; to act as assistant to the Grand Marshal in all processions of the Grand Lodge, and at all public ceremonies; and to perform such other duties as may be required of you by the Grand Master. Be cautious and vigilant in the discharge of all your duties.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.·. brother who has been appointed Grand Organist.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who has been appointed Grand Organist of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Organist of the Grand Lodge of California, and it affords me great pleasure to invest you with the Jewel of your office.

It is your duty to preside at the organ at the opening and closing, and at other ceremonials of the Grand Lodge.

May the delightful labors of your position impress more deeply upon the minds and hearts of your brethren that harmony is as essential for the strength and beauty of our noble Brotherhood, as it is for excellence in the art and science in which you so greatly excel.

You will now be conducted to your proper place in the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: Bro. Master of Ceremonies, you will now present the W.·. brother who has been appointed Grand Tyler.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I take pleasure in presenting to you W.·. Bro. ——— ———, who has been appointed Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge.

GRAND MASTER: W.·. Sir and Brother, you have been appointed Grand Tyler of the Grand Lodge of California, and I now invest you with the Jewel of your office.

The importance of your office cannot be over-estimated. Care and watchfulness are indispensably requisite. Our Grand Lodge is a sanctuary, entrusted to you faithfully and vigilantly to guard. Irreparable injury might result from a negligent or careless discharge of your duty. In your hand I place this implement of your office. The sword should admonish us all that, as it is placed in your hands to enable you effectually to guard against the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers, and suffer none to pass but such as are duly qualified, we should set a guard over our thoughts, a watch at our lips, and a sentinel over our actions; thereby preventing the approach of every unworthy thought or deed, and preserving consciences void of offense towards God and towards man.

You will now be conducted to your place in the Grand Lodge, with the assurance that you carry with you the respect and confidence of your brethren.

The Installing Officer now addresses the Grand Master as follows.:—

M.·. W.·. Sir and Brother: Let me congratulate you on the honor of being elected to the high station of presiding over all the Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in the great jurisdiction of California. May the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, the Father of Light, of Life and of Love, give you wisdom to perform acceptably the important duties which, by the voice of your brethren, have been imposed upon you. May his protecting care be constantly about you; and when you come to lay aside

the Jewel of your office, may it be with the conscious satisfaction of having well and faithfully discharged your duty to Masonry, to the Lodges, and to your brethren.

I now place in your hands this emblem of that power with which you are now invested. In your hands it should never be sounded in vain; use it only for the good of the Craft. The very consciousness of the possession of a great power will ever make a generous mind cautious and gentle in its exercise. To rule has been the lot of many; to rule *well* has been the fortune of but few, and may well be the object of an honorable ambition. The honor with which you are now invested is not unworthy of a man of the highest position, or most distinguished abilities. May you do honor to this exalted station; and late, very late, in life, may you be translated from the fading vanities of an earthly Lodge, to the mansions prepared for the faithful in a better world.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE:—

The honorable positions to which you have been elected and appointed, have imposed responsibilities upon you of no unimportant character. It should be your earnest desire and effort to so prepare yourselves for the discharge of these duties that Freemasonry and this Grand Lodge may be the better and stronger through the increased influence which you will thus be enabled to exert. Your walk and conversation among your brethren everywhere should be such as will aid in spreading and communicating light and instruction, and conduce to a more forcible impression of the high importance and dignity of Freemasonry. Let your love for our tenets, and your zeal in the good work be such as will indicate your great appreciation of the honor conferred, and such as will merit the approval of your brethren of this Grand Lodge.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:—

Such is the nature of our Constitution, that as some must of necessity rule and teach, so others must, of course, learn to submit and obey. Humility in both is an essential duty. The officers who have been elected and appointed to govern this Grand Lodge are sufficiently conversant with the rules of propriety and the laws of this Institution, to avoid exceeding the powers with which they are entrusted; and you are of too generous disposition to envy their preferment. I, therefore, trust that you will have but one aim, to please one another, and unite in the grand design of being happy and communicating happiness.

My brethren, one and all, may you long enjoy every satisfaction and delight which disinterested friendship can afford. May kindness and brotherly affection distinguish your conduct as men and Masons. May your children's children celebrate, with joy and gratitude, the annual recurrence of this auspicious solemnity. And may the tenets of our profession be transmitted through this Grand Lodge, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation.

GRAND MASTER: M.·. W.·. Grand Master, behold your brethren.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge, behold your Grand Master.

Brother Grand Marshal,* you will now assemble the brethren of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of saluting the M.·. W.·. Grand Master.

GRAND MARSHAL: Brethren of the Grand Lodge, you

* This means the newly installed Grand Marshal, not the Master of Ceremonies.

will assemble for the purpose of saluting the M.·. W.·. Grand Master.

The Stewards, with their rods, lead the procession, once around the Grand Lodge room. The Grand Marshal, when the line has halted and faced inward, says:

GRAND MARSHAL: Brethren, you will unite with me in the———grand honors to our M.·. W.·. Grand Master.

INSTALLING OFFICER: Grand Marshal, you will now make the usual proclamation.

GRAND MARSHAL: By order of the M.·. W.·. Grand Master, I now proclaim the Grand Officers, elected and appointed for the ensuing Masonic year, to be duly installed.

Appropriate Music.

INSTALLATION SERVICE

FOR

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

PREPARED BY OUR LATE BROTHER, JOHN W. SHAEFFER, GRAND LECTURER, AND APPROVED BY THE GRAND LODGE.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

A Lodge of Master Masons is opened. The Lodge is called from labor to refreshment for the purpose of installing its officers. The retiring officers vacate their places. The jewels are placed on a small table in front of the installing officer. The officers to be installed retire to the preparation room and form in the following order:

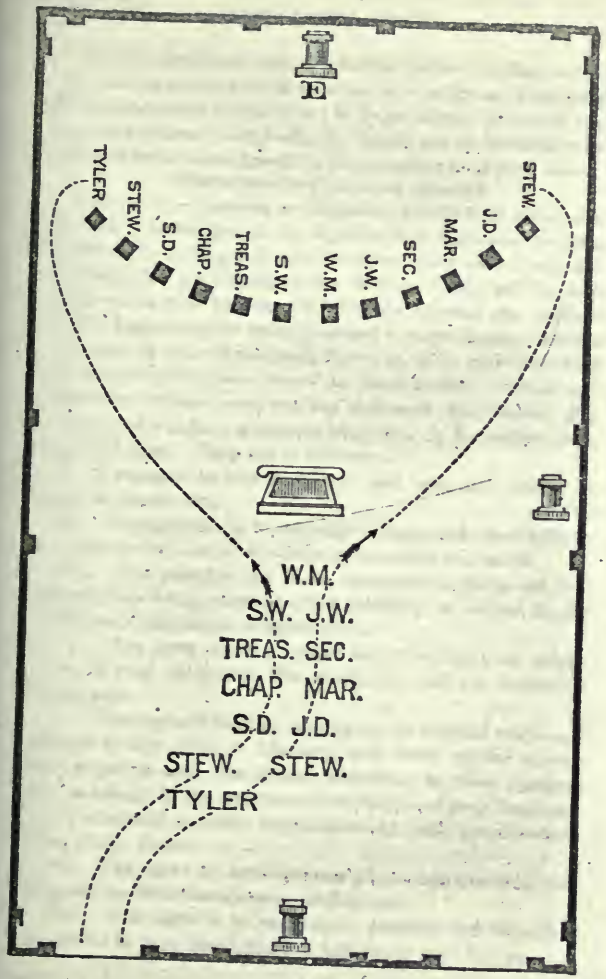
Worshipful Master,

Senior Warden,	Junior Warden,
Treasurer,	Secretary,
Chaplain,	Marshal,
Senior Deacon,	Junior Deacon,
Steward,	Steward,

Tyler.

When the Marshal conducts the officers elect into the Lodge room the brethren are called up by the Installing Officer, and remain in that position until seated by him, which will be when the Marshal has conducted the officers elect to the seats prepared for them, which are placed in the following manner in front of the Installing Officer, between the Altar and the East.

[See Diagram on next page.]



The Officers are conducted by the Marshal from the preparation room to the Altar, where they separate right and left, and take their places in front of their respective chairs, and remain standing until seated by the Installing Officer.

INSTALLATION SERVICE.

Master.—Brother Marshal, are the Officers of this Lodge, lately chosen, present and ready to be installed in their respective offices?

Marshal.—They are without, awaiting your pleasure, Worshipful Master.

Master.—You will conduct them to the seats prepared for them.

[Enter with music.]

Marshal.—Worshipful Master: The Officers of this Lodge, lately chosen, are present and ready to be installed in their respective offices.

Master.—You will then present to me the Brother who has been elected to discharge the important duties of Master of this Lodge.

Marshal.—I have great pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been elected by this Lodge to be its Master for the ensuing Masonic year.

Master.—Is it known that Brother ——— is well skilled in our ancient Craft? Is he zealous in his regard for the interests of our Order? And is he duly qualified to discharge the special duties of the Master's chair?

Marshal.—It is well known that he is all this, Worshipful Master. This Certificate, vouching for his proficiency in the ritual of our Order, is evidence that he is well skilled in our ancient Craft.

[Presents Certificate.]

I find him to be of good morals, true and trusty, and as he is a lover of the Fraternity, I doubt not that he will discharge his duties with fidelity and with honor.

[Master faces the Brethren.]

Master.—Brethren, you now behold before you Bro. ———, who has been duly elected to serve this Lodge as Worshipful Master, and who is now about to be installed. If any of you have any reasons to urge why he should not be installed, you will now make them known or forever after hold your peace.

[Master then faces Installing Officers.]

Bro. ———, hearing no objection, I shall most cheerfully proceed to install you in the dignified and honorable position to which the suffrages of your brethren have called you; not doubting that the dignity of the Oriental Chair will be well preserved in your keeping, and that the interest and welfare of this Lodge may be safely confided to your charge. Before commencing your investiture, however, it is necessary that you should signify your assent to those ancient charges and regulations which point out the duties of the Master of a Lodge, and which on no account are ever to be neglected or departed from. They are as follows:—

I. You agree to be a good man and true, and strictly to obey the moral law.

II. You agree to be a peaceable citizen, and cheerfully to conform to the laws of the country in which you reside.

III. You promise not to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against government, but patiently to submit to the decisions of the supreme Legislature.

IV. You agree to pay a proper respect to the civil magistrate, to work diligently, live creditably, and act honorably by all men.

V. You agree to hold in veneration the original rulers and patrons of the Order of Masonry, and their regular successors, supreme and subordinate, according to their stations; and to submit to the awards and resolutions of your Brethren, when convened, in every case consistent with the Constitutions of the Order.

VI. You agree to avoid private piques and quarrels, and to guard against intemperance and excess.

VII. You agree to be cautious in carriage and behavior, courteous to your Brethren, and faithful to your Lodge.

VIII. You promise to respect genuine Brethren, and to discountenance impostors and all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry.

IX. You agree to promote the general good of society, to cultivate the social virtues, and to propagate the knowledge of the Art.

X. You promise to pay homage to the Grand Master for the time being, and to his officers when duly installed; and strictly to conform to every edict of the Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons, that is not subversive of the principles and groundwork of Masonry.

XI. You admit that it is not in the power of any man or body of men, to make innovations in the body of Masonry.

XII. You promise a regular attendance on the committees and communications of the Grand Lodge, on receiving proper notice, and to pay attention to all the duties of Masonry on convenient occasions.

XIII. You admit that no new Lodge should be formed without permission of the Grand Lodge; and that no countenance should be given to any irregular Lodge, or to any person clandestinely initiated therein,—being contrary to the ancient charges of the Order.

XIV. You admit that no person can be regularly made a Mason in, or admitted a member of, any regular Lodge, without previous notice, and due inquiry into his character.

XV. You agree that no visitors shall be received into your Lodge without due examination, and producing proper vouchers of their having been initiated in a regular Lodge.

These are among the regulations of Free and Accepted Masons, and to these your assent must be freely given. Do you submit to these charges and promise to support these regulations, as Masters have done in all ages before you?

Master Elect.—I do.

Master.—Then, my Brother, in consequence of this assurance, and with full confidence in your capacity and zeal, I will now install you Worshipful Master of ——— Lodge, No.—.

Bro. Marshal, you will invest him with this jewel of his station.

Master.—That, my Brother, is an emblem of morality; and as it is the especial badge of the Master's office, it should constantly remind you that not only by precept, but by example, you should promote good morals among the Brethren, and thus endeavor to avert the shadow of any scandal or reproach against the Fraternity. Your former life has given evidence that this jewel will not be an unmeaning symbol in your hands, and I solemnly charge you to take good care that its lustre be not dimmed through any act of yours. I now present you the Book of Holy Writings. It is the great Light in Masonry, and should ever be the great law of the Brotherhood. It will guide you to all truth; it will direct you to eternal happiness; and an attentive regard to the divine precepts it contains will insure you success in the fulfillment of the duties you are now about to assume.

The working tools of our Craft will next be given you that, as the Master Workman, you may instruct the Craftsmen in the various duties and virtues which they have been selected to illustrate.

The Square—teaches us well to regulate our every action, and to let our conduct be governed by the principles of Morality and Virtue.

The Compass—teaches us to limit our desires in every station, and never to suffer our passions or our prejudices to become the masters of our judgment.

The Rule—directs the undeviating discharge of all our duties; that we should press forward in the straight path of right and truth without inclining to the one hand or to the other; in all our doings having Eternity in view.

The Plumb-line—is an emblem of moral rectitude. It teaches us to avoid all dissimulation and to pursue that honest and upright course in life which will tend to our elevation in the higher realms of immortality.

There are still other important things which you will receive in charge. This Book of Constitutions you are expected

diligently to search, and from time to time to cause its contents to be read in your Lodge, that none may remain ignorant of the precepts it enjoins, or of the ordinances which it promulgates.

This Book contains the By-Laws of your Lodge, which it will be your especial duty to see carefully and punctually executed.

And this is the Charter—under the authority of which your Lodge is held, and which you are carefully to preserve, and duly transmit to your successor in the Master's chair.

You will now be seated.

[Music.]

Master.—Bro. Marshal, you will now present the Senior Warden elect.

Marshal.—Worshipful Master: I now present to you for installation Bro. ———, who has been duly elected to serve as Senior Warden of this Lodge. He is of good morals, true and trusty, and possesses the love and confidence of his Brethren.

Master.—Bro. ———, you have been duly elected Senior Warden of this Lodge, and I now invest you with this distinctive badge of your honorable station.

The Level demonstrates that we are descended from the same stock, that we partake of the same nature, and share the same hope; and that, although distinctions among men are necessary to preserve subordination, yet no eminence of station should make us forget that we are Brethren; for he who is placed on the lowest spoke of fortune's wheel may be entitled to our regard; because a time will come, and the wisest know not how soon, when all distinction save that of goodness shall cease: and death, the mighty leveler of human greatness, reduce us to the same state.

Your regular attendance on our stated meetings is essentially necessary. In the absence of the Master, you are to govern the Lodge; in his presence, you are to assist him in the government of it. I firmly rely on your knowledge of

Masonry, and attachment to the Lodge, for the faithful discharge of the duties of this important trust. Look well to the West!

[Music.]

Master.—Bro. Marshal, you will next present the Junior Warden elect.

Marshal.—Worshipful Master: I now present to you for installation, Bro. ———, who has been duly elected by this Lodge to serve as Junior Warden for the ensuing year.

Master.—Bro. ———, you have been elected Junior Warden of this Lodge, and I now invest you with this badge of your high position.

The Plumb admonishes us to walk uprightly in our several stations, to hold the scale of justice in equal poise, to observe the just medium between intemperance and pleasure, and to make our passions and prejudices coincide with the line of our duty.

To you is committed the superintendence of the Craft during the hours of refreshment; it is, therefore, indispensably necessary that you should not only be temperate and discreet in the indulgence of your own inclinations, but that you should carefully observe that none of the Craft be suffered to convert the means of refreshment into intemperance and excess.

Your regular and punctual attendance is particularly requested; and I have no doubt that you will faithfully execute the duty which you owe to your present appointment. Look well to the South!

[Music.]

Master.—Bro. Marshal: You will next present the Treasurer elect.

Marshal.—Worshipful Master: I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been elected Treasurer of this Lodge.

Master.—Bro. ———, you have been elected Treasurer of this Lodge, and I now invest you with the badge of your office. The Keys, forming the jewel of your station, have a

twofold significance. They are instruments to bind as well as to make loose; to make fast as well as to open. They will never, I am confident, be used by you in any other manner than that which the Constitution, Laws and Regulations of the Lodge shall direct. You will receive all moneys from the Secretary, keep a just and accurate account thereof, and pay the same out, by order of the Worshipful Master, and the consent of the Lodge.

[Music.]

Master.—Bro. Marshal: You will next present the Secretary elect.

Marshal.—Worshipful Master: I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been elected Secretary of this Lodge for the ensuing year.

Master.—Bro. ———, you have been elected Secretary of this Lodge, and I will now invest you with the badge of your office. In investing you with your official jewel, the Pens, I am persuaded that they will make an endearing record, not only to your praise, but also to the welfare of this Lodge. It is your duty to observe the will and pleasure of the Worshipful Master, to keep a faithful record of all things proper to be written, transmit a copy of the same to the Grand Lodge when required, receive all moneys from the Brethren, pay the same to the Treasurer, and take his receipt therefor.

[Music.]

Master.—Bro. Marshal: You will next present our worthy Chaplain for installation.

Marshal.—Worshipful Master: I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been appointed Chaplain of this Lodge.

Master.—Reverend and Worshipful Brother: That Holy Book, which is the Chart and text book of your sacred calling, is also the Great Light in Masonry, and forever sheds its benignant rays upon every lawful assemblage of Free and Accepted Masons. Teach us from its life-giving precepts; invoke upon our labors the blessing of that Divine Being

whose infinite goodness it so fully reveals and unfolds to us; and warn us by its lessons of wisdom and truth; and you will have faithfully performed your sacred functions and fulfilled your important trust. It is your duty to perform those solemn services which we should constantly render to our great Creator, and which, when offered by one whose holy profession is to "allure to brighter worlds and lead the way," may, by elevating our thoughts, strengthening our virtues, and purifying our minds, prepare us for admission into the society of the blessed in the realms of Life and Light eternal. It is fitting that an emblem of the sacred volume should be the jewel of your office, and with it I now invest you.

[Music.]

Master.—Bro. Marshal: You will now present the Brother who has been appointed Marshal of this Lodge.

Marshal.—Worshipful Master: I take pleasure in presenting to you Bro. ———, who has been appointed Marshal of this Lodge.

Master.—Bro. ———, you have been appointed Marshal of this Lodge, and I now present you with the jewel and symbol of your office.

The Baton is an emblem of command, and is sufficiently significant of your duties. You will, under the direction of the Master, take charge of all Processions of the Lodge, and as the proper performance of many ceremonies will depend upon the manner in which your duties are discharged, you are enjoined to be most careful in their performance. You will now take your proper place.

[Music.]

Master.—Bro. Marshal: You will now present the Brethren who have been appointed to serve this Lodge as Senior and Junior Deacons.

Marshal.—Worshipful Master: I have the pleasure to present to you for installation Brothers ——— ———, who have been appointed to serve this Lodge as Senior and Junior Deacons.

Master.—Brothers ——— ———, you have been appointed Deacons of this Lodge, and will now receive the jewels of your office. They indicate that it is your province to attend upon the Master and Wardens, and to act as their proxies, in the active duties of this Lodge. It will be your especial duty, Bro. Senior Deacon, to carry orders from the Worshipful Master in the East, to the Senior Warden in the West, and elsewhere about the Lodge as required; to attend to all alarms at the door of the preparation room, receive and conduct candidates during their initiation, and to introduce and accommodate visiting Brethren. You, Brother Junior Deacon, will carry messages from the Senior Warden in the West, to the Junior Warden in the South, and elsewhere about the Lodge as directed. You will attend to all alarms at the door, and see that the Lodge is duly tyled. Those Rods, my Brothers, distinctive of your office, will now be intrusted to your care; and believing from your past deportment in the Lodge, that your duties will be discharged with ability and zeal, I dismiss you to your respective places.

[Music.]

Master.—Bro. Marshal: You will now present the Brethren who are to serve this Lodge as Stewards.

Marshal.—Worshipful Master: I take pleasure in presenting to you Brothers ——— ———, who have been appointed to serve this Lodge as Stewards for the ensuing Masonic year.

Master.—Brothers ——— ———, you have been appointed Stewards of this Lodge, and I will now instruct you in your duties: In olden times, your province was to superintend and provide for the Festivals of the Craft, to assist in the collection of dues and subscriptions, to keep an account of the expenses for refreshment, and to see that the tables were properly supplied and every Brother suitably provided for. In later times, however, the provision of actual refreshment in Lodges has generally ceased, and your functions will now be to prepare candidates for admission, and to perform those duties

which Masonic custom has assigned to you on days of Procession. Receive the jewels of your office, together with the White Rods, and repair to your respective places.

[Music.]

Master.—Bro. Marshal: You will now present the Brother who has been appointed Tyler of this Lodge.

Marshal.—Worshipful Master: I now present to you Bro. ——, who has been appointed Tyler of this Lodge.

Master.—Bro. ——, you have been appointed Tyler of this Lodge, and I now present you with this jewel and implement of your office. As the Sword is placed in the hands of the Tyler, to enable him effectually to guard against the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers, and suffer none to pass or repass but such as are duly qualified, so should it admonish us to set a guard over our thoughts, a watch at our lips, and post a sentinel over our actions; thereby preventing the approach of every unworthy thought and deed, and preserving consciences void of offence toward God and man. You will now repair to your proper place.

[Music.]

Master.—Worshipful Master:—I congratulate you on your ascension to this time-honored seat. The duties incumbent upon you in your exalted station are fraught with grave responsibilities. Remember that the honor, reputation, and usefulness of your Lodge will materially depend upon the skill and assiduity with which you manage its concerns, and that the happiness of its members will be generally promoted in proportion to the watchful care with which you cherish the genuine principles of our Institution.

For a pattern of imitation, consider the great luminary of nature, which, rising in the East, regularly diffuses light and lustre to all within its circle. In like manner, it is your province to spread and communicate light and instruction to the Brethren of your Lodge. Forcibly impress upon them the dignity and high importance of Masonry; and seriously admonish them never to disgrace it. Charge them to practice

out of the Lodge, those duties which they have been taught in it; and by amiable, discreet, and virtuous conduct, to convince mankind of the goodness of this Institution; so that, when a person is said to be a member of it, the world may know that he is one to whom the burdened heart may pour out its sorrows; one to whom distress may prefer its suit; one whose hand is guided by justice, and whose heart is expanded by benevolence. In short, by a diligent observance of the By-Laws of your Lodge, the Constitutions of Masonry, and, above all, the Holy Scriptures, which are given as the rule and guide of your faith, you will be enabled to acquit yourself with the highest honors here and lay up a crown of rejoicing which shall continue when time shall be no more.

Brother Senior and Junior Wardens:—You are too well acquainted with the principles of Masonry to warrant any distrust that you will be found wanting in the discharge of your respective duties. Suffice it to say, that what you have seen praiseworthy in others, you should carefully imitate; and what in them may have appeared defective, you should yourselves avoid. You should be examples of discretion and propriety; for it is only by a due regard for our laws and regulations as shown in your own conduct, that you can expect obedience to them from others. You are assiduously to assist the Master in the discharge of his trust; diffusing light and imparting knowledge to all whom he shall place under your care.

In the absence of the Master you will succeed to higher duties; your acquirements must therefore be such as will insure proper instruction to the Craft. From the spirit which you have hitherto evinced, I entertain no doubt that your future conduct will be such as will merit the applause of your Brethren, and the testimony of a good conscience.

Brethren of ——— Lodge, No. —: Such is the nature of our Constitution, that as some must, of necessity, rule and teach, so must others, of course, learn to submit and obey. Humility in both is an essential duty. The officers who have

been chosen to govern your Lodges are sufficiently conversant with the rules of propriety and the Laws of the Institution, to avoid exceeding the power with which they are intrusted; and you are of too generous disposition to envy their preferment. I therefore trust that you will have but one aim—to please one another, and unite in the grand design of promoting happiness.

Finally, my Brethren, as this association has been formed and perfected in so much unanimity and concord, so may it long continue. May you long enjoy every satisfaction and delight which disinterested friendship can afford. May kindness and brotherly affection distinguish your conduct as men and as Masons.

Within your peaceful walls may your children's children celebrate, with joy and gratitude, the annual recurrence of this auspicious solemnity. And may the tenets of our profession be transmitted through this Lodge, pure and unimpaired, from generation to generation.

Worshipful Master: It now remains for me to present to you the Gavel, the emblem of power. In the hands of the Master, it may be made the instrument of great good, or of greater evil. With it, the Master governs his Lodge; and the welfare and prosperity of your Lodge, in a great measure, depend upon its judicious use. In your hands, I am confident, it will be wielded for the best interests of your Brethren.

Master, behold your Brethren! Brethren, behold your Master!

The Brethren of ——— Lodge, No. —, will, under the direction of the Marshal, form in procession and salute their Worshipful Master in due and ancient form.

[After Procession.]

Master.—Bro. Marshal: You will now make Proclamation.

Marshal.—By order of the most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, I do now proclaim the Officers of ——— Lodge, No. —, to be duly installed.

[The Worshipful Master then seats the Lodge.]

By the usual kindness of our lamented Grand Secretary, Bro. ALEXANDER G. ABELL, I was permitted to take advantage of his great knowledge and experience. I have inserted in its entirety his most excellent form for keeping the Record-Book of a Masonic Lodge, having assured myself that in all respects it is the very best that could be framed. The many years of faithful and attentive service which Bro. ABELL had devoted to the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties of Grand Secretary in this Jurisdiction, constituted him one of the foremost in all that knowledge so useful in the proper conduct of the Craft. I shall never forget the kind and cheerful manner in which he always aided me in the discharge of my Masonic duties. The brethren everywhere are willing to do honor to the memory and worth of our noble brother. The memory of his many virtues is safely recorded in the hearts of all who love our Order and the beautiful tenets therein taught.

J. W. A.

GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. OF CALIFORNIA,
OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
SAN FRANCISCO, June 15th, 1887.

When this pamphlet was prepared, over twenty years ago, the first intention of the writer was simply to issue a sort of circular for the information of those brethren who were desirous to establish new Lodges in their respective places of residence, and thus, not only to spare himself much time and labor in responding by letter to the numerous inquiries addressed to him upon the subject, but to be enabled to give much more fully the information sought.

But, before that paper was completed, a considerable experience in the examination of the Record-Books of Lodges under Dispensation which came before the Grand Lodge—many of which were crudely prepared, rambling and irregular in manner, ungrammatical in language, and faulty in Masonic form—suggested the continuation of the publication by the presentation of a formula to serve as a guide to Secretaries of Lodges, especially of new ones, in the preparation of their records; and thus, however hopeless the chirography might sometimes be, to secure more correctness in form, invite better English, and spare the committees of the Grand Lodge much trouble and vexation. The Committee on Charters, to whom the draught of *Example Lodge* was referred, at the Annual Communication in 1866, said of it in their report:—

"It will not only subserve the primary object had in view when it was proposed—that of instructing new Lodges in a proper method of recording their proceedings, so that a complete history of such bodies may be intelligently exhibited—but will be an excellent guide even to the older ones, as showing a concise and uniform, yet distinct and expressive manner of noting the manifold transactions of a Masonic Lodge."

The old edition of the pamphlet being exhausted, and sundry changes having occurred in the laws and usages of our Jurisdiction since it was written, a new one is now offered—revised, corrected, and somewhat enlarged—which it is hoped will meet with the approbation which greeted its predecessor. It is not expected that there will or need be an exact following of the text presented, as it is proposed rather as a suggestion than a direction for the manner of recording the events connected with the inception, establishment, proceedings, and extinction of a Lodge.

The work is doubtless incomplete, as many things occur in the Lodges which it has not been attempted to exemplify; but it is hoped that the illustrations given will be sufficient to make it useful. In any event, it will have accomplished a portion of its original intent—that of diminishing to some extent the epistolary labors of—

THE GRAND SECRETARY.

RECORD BOOK OF EXAMPLE LODGE,

No. —, F. & A. M.,

AT MASONVILLE, MASON CO., CAL.

A SUGGESTIVE FORMULA FOR THE USE OF SECRETARIES OF LODGES IN OPENING AND KEEPING THEIR RECORD-BOOKS: RECOMMENDED BY RESOLUTION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

PREPARED BY THE GRAND SECRETARY IN 1866, AND NOW REVISED AND ENLARGED. SAN FRANCISCO, 1887.

First Preliminary Meeting.

MASONVILLE, MASON CO., CAL.,
Saturday, January 1st, A. L. 5887.

The following named brethren, recognized by each other as Master Masons in good standing, assembled at (*here name the house*), in the place and on the day above written, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking the necessary measures for the establishment of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, viz.:—

Bro. Alfred A. Andrews,	Bro. George G. Griffith,
" Benjamin B. Brown,	" Henry H. Hudson,
" Charles C. Carroll,	" Isaac I. Inman,
" Daniel D. Dawson,	" James J. Johnson,
" Edward E. English,	" Kenneth K. Kennedy,
" Francis F. Foster,	" Lemuel L. Lincoln.

On motion of Bro. Isaac I. Inman, Bro. Alfred A. Andrews was called to the chair; and, on motion of Bro. Francis F. Foster, Bro. Edward E. English was named as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and suggested that the first step taken should be the selection of a name for the proposed new Lodge; whereupon, after sundry propositions and some discussion, on motion of Bro. Benjamin B. Brown, it was—

Ordered, That the Lodge now sought to be established, shall be called EXAMPLE Lodge.

The Chairman then proposed, as the next requisite measure, a selection of the Master and Wardens to be named in the petition for a Dispensation; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Geo. G. Griffith, it was—

Ordered, That this meeting now proceed, by ballot, to nominate a Master, a Senior Warden, and a Junior Warden, for recommendation to the Grand Master.

The Chairman named Bros. George G. Griffith and Henry H. Hudson as tellers, who, having received and canvassed the votes of those present, announced that the following named brethren had been chosen for such nomination, viz:—

Bro. Alfred A. Andrews, for Master,
" Benjamin B. Brown, " Senior Warden,
" Charles C. Carroll " Junior Warden.

The Chairman then stated that the preparation of a petition to the Grand Master would be next in order; whereupon, on motion of Bro. James J. Johnson, it was—

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a petition, in accordance with the form prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the State of California, to be presented the Grand Master of Masons therein, praying him to grant a dispensation to form and open a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at this place, to be called EXAMPLE Lodge.

The Chairman named as such committee—

To prepare a petition: { Bro. James J. Johnson, " Charles C. Carroll, " Daniel D. Dawson.

After a brief recess, during which the duty assigned to the committee had been performed, the meeting was again called to order; and the petition, of which the following is a copy, having been presented by the committee and approved, was signed by all those present, as here set forth:—

PETITION FOR DISPENSATION

To form and open EXAMPLE *Lodge, F. & A. M.*

"To the Most Worshipful E—— C—— A——,
"Grand Master of Masons in California:—

"The petition of the undersigned respectfully represents that they are Master Masons in good standing; that they were last members of the respective Lodges named opposite their several signatures hereunto, as will appear from the dimit of each of the petitioners, herewith transmitted; that they reside in or near the town of Masonville, in the county of Mason, in the State of California; that among them are a sufficient number of brethren well qualified to open and hold a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and to discharge all its various duties in the three degrees of Ancient Masonry, in accordance with established usage; and that, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, and being desirous to use their best endeavors for the diffusion of its beneficent principles, they pray for a Dispensation empowering them to form, open, and hold a regular Lodge at the town of Masonville, aforesaid, to be called EXAMPLE Lodge.

"They have nominated and respectfully recommend Brother Alfred Albert Andrews as the first Master, Brother Benjamin Bruce Brown as the first Senior Warden, and Brother Charles Clarence Carroll as the first Junior Warden of the said Lodge, they being each, in all respects, competent to perform all the duties of either of the stations for which they are severally proposed; and, if the prayer of the petitioners be granted, they promise in all things strict obedience to the commands

of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

"Dated at Masonville, on the first day of January, A. L. 5887.

"Alfred Albert Andrews, . . Drummond Lodge, No. 1, Maine;
"Benjamin Bruce Brown, . . Tucker Lodge, No. 2, Vermont;
"Charles Clarence Carroll, . Mackey Lodge, No. 3, S. Carolina;
"Daniel David Dawson, . . . Nickerson Lodge, No. 4, Mass.;
"Edward Egbert English, . . Caldwell Lodge, No. 5, Ohio;
"Francis Felix Foster, . . . Simons Lodge, No. 6, New York;
"George Gideon Griffith, . . . Vaux Lodge, No. 7, Pennsylvania;
"Henry Harrold Hudson, . . Frizzell Lodge, No. 8, Tenn.;
"Isaac Isaiah Inman, ... Prescott Lodge, No. 9, Minn.;
"James Jabez Johnson, ... Fellows Lodge, No. 10, La.;
"Kenneth Kenyon Kennedy, Parvin Lodge, No. 11, Iowa;
"Lemuel Lionel Lincoln,* . . Dawkins Lodge, No. 12, Florida."

The Chairman called attention to a requisite, mentioned in the petition, that the dimit of each of the petitioners should accompany that document when sent to the Grand Master; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Benjamin B. Brown, it was—

Ordered, That each brother, who has signed the petition, shall place his[1] dimit from the Lodge of which he was last a member in the hands of the Chairman, as soon as practicable.

The Chairman then stated that the recommendation of the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge[2] must be obtained, to be transmitted to the Grand Master with the petition; and that, before that recommendation could be procured, it would be necessary to show that "a safe and suitable Lodge-room" had been provided; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Edward E. English, it was—

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed to procure

* Each petitioner must sign *all* his names, *in full*, however many they may be.

1. Each dimit must bear the customary signature of the owner upon the margin.

2. If from a town or city where more than one Lodge exists, the recommendation must be from a majority of such Lodges—Const., Part III, Art. I, Sec. 2.

a proper room in which to hold the meetings of our proposed Lodge.

The Chairman named as such committee—

To procure a Lodge-room: { Bro. Edward E. English, " George G. Griffith, " Isaac I. Inman.

The Chairman suggested that it was necessary for the proposed Master and Wardens to procure proper certificates of qualification from the Master of some chartered Lodge, and also from the Inspector of the Masonic District within which this Lodge will be included; and that their examination for that purpose should be had without delay.

It having also been suggested that funds would be required for the proper establishment of the Lodge, on motion of Bro. Daniel D. Dawson, it was—

Ordered, That the proposed Master and Wardens (*or any other brethren*) be appointed a committee to receive subscriptions from the signers of the petition for such amounts as may be necessary to pay the fee for a Dispensation, to procure the requisite books, jewels, clothing, furniture, etc., for the Lodge, and to defray other immediately necessary expenses.

The meeting then adjourned until again called together by the Chairman.

ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Chairman.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH, Secretary.

Second Preliminary Meeting.

MASONVILLE, MASON CO., CAL.,
Tuesday, January 4th, A. L. 5887.

In obedience to the call of the Chairman of the meeting mentioned in the foregoing minutes, the brethren then present, with the exception of Bro. James J. Johnson, who was kept away by illness, again assembled at (*here name the house*), on the day above written, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman stated that the dimits of all the brethren who had signed the petition had been placed in his hands; and that each dimit bore the proper signature of its owner.

The committee appointed to procure a room for the meetings of the proposed Lodge, reported that they had obtained one in (*here name the building*), which would satisfy the requirements of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge; and that the rent thereof had been agreed upon at twenty dollars per month; which report was concurred in, and the action of the committee was approved.

A "safe and suitable" Lodge-room having been secured, on motion of Bro. Daniel D. Dawson, it was—

Ordered, That the Chairman be requested to present the petition, and accompanying dimits, to A——— Lodge, No. —, at B———, in the County of C———, with the fraternal desire of the petitioners, that it recommend to the Grand Master, in proper form, the issue of a dispensation for the establishment of the proposed new Lodge.

The committee appointed to procure subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenses attending the organization of the Lodge, reported that the following sums had been subscribed and paid, viz.: by—

Bro. Alfred A. Andrews, $—	Bro. George G. Griffith, $—
" Benjamin B. Brown, $—	" Henry H. Hudson, $—
" Charles C. Carroll, $—	" Isaac I. Inman, $—
" Daniel D. Dawson, $—	" James J. Johnson, $—
" Edward E. English, $—	" Kenneth K. Kennedy, $—
" Francis F. Foster, $—	" Lemuel L. Lincoln, $—

Amounting in all to the sum of ——— dollars, which was held ready for payment to such brother as might be designated to receive it; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Henry H. Hudson, it was—

Ordered, That the Chairman be requested to act temporarily as Treasurer, and that the funds thus received be placed in his hands.

There being no further business at this time, the meeting adjourned until again convened by the Chairman.

ALFRED A. ANDREWS,
Chairman.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Third Preliminary Meeting.

MASONVILLE, MASON CO., CAL.,
Monday, January 10th, A. L. 5887.

In accordance with a call of the Chairman, the brethren present at the first meeting, with the exception of Bros. Daniel D. Dawson and Isaac I. Inman, who had been called away on business, again assembled at (*here name the house*), in the place and on the day above written, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and, after some corrections, were approved.

The Chairman reported that, in accordance with the request ordered at the last assembly, he had visited A——— Lodge, No. —, at its late stated meeting, and had been received by that body with fraternal kindness; that he had laid before it the petition for the establishment of the proposed new Lodge, and the accompanying dimits, with the request that it recommend to the Grand Master the issue of a Dispensation for that purpose; and that such recommendation was readily given and is now presented.

The following is a copy of the—

NOTE.—It may not always be necessary to hold as many preliminary meetings as are shown in the preceding and following pages, but the substance of the various transactions, and the several documents therein set forth, should appear in the record—the intention being simply that a full and complete history of the proceedings, antecedent to the reception of the Dispensation, should form the commencement of the Record Book.

The proceedings of each meeting, preliminary or subsequent, should be commenced on a separate page of the Record Book, for more distinct and ready reference.

RECOMMENDATION.

"Hall of A——— Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.,
"B———, Jan. ——, A. L. 5887.

"To the Most Worshipful E—— C—— A——,
"Grand Master of Masons in California:—

"At a stated meeting of this Lodge, held at the date above written, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

"WHEREAS, A petition for the issue of a Dispensation to form and open a new Lodge at Masonville, in the county of Mason, has been presented to this Lodge for its recommendation; *And, Whereas*, It is known to this Lodge that the signers to said petition, twelve* in number, are all Master Masons in good standing, and that a safe and suitable Lodge-room has been provided by them for their meetings; it is—

"'*Resolved*, That the establishment of said new Lodge is of manifest propriety and will conduce to the good of the Order; and that this Lodge recommends to the Grand Master the granting of the Dispensation prayed for in said petition.'

"A true copy from the minutes.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
[SEAL.] hand and affixed the seal of our Lodge aforesaid, at the date above written.

A—— B——, Secretary."

The Chairman also reported that the petition had been presented to the *W.*. J—— B——, Master of B——— Lodge, No. —, at C———, and that, after due examination of our proposed Master and Wardens, that officer had issued a certificate of their qualifications, in accordance with the form prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, which he now presented.

The following is a copy of the—

*A petition from less than twelve brethren cannot be entertained.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION.

"To the Most Worshipful E—— C—— A——,
"Grand Master of Masons in California:—

"The petition of twelve brethren, residing at the town of Masonville, in the county of Mason, praying the Grand Master for a Dispensation to open and hold a new Lodge at said town, to be called EXAMPLE Lodge, having been presented to me, and Bros. Alfred Albert Andrews, Benjamin Bruce Brown, and Charles Clarence Carroll, being recommended therein for nomination, respectively, as Master, Senior Warden, and Junior Warden of said proposed new Lodge; now, I, J—— B——, Master of B——— Lodge, No. —, do hereby certify that, to my positive knowledge, each of said brethren is fully competent properly to confer the three degrees of Masonry and to deliver entire the several lectures thereunto appertaining.

"Given at C———, in the county of D———,
[SEAL.] this —— day of January, A. L. 5887.

"J—— B——, Master."

The Chairman further reported that, as is now required, a like certificate of qualification had, after due examination, been given at E———, in the county of G———, on the — day of January, A. L. 5887, by the *W.*. Bro. H —— L——, Inspector of the (*give number*) Masonic District of this Jurisdiction.

All the necessary papers having now been procured, on motion of Bro. Charles C. Carroll, it was—

Ordered, That the Chairman be requested to transmit the petition, dimits, recommendation, and certificates to the Grand Secretary, with the necessary fee for a Dispensation, and with such further sum as may be required for books, blanks, and other articles of immediate necessity; with the request that he lay said papers before the Grand Master for his consideration.

And thereupon the meeting adjourned until again convened by the Chairman.

ALFRED A. ANDREWS,
Chairman.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

First Meeting Under Dispensation.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, *U. D.*, F. & A. M.,
Masonville, Friday, Jan. 28th, A. L. 5887.

Pursuant to notice given by the Chairman, the petitioners for a Dispensation to form and open a Lodge at the place above named, assembled in the Lodge-room at 7 o'clock, P. M., all the signers of the petition being present.

The minutes of the last meeting of the petitioners were read and approved.

The Chairman stated that the duty assigned him at their last assembly had been performed; and that, the Grand Master having been pleased to grant their prayer, they were now called together for the purpose of opening the new Lodge.

By his direction the Secretary then read the following—

DISPENSATION.

"The Grand Lodge of California,

"To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

"WHEREAS, A petition has been presented to me by sundry brethren, to wit:—Brothers Alfred Albert Andrews, Benjamin Bruce Brown, Charles Clarence Carroll, Daniel David Dawson, Edward Egbert English, Francis Felix Foster, George Gideon Griffith, Henry Harold Hudson, Isaac Isaiah Inman, James Jabez Johnson, Kenneth Kenyon Kennedy, and Lemuel Lionel Lincoln, all residing in or near the town of Masonville, in the County of Mason, in the State of California, praying to be congregated into a regular Lodge to be known and designated as EXAMPLE Lodge, and promising to render obedience to the ancient usages and landmarks of the Fraternity and the Constitution and Regulations of our Grand Lodge; *And, Whereas*, the said petitioners have been duly recommended to me as Master Masons in good standing, in the manner prescribed by the Regulations of our Grand Lodge, by the Master, Wardens, and brethren of A ——— Lodge, No. —, under our jurisdiction:

"NOW KNOW YE, That I, E—— C—— A——, Grand Master of Masons in the State of California, reposing full confidence in the recommendation aforesaid and in the Masonic integrity and ability of the petitioners, do, by virtue of the power in me vested, hereby grant this Dispensation, empowering and authorizing our trusty and well-beloved brethren aforesaid, to form and open a Lodge after the manner of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and therein to admit to membership and make Freemasons, according to the ancient custom, and not otherwise.

"This Dispensation is to continue in full force until the first day of the month in which the next Annual Communication of our Grand Lodge shall be holden, unless sooner revoked by me; and I do hereby appoint Brother Alfred Albert Andrews to be the first Master, Brother Benjamin Bruce Brown to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother Charles Clarence Carroll to be the first Junior Warden of the said new Lodge; requiring them to return this Dispensation, with their Book of Records, an attested copy of their By-Laws, and a full report of the doings of their said Lodge, to our Grand Lodge aforesaid, at the expiration of the time herein specified, for examination and for such further action in the premises as shall then be deemed wise and proper.

"Given under my hand and the seal of our Grand Lodge aforesaid, at S——, this twenty-fifth day of January, A. L. 5887, A. D. 1887.

[Seal.] "E—— C—— A——,
"Grand Master.

"*Attest:* A—— G—— A——,
"Grand Secretary."

In accordance with the authority in them vested by the instrument, of which the foregoing is a copy, the following brethren then took their respective stations in the Lodge, viz:—

Bro. Alfred Albert Andrews, as Master;
" Benjamin Bruce Brown, " Senior Warden;
" Charles Clarence Carroll, " Junior Warden:

and, the Master having made the following appointments, viz:—

Bro. Daniel David Dawson, to be Treasurer;*
" Edward Egbert English, " Secretary;
" Francis Felix Foster, " Senior Deacon;
" George Gideon Griffith, " Junior Deacon;
" Henry Harold Hudson, " Marshal;
" Isaac Isaiah Inman, " Stewards; and
" James Jabez Johnson, "
" Kenneth Kenyon Kennedy, " Tyler:

those officers took their several stations and places, and EXAMPLE Lodge was opened in due and ancient form, in the third degree of Masonry.

The Master instructed the Secretary to enter first upon his Record-Book the minutes† of the proceedings at the several preliminary meetings held for the purpose of making arrangements for the establishment of the Lodge, with the various official documents therewith connected.

He then stated that the next requisite measure would be the adoption of By-Laws for the Lodge, and that, as the Grand Lodge had prescribed a uniform code for the Jurisdiction, it would only be necessary to fill the blanks in the printed form thereof, wherein was intended to be designated the name of the Lodge, the time of its stated meetings, the amounts of its fees and dues, and the sum authorized to be drawn by the Charity Committee; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Daniel D. Dawson, it was—

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed to fill the several blanks in the form of the uniform code of By-Laws,

* If desired by the brethren, an informal ballot may be had for a nomination of the Treasurer and Secretary for appointment.

† A rough minute book should be kept, in which all proceedings should be written at the time when they occurred. The minutes should be read from this book at the next stated meeting, and, if approved, or when corrected and approved, they should, after due examination by the Master, be carefully and legibly re-written in the regular Record-Book. This record the Master should compare with the original, and, if found correct, it should be approved by him in the manner hereinafter shown.

for the use of this Lodge, with instructions to report without delay.

The Master named as such committee—

To prepare By-Laws: Bro. Daniel D. Dawson, " Edward E. English, " Isaac I. Inman.

After a brief consultation, that committee reported the uniform code, with the several blanks therein filled, as shown in the following copy of the—

BY-LAWS OF EXAMPLE LODGE, U. D.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This Lodge shall be known by the name of .....Lodge, No...., of Free and Accepted Masons; and its officers shall consist of a Master, a Senior Warden, a Junior Warden, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Senior Deacon, a Junior Deacon, a Marshal, two Stewards, a Tyler, and such other officers as the Lodge may deem proper to appoint.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens, the Treasurer and the Secretary, shall be elected by ballot, in conformity with Sec. 1, Art. I, Part IV, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge. The other officers shall be appointed by the Master, except the Junior Deacon, who may be appointed by the Senior Warden.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The stated meetings of this Lodge shall be holden on the ..... in each month.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be called from time to time, as the Lodge, or the presiding officer thereof, may direct.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. All petitions for initiation or affiliation must be signed by the petitioner and be recommended by two

members of the Lodge. Every such petition shall be referred to a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to report thereon at the next stated meeting, (unless further time be granted,) when the applicant shall be balloted for and received or rejected.

SEC. 2. If an applicant, elected to receive the degrees in this Lodge, does not come forward to be initiated within three months thereafter, the fee shall be forfeited, unless the Lodge shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 3. Every person raised to the degree of Master Mason in this Lodge, (except when such degree shall have been conferred at the *request* of another Lodge,) or elected to be a member thereof, shall sign its By-Laws.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys from the Secretary; shall keep an accurate and just account thereof; and shall pay the same out only upon an order duly signed by the Master, and countersigned by the Secretary. He shall, at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, submit a report in full of the monetary transactions of the Lodge. The Lodge may also, at any time when considered necessary, cause him to present an account of his receipts and disbursements, and of the amount of funds on hand.

SEC. 2. He shall, if required by the Lodge, execute a good and sufficient bond to the Master, for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of all proceedings proper to be written; shall transmit a copy of the same to the Grand Lodge when required; shall keep a separate account for each member of the Lodge; shall report, at the stated meetings in June and December of each year, the amounts due by each; shall receive all moneys due the Lodge, and pay the same monthly to the Treasurer; and shall perform all such other duties as may properly appertain to his office.

SEC. 2. He shall receive such compensation for his services as the Lodge may direct; and he shall, if required by the Lodge, execute a good and sufficient bond to the Master for the faithful performance of his duties.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. The Tyler, in addition to the necessary duties of his office, shall serve all notices and summonses, and perform such services as may be required of him by the Lodge.

SEC. 2. He shall receive such compenation for his services as the Lodge may direct.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. The table of fees for this Lodge shall be as follows: for the three degrees, the sum of.....dollars; for the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason, when the first degree shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of.....dollars; for the degree of Master Mason, when the first and second degrees shall have been received in another Lodge, the sum of.....dollars; and for affiliation,* the sum of.....dollars.

SEC. 2. The fee for each of the foregoing shall accompany the several petitions or applications, else they shall not be presented by the Secretary to the Lodge.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. The dues of each member of this Lodge shall be.....payable quarterly in advance.

SEC. 2. No member, who shall be in arrears for dues at the time of the annual election, shall be permitted to vote, or shall be eligible to any office.

SEC. 3. Any member, who shall have been suspended for non-payment of his dues, shall be restored to membership upon payment of all arrearages.

---

* Most of the Lodges in this jurisdiction have abolished the fee for affiliation, wisely, as it is thought, as no pecuniary obstacle should perhaps prevent a dimitted Mason from again assuming the duties of membership.

SEC. 4. Any member in good standing may withdraw from membership by paying his dues and notifying the Lodge to that effect at a stated meeting; but no recommendatory certificate shall be issued to him unless ordered by the Lodge.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. The Master and Wardens shall be a Charity Committee, and shall have power to draw upon the Treasurer for any sum, not exceeding..... dollars at any one time, for the relief of a distressed worthy brother, his wife, widow, or orphans.

SEC. 2. The Master, at the stated meeting next succeeding his installation, shall appoint an auditing committee, whose duty it shall be to examine all accounts presented against the Lodge.

SEC. 3. All reports of committees shall be made in writing.

ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. When a candidate for initiation or affiliation is rejected, or a brother reprimanded, suspended or expelled, no member or visitor shall reveal, either directly or indirectly, to such person, or to any other, any transaction which may have taken place on the subject; nor shall any proceeding of the Lodge, not proper to be made public, be disclosed outside thereof, under the penalty of reprimand, suspension or expulsion, as the Lodge may determine.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. The regular order of business at every stated meeting of this Lodge shall be as follows:

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Report of Committees.
3. Balloting.
4. Reception of Petitions.
5. Miscellaneous and Unfinished Business.
6. Conferring Degrees.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. These By-Laws, so far as relates to the times of meeting, and the amounts of fees, dues, and disbursements by the Charity Committee, may be amended at any stated meeting, by the votes of two-thirds of the members present; *provided*, that notice of such amendment shall have been given at the stated meeting next preceding; but such amendment shall have no effect until approved by the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, and until such approval shall have been transmitted to the Grand Secretary.

On motion of Bro. Henry H. Hudson, the report of the committee was concurred in, and it was—

Ordered, That the foregoing are hereby declared to be the By-Laws of EXAMPLE Lodge, U. D., if approved; and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the Grand Secretary for submission to the consideration of the Grand Master.

The Master stated that it was next necessary to procure the proper books and blanks for the Lodge, as prescribed by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and the jewels, working-tools, clothing, furniture, etc., required by the usages of the Craft; whereupon, on motion of Bro. Benjamin B. Brown, it was—

Ordered, That a committee of three (*or any number*) be appointed to procure the foregoing for this Lodge, at the earliest day practicable; together with such other articles as, in their opinion, may be required for its use.

The Master named as such committee—

To procure books, jewels, etc.: { Bro. Benjamin B. Brown, " Daniel D. Dawson, " Edward E. English.

The Master stated that, from the funds placed in his hands by order of the brethren at the preliminary meeting held on the 4th *ultimo*, he had expended the sum of $75, being the fee for the Dispensation, for which he now handed the Secretary the Grand Secretary's receipt; and that the remaining moneys in his possession would be at once paid over to the Treasurer.

He further informed the Lodge that, as the By-Laws just adopted, if approved, fixed the Monday of or next preceding the full moon in each month for its stated meetings, the first stated meeting would be held on Monday, the 7th *proximo*, unless otherwise ordered.

There being no further business, the Lodge was closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Approved,
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

First Stated Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, *U. D.*, F. & A. M.,
Masonville, Monday, February 7th, A. L. 5887.

EXAMPLE Lodge, U. D., assembled at the place and on the day above written, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

OFFICERS:

Bro. Alfred A. Andrews,	Master;
" Benjamin B. Brown,	Senior Warden;
" Charles C. Carroll,	Junior Warden;
" Daniel D. Dawson,	Treasurer;
" Edward E. English,	Secretary;
" Francis F. Foster,	Senior Deacon;
" George G. Griffith,	Junior Deacon;
" Henry H. Hudson,	Marshal;
" Isaac I. Inman,	} Stewards.
" James J. Johnson,	
" Kenneth K. Kennedy,	Tyler: *

With the other members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register; and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

The minutes of the proceedings at all the previous meetings were read and approved, (*or were read and, after correction, were approved,*) and were ordered to be recorded in the Record-Book.

*If the page of the Record-Book permits, without crowding, it would look better and save space to put the names of officers in two columns.

The Master stated that the By-Laws adopted by the Lodge had been approved by the Grand Master.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to procure books, jewels, clothing, furniture, etc., for the Lodge, presented a report exhibiting the manner in which that duty had been performed, accompanied by the following bills, viz: of—

A—— G——,	for books and blanks,	$——
B—— K——,	" jewels and working tools,	——
C—— L——,	" collars (*or ribbons*), aprons, etc.,	——
D—— M——,	" altar, columns, gavels, etc.,	——
E—— N——,	" carpets, curtains, cushions, etc.,	——
F—— O——,	" chairs, desks, tables, etc.,	——
G—— P——,	" painting, whitening, etc.,	——
	Amounting in all to the sum of	$——

Which report was ordered to be placed on file, and the bills were referred to the Auditing Committee, with the direction that, if found correct, *orders be drawn upon the Treasurer therefor, by the proper officers.

A petition for the degrees of Masonry was received from Mr. Manfred Moses Melton, recommended by Bros. Isaac I. Inman and James J. Johnson; which was referred to the following—

Committee of Investigation: { Bro. Benjamin B. Brown, " Francis F. Foster, " George G. Griffith.

A petition for the degrees of Masonry was received from Mr. Nicholas Nathan Norris, recommended by Bros. George G. Griffith and Henry H. Hudson; which was referred to the following—

Committee of Investigation: { Bro. Charles C. Carroll, " Isaac I. Inman, " James J. Johnson.

* All orders upon the Treasurer should be signed by the Master and countersigned by the Secretary.

An application for affiliation was received from Bro. Oscar Obed Olney, recommended by Bros. Francis F. Foster and Lemuel L. Lincoln, and accompanied by his dimit from Simons Lodge, No. 6, in the State of New York, of which he was last a member; which was referred to the following—

Committee of Investigation: Bro. Daniel D. Dawson, " Edward E. English, " Henry H. Hudson.

A petition* for the second and third degrees, recommended by Bros. Benjamin B. Brown and Charles C. Carroll, was received from Bro. Peter Parley Piper, an Entered Apprentice of P——— Lodge, No. —, at T———, Cal., accompanied by a permission from that Lodge; which was referred to the following—

Committee of Investigation: Bro. Edward E. English, " Kenneth K. Kennedy, " Lemuel L. Lincoln.

A petition for the degrees of Masonry was received from Mr. Quincy Quintus Quarles, recommended by Bros. Kenneth K. Kennedy and Lemuel L. Lincoln; which was referred to the following—

Committee of Investigation: Bro. Francis F. Foster, " George G. Griffith, " James J. Johnson.

The Treasurer reported that he had received from the Master the sum of $——, being the total amount of moneys contributed by the brethren to defray the expenses of organization, less $75, the fee paid for Dispensation.

The Secretary reported the following receipts, viz.:—

From Manfred M. Melton, fee for the degrees,.....	$50
" Nicholas N. Norris, fee for the degrees,..	50
" Oscar O. Olney, fee for affiliation,†.....	5
" Peter P. Piper, fee for second and third degrees,	35
" Quincy Q. Quarles, fee for the degrees, ...	50
Amounting in all to the sum of.....	$190

*All petitions, applications, reports, and other papers presented, are to be read in full by the Secretary, that the Lodge may be distinctly informed in regard to their contents.

† See previous note on page 153.

Bro. Daniel D. Dawson suggested that some action should be taken in regard to the compensation of the Secretary and Tyler; and, upon his motion, it was—

Ordered, That the Secretary shall receive the sum of three dollars for each meeting of the Lodge which he shall attend, and that the Tyler shall receive the sum of two dollars for like attendance at each meeting and the preparation therefor.

Bro. Edward E. English offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to procure from the Grand Secretary a full set of the bound Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, twenty copies of its Constitution and General Regulations, and one copy of Hines' Digest, for the use of the Lodge.

Which resolution was adopted.

Bro. James J. Johnson offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to procure two copies of Cross's Chart, for the use of the Lodge.

Bro. Edward E. English moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "two copies of Cross's Chart," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "one copy each of Mackey's 'Manual of the Lodge,' 'Lexicon of Freemasonry,' and 'Masonic Jurisprudence.'"

Which amendment prevailed, and the resolution, as thus amended, was adopted.

Bro. Lemuel L. Lincoln offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Jefferson's Manual be adopted as the rule of order in debate and for legislative action in this Lodge.

Which resolution the Master declined to entertain, stating that the usages of Masonry in this Jurisdiction required no such Manual.

Bro. Lincoln appealed from the ruling of the Master, but was informed by him that no such appeal could be allowed in a Masonic Lodge.

The Secretary presented the following bills, viz.: of—

A—— B ——, for rent of hall one month to 1st inst.,	$20 00
The Secretary for one meeting in January,.....	3 00
The Tyler for one meeting in January,.....	2 00

All which were referred to the Auditing Committee and ordered to be paid, if found correct.

The Master named the following brethren as the—

Auditing Committee: { Bro. Benjamin B. Brown, " Charles C. Carroll, " Daniel D. Dawson.

There being no further business, the Lodge was closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Approved, Secretary.
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

Stated Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, *U. D.*, F. & A. M.,
Masonville, Monday, March 7th, A. L. 5887.

EXAMPLE Lodge assembled at the place and on the day above written, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

OFFICERS:

Bro.	Benjamin B. Brown,	as Master;
"	Charles C. Carroll,	Junior Warden;
"	Daniel D. Dawson,	Treasurer;
"	Edward E. English,	Secretary;
"	Francis F. Foster,	Senior Deacon;
"	George G. Griffith,	Junior Deacon;
"	Isaac I. Inman,	Stewards;
"	James J. Johnson,	
"	Kenneth K. Kennedy,	Tyler:

with visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

The Acting Master announced that illness prevented the attendance of Bro. Andrews, the Master, and filled the vacant station and place by the following appointments, *pro tempore:*—

Bro. Lemuel L. Lincoln, as Senior Warden;
" Oscar O. Olney, " Marshal;

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree.

The minutes of the proceedings at the last stated meeting were read and approved, and were ordered to be recorded.

The committee upon the petition of Mr. Manfred Moses Melton for the degrees, reported favorably thereon; and, a ballot being had he was declared elected.

A majority of the committee upon the petition of Mr. Nicholas Nathan Norris for the degrees, reported favorably, and a minority unfavorably thereon, whereupon he was declared rejected,* and his fee was ordered to be returned to him.

A majority of the committee upon the application of Bro. Oscar Obed Olney for membership, reported favorably; and, there being no minority report, a ballot was had and he was declared elected.

The committee upon the petition of Bro. Peter Parley Piper, for the second and third degrees, reported favorably thereon; and a † ballot being had, a single black ball was found in the ballot-box. Whereupon, to insure certainty that it was not cast through carelessness or by mistake, the Master, permitting no comment or discussion, ordered a second ballot; when, a black ball again appearing, the candidate was declared rejected. (Or, *which proving clear, the candidate was declared elected.*)

The committee upon the petition of Mr. Quincy Quintus Quarles, for the degrees, presented a special report stating that there was no objection to his character, but that he had been found to be legally disqualified in consequence of physical disability, (or *insufficient residence.*)‡

Whereupon the Master directed the withdrawal of the petition without further action; and ordered that such direction

---

*No ballot is to be had when one member of the committee reports unfavorably.

†It is usual that the Secretary reads all such reports before a ballot is had upon either. He then hands them to the Master, who, taking each in its order, with its accompanying petition, states its contents to the brethren, announces that they are about to ballot upon the petition of ——, for the degrees, (or *for membership*), and admonishes them to be careful in the selection and deposit of their ballots.

‡The report should state particularly the cause of disqualification.

be entered upon the record, with a statement of the cause thereof.

[Reports of any other kind will here be presented; after which petitions, etc., in the order of business as shown in the By-Laws.]

Bro. Francis F. Foster stated that Bro. Samuel S. Smith, a member of Drummond Lodge, No. 1, Maine, is in Masonville, sick and destitute; and moved that the sum of $20 be donated for his relief: which motion was referred to the Charity Committee.*

The Secretary presented a communication from the Grand Secretary, stating the rejections, suspensions, expulsions, and restorations, which have been reported in the Jurisdiction during the two months next preceding the first inst.; which was read and ordered to be transcribed, in the proper order, on the Black-Book.

The Secretary reported the following receipts since the last stated meeting, viz: from—

Sundry brethren for dues, (*giving names, etc.*).....$ ——
Bro. Alfred A. Andrews, donation to the Lodge,..... ——
Amounting to the sum of..... ——

Bro. Oscar Obed Olney signed the By-Laws; and, there being no further business, the Lodge was closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Approved,
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

Special Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, *U. D.*, F. & A. M.,
Masonville, Monday, March 14th, A. L. 5887.

This Lodge was specially convened at the place and on the day above written, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

OFFICERS:

[Here give the officers present, as before.]

* This committee has full power to act at once, and it is expected that they will immediately see the brother and afford him such relief as may be deemed ample and necessary.

with members and visitors, as shown by the Tyler's Register.

[If there are any vacant offices, fill them as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the first degree of Masonry.

Mr. Manfred M. Melton, who, at the last stated meeting was elected to receive the degrees, was introduced and initiated an Entered Apprentice Mason.

There being no further work the Lodge was closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Approved,
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

Special Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, *U. D.*, F. & A. M.,
Masonville, Monday, March 21st, A. L. 5887.

This Lodge was specially convened, etc., and there were present the following—

OFFICERS:

[Here give them, as before.]

with members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

[If any vacancies, fill as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the first degree of Masonry.

Bro. Manfred M. Melton, an Entered Apprentice of this Lodge, appeared and was examined as to his proficiency in that degree.

The Lodge of Entered Apprentices was then closed and a Lodge of Fellow Craft was opened;* when Bro. Melton, hav-

* *Or the following may have been the proceeding from this point*—(when Bro. Melton, not having been found proficient in the preceding degree, was excused from further attendance at this time; and the Senior Deacon was directed to give him further instruction.

The Lodge of Fellow Crafts was then closed, and the Lodge was reopened in the first degree.

Bro. Peter P. Piper, an Entered Apprentice of P—— Lodge, No. —, at T——, Cal., who was elected for the second and third degrees at the last stated meeting, appeared and was examined as to his proficiency in the first degree.

The Lodge of Entered Apprentices was then closed and a Lodge of Fellow Crafts was opened; when Bro. Piper, having been found proficient in the preceding degree, was introduced and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft.

No further work appearing, etc.)

ing been found proficient in the preceding degree, was introduced and passed to the degree of Fellow Craft.

No further work appearing, the Lodge was closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Approved,
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

Special Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, *U. D.*, F. & A. M.,
Masonville, Monday, March 28th, A. L. 5887.

This Lodge was specially convened, etc., and there were present the following—

OFFICERS:

[Here give them.]

with visitors whose names appear upon the Tyler's Register.

[If any vacancies, fill as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the second degree of Masonry.

Bro. Manfred M. Melton, a Fellow Craft of this Lodge, appeared and was examined as to his proficiency in that degree.

The Lodge of Fellow Crafts was then closed, and a Lodge of Master Masons was opened.

Bro. Melton, having been found proficient in the preceding degree, was introduced and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

Bro. Manfred Moses Melton signed* the By-Laws; and, there being no further work, the Lodge was closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Approved,
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

---

* In signing the By-Laws, each brother who has received the degree of Master Mason in, or been elected a member of the Lodge, must write *all* his names *in full*; and the Secretary should prefix thereto the date of either of these events, in the order of their occurrence.

Stated Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, *U. D.*, F. & A. M.,
Masonville, Monday, Sept. 26th, A. L. 5887.

EXAMPLE Lodge, U. D., assembled at the place and on the day above named at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

OFFICERS:

[Here recite those present.]

with other members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

[Vacancies, if any, to be filled as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

The minutes of the proceedings at the last stated meeting, and at the special meetings subsequent, were read and approved.

[Here record the reception of and action upon reports, bills, etc., and all other regular business; which, at this time, should be entirely completed, if possible.]

The Master informed the Lodge that this being its last stated meeting prior to the first day of October next, when its Dispensation will expire, it would be necessary, if the members desired to have the Lodge perpetuated, to petition that body to grant a charter for that purpose; and further that, in such case, it would be requisite to select three brethren, to be named in that instrument, if granted, as Master and Wardens of the Lodge.

The brethren having expressed the desire that the Lodge should thus be perpetuated, the Master directed that an informal ballot be had for the choice of the officers thus to be recommended to the Grand Lodge; and he appointed Bros. Francis F. Foster and George G. Griffith to act as tellers.

Upon counting the votes, it was found that the following named brethren had been chosen, viz.:—

Bro. Alfred A. Andrews, to be Master;
" Benjamin B. Brown, " Senior Warden;
" Charles C. Carroll, " Junior Warden.

---

* It is very desirable, also, that all the *work* should be finished before the first day of October, when the returns are due from Lodges U. D.; *i. e.*—that each condidate before the Lodge should have received the degree of Master Mason; and, until that date, it may hold special meetings for that purpose.

Bro. Henry H. Hudson, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the brethren just nominated to be the future officers of the Lodge be requested to act as its delegates in the Grand Lodge at the next Annual Communication thereof; and that they be instructed to present to that body a petition for a charter, in the manner prescribed in its Constitution.*

Which resolution was adopted, and a petition was forthwith prepared and approved, of which the following is a copy:—

PETITION FOR CHARTER.

"To the *M.·. W.·.* Grand Lodge of California:—

"The undersigned respectfully represent that on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. L. 5887, a Dispensation was issued by the Grand Master for the formation of a new Lodge at Masonville, in the County of Mason, by the name of EXAMPLE Lodge; that on the twenty-eighth day of January of that year, said Lodge was opened and organized, and has since continued successfully to work during the period named in said Dispensation, as will appear from its records, by-laws, and returns, herewith presented; and that it is the anxious desire of the members of said Lodge that its existence be perpetuated.

"They therefore pray that a Charter be granted to said Lodge, by the name of EXAMPLE Lodge, with such number as the usage of the Grand Lodge may assign it; and they recommend that Bro. Alfred Albert Andrews be named therein as Master, Bro. Benjamin Bruce Brown as Senior Warden, and Bro. Charles Clarence Carroll as Junior Warden; promising, as heretofore, strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master, and undeviating conformity to the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

"Given by instruction from and on behalf of said Lodge, at Masonville, this twenty-sixth day of September, A. L. 5887.

"Alfred A. Andrews,
"Benjamin B. Brown,
"Charles C. Carroll,
} "Delegates."

* It is not *necessary* that more than one delegate be present in the Grand Lodge.

The Master directed the Secretary to transmit to the Grand Secretary the Record-Book, Returns,* (*Annual Report*,) and Book of By-Laws of the Lodge, in such time that they may reach that officer on or before the first day of October next; and, on motion of Bro. Edward E. English, it was—

Ordered, That an order be drawn upon the Treasurer for the sum of $———, dues to the Grand Lodge, to be transmitted by the Secretary with the returns, etc.; and that a further order for the sum of $50 be drawn upon that officer, to be placed in the hands of the delegates to pay the fee for a charter.

The Secretary presented the following report of the transactions of the Lodge since its organization:—

[Here record report, which should be a full summary of all its transactions.]

The Treasurer presented the following report relative to the financial affairs† of the Lodge since its organization.

[Here record report, which should be a full one as to all money matters.]

The committee appointed at the last stated meeting to examine the books, accounts and vouchers of the Secretary and Treasnrer, presented the following report:—

[Here record report.]

Bro. Isaac I. Inman offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That, in case a charter be granted to this Lodge, the Grand Master be requested to constitute the Lodge and install its officers; or, if it be inconvenient for him to do so, to authorize the *R.·. W.·.* (or *W.·.*) H——— N——— R———, (*here give the name and title of some Deputy or Past Deputy Grand Master, Grand or Past Grand Warden, or Master or Past Master,*) to perform that ceremony.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon (*or communicate with*) the Grand Master, and respect-

* Blanks for these returns will have been received from the Grand Secretary in due season.

† A charter will not be granted by the Grand Lodge unless it be shown that the Lodge is out of debt.

fully invite him to constitute this Lodge and install its officers; or, in the event of his inability so to do, to communicate with and respectfully invite the *R.·. W.·.* H——— N——— R———, (*the officer above selected and authorized,*) to perform that ceremony; and that said committee be empowered and instructed to make all necessary preparations for that purpose on such day as shall be designated by the Master.

Which resolutions were adopted, and the Master named as the committee—

To invite the Installing Officer: { Bro. Isaac I. Inman, " James J. Johnson, " Lemuel L. Lincoln.

All the business having been disposed of, EXAMPLE Lodge, U. D., was closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Approved,
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

First Meeting Under Charter.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, No. —, F. & A. M.,
Masonville, Monday, Oct. 24th, A. L. 5887.

The *M.·. W.·.* Grand Lodge of the State of California having been pleased to grant a charter perpetuating the existence of EXAMPLE Lodge, heretofore acting under Dispensation, pursuant to arrangements made and in accordance with due notice given, the members thereof assembled at the place and on the day above written, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of assisting at the constituting of the Lodge and the installation of its officers. Their names, with those of sundry visiting brethren, will be found inscribed in the Tyler's Register.

The Grand Master, being unable to be present in person, had authorized the *R.·. W.·.* (or *W.·.*) H——— N——— R———, (*here give his proper Masonic title,*) to act as his proxy for the occasion; and the brethren were called to order by that officer,

who, as Acting Grand Master, appointed the following brethren to assist him in the several capacities subjoined to their respective names, viz.:—

R.·. W.·. M—— M—— E——, to act as Dep. Grand Master;
R.·. W.·. A—— R—— C——, " Sen. Grand Warden;
W.·. J—— W—— S——, " Jun. Grand Warden;
W.·. G—— T—— G——, " Grand Secretary;
Bro. S—— D—— M——, " Grand Marshal;*

and the Grand Lodge of California was opened in the customary manner.

The object of the Special Communication having been stated by the Acting Grand Master, by his direction the Acting Grand Secretary read the charter granted by the Grand Lodge, of which the following is a copy:—

CHARTER.

"To all whom it may concern:

"The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons

"Of the State of California, Greeting:

"*Whereas*, It having been duly represented unto us that sundry brethren of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, residing at or near the town of Masonville, in the county of Mason, within our Jurisdiction, have heretofore, to wit: on the twenty-fifth day of January, A. L. 5887, received from our Most Worshipful Grand Master a Dispensation to assemble as a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, for the purposes therein expressed; *and, Whereas*, it having been further represented that the said brethren are now desirous that their Lodge shall be duly chartered, constituted, and numbered upon our registry as a regular Lodge; and it appearing, after due examination, that they are well qualified and in all respects worthy to assume and fulfill the duties consequent upon the indulgence of their

---

*And such other acting Grand Officers as may be thought proper. There may be present some Grand or Past Grand Officers, and Masters or Past Masters, in which case it would be proper to appoint them, in the order of their rank, to the principal offices.

said desire; *and, Whereas*, it being believed that the advancement of Freemasonry will be encouraged, and the wise, moral, and beneficent purposes of our Ancient Craft be promoted by the constitution and permanent establishment of their said Lodge:

"*Now, therefore, Know Ye*, that We, the Most Worshipful GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS of the State of California, have authorized, constituted, and appointed, and, by this our WARRANT and CHARTER, do hereby authorize, constitute, and appoint our trusty and well-beloved brethren, Alfred Albert Andrews, Master, Benjamin Bruce Brown, Senior Warden, and Charles Clarence Carroll, Junior Warden, together with all such other true and lawful brethren as have already been, or may hereafter be admitted to associate with them, to assemble and work as a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at the town of Masonville aforesaid, by the name and designation of EXAMPLE Lodge, No. —:

"*And We do hereby Grant and Commit* unto the Master and Wardens aforesaid and their successors, and to the brethren of the said Lodge, full power and authority to receive and enter Apprentices, pass Fellow Crafts, raise Master Masons, and admit brethren to membership; to choose a Master and Wardens and other officers, annually; to exact from their initiates and members such fees and dues as may be necessary for the maintenance of their Lodge, for the relief of poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, and for the regular payment of such annual contributions to the Grand Lodge as shall by it be directed; and, generally, to perform and do all other acts and things which shall be in full accordance with the ancient usages and customs of the Craft, and in strict obedience to the Constitution, Regulations, and Edicts of this our Grand Lodge, aforesaid:

"*And We do hereby Require* the said Lodge to attend the Grand Lodge at all its Communications, by its Master and Wardens, or by its Representative, duly appointed; to keep a fair and faithful record of all its acts and proceedings which

are proper to be written; and to lay the same before the Grand Lodge whenever it may be directed:

"*And, lastly, We do hereby Enjoin* upon the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of the Lodge, aforesaid, that they ever observe a strict conformity to all the ordinances of our Grand Lodge, which is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in the State of California; and they constantly give due respect and obedience to the Grand Master and their other superiors in office, in all things appertaining to our Ancient Craft.

"*Done in Grand Lodge*, in accordance with its order, at the City of San Francisco, California, on this thirteenth day of October, *Anno Domini* 1887, *Anno Lucis* 5887.

"*In Testimony whereof, We*, Grand Master of Masons in the State of California, have hereunto set our hand and have caused our Grand Secretary to make his attestation thereunto, and to affix the Seal of our Grand Lodge.

[L. S.]

"Attest, E—— C—— A——,
Grand Master.

"A—— G—— A——,
"Grand Secretary."

The ceremony of constituting and dedicating the Lodge, in accordance with ancient usage, was then performed by the Acting Grand Master and his assistants, after which an election of a Treasurer and Secretary was held, resulting as follows:—

Bro. Daniel D. Dawson was chosen as Treasurer;
" Edward E. English " " " Secretary.

The Master then presented a list of the other officers appointed by him, and all, having severally been presented to the Acting Grand Master, were by him duly installed in their respective stations and places, as follows:—

Bro.	Alfred Albert Andrews,	as Master;
"	Benjamin Bruce Brown,	" Sen. Warden;
"	Charles Clarence Carroll,	" Jun. Warden;
"	Daniel David Dawson,	" Treasurer;
"	Edward Egbert English,	" Secretary;
"	Francis Felix Foster	" Sen. Deacon;

Bro. George Gideon Griffith, as Jun. Deacon;
" Henry Harold Hudson, " Marshal;
" Isaac Isaiah Inman, " James Jabez Johnson, } " Stewards,
" Kenneth Kenyon Kennedy, " Tyler.

After some words of admonition to the officers and members of the Lodge by the Acting Grand Master, the Grand Lodge was closed; the proper officers resumed their respective stations and places, and the Lodge was closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Approved,
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

Stated Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, No. —, F. & A. M.,

Masonville, Monday, Nov. 28th, A. L. 5887.

EXAMPLE Lodge, No. —, assembled at the place and on the day above written, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

OFFICERS:

[Here name those present.]

and sundry members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

The Master filled the vacant stations (*or places, or both*) by the following appointments, *pro tem.*:—

[Here give the names, as shown before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

The minutes of the last stated meeting, and of the special meeting since, were read and approved.

[Here will appear, first, reports of committees of investigation, with the ballotings thereon; second, reports of other committees; and third, receptions of petitions and applications, as heretofore or hereinafter shown.]

A communication was received from the widow of our deceased brother, Robert Raphael Rogers, a member of this Lodge, asking assistance; which was referred to the Charity Committee, with power.

A communication was received from Parvin Lodge, No. 11, Iowa, stating that relief to the amount of $—— had been afforded by that Lodge to Bro. Samuel Selim Smith, a member of this Lodge; which was referred to the Auditing Committee, and the amount ordered to be refunded to that Lodge, if found correct.

The Master informed the brethren that Bro. Thomas Tobias Terry, a member of this Lodge, (or, *a member in good standing of Caldwell Lodge, No. 5, Ohio,*) died this morning; and that the funeral would take place from the Hall at two o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

The Master gave notice that the third degree would be conferred on Thursday evening next.

He also gave notice that Bro. Uriah Ulrich Unger, a member of Simons Lodge, No. 6, New York, was lying very ill, and that it was desired that some of the brethren should watch with him; whereupon Bros. Inman, Johnson, Lincoln, and Melton volunteered so to do.

The Master named the following brethren as the committee to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary, with instructions to report at the next stated meeting, it being that of the annual election, viz:—

On accts. of Treas'r and Sec'y: Bro. Francis F. Foster, " George G. Griffith, " Henry H. Hudson.

There appearing no further business, the Lodge was closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Approved,
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

Special Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, NO.—, F. & A. M.,

Masonville, Tuesday, Nov. 29th, A. L. 5887.

This Lodge was specially convened at the place and on the day above named, at two o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

OFFICERS:

[Here name them, as before.]

and sundry members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

The Master filled the vacant stations (*and places, if any,*) by the following appointments *pro tempore:*—

[Give them, as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

The Master stated that the Lodge had been called to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Thomas T. Terry, who departed this life on yesterday morning.

After the customary services in the Lodge-room, the Lodge was called off, and the brethren proceeded with the body to Saint John's Cemetery, where it was interred with the usual Masonic honors.

[If there are any friends of the deceased in waiting, who are not Masons, the Master will call the Lodge off immediately after announcing the purpose for which it was convened, and they may be admitted and be present during the ceremonies usually performed in the Lodge-room.]

Upon returning to the Hall the Lodge was called on, and, on motion of Bro. Lemuel L. Lincoln, it was—

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of our deceased brother, with instructions to report at the next stated meeting; and the Master named as such committee—

On the decease of Bro. Terry: { Bro. Henry H. Hudson, " Manfred M. Melton, " Oscar O. Olney.

The Lodge was then closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Approved,

ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

Special Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, NO. —, F. & A. M.,

Masonville, Monday, December 5th, A. L. 5887.

In accordance with special notices to its members, this Lodge was convened at the place and on the day above given, at seven o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

[Officers, members, and opening as before.]

The Master announced that the meeting was called for the purpose of electing Commissioners to hear and determine upon a charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by a Master Mason in good standing against a brother of this Lodge; (*or of some other Lodge,-naming it; or, if a non-affiliated Mason, saying so;*) and stated that the first business would be to determine the number to be elected, the Constitution permitting not less than seven nor more than nine.

On motion of Bro. Oscar O. Olney, it was—

Ordered, That the number of Commissioners to be elected be seven.

The Master instructed the brethren that the election must be by ballot, and that each member present should write upon his ballot the names of seven members; and he named as tellers, Bros. Francis F. Foster and George G. Griffith.

Upon counting the ballots it was found that the four following named brethren had each received a majority of all the votes of the members present, viz.:—

[Here give their names.]

and they were declared by the Master to be duly elected to serve as Commissioners.

The Master directed that another ballot be taken for the remaining three; and it being found that—

[Here give their names.]

had each received a majority of all the votes cast, they also were declared to be elected as Commissioners.

The Master announced that the first meeting of the Commissioners would be held in the Hall of the Lodge (*or any*

other convenient and proper place), on Saturday, the 17th instant, at seven o'clock, P. M., and directed the Secretary to notify each of the Commissioners thereof, either in person or by writing.

He also directed the Secretary to prepare for his signature a summons for the accused to appear at that time and place, and a copy of the charge and specifications to accompany the summons when served; and also to notify the accuser of the time and place of meeting of the Commissioners.

The purpose of the meeting being accomplished, the Lodge was closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Secretary.

Approved,
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

NOTE.—All the forms necessary in the foregoing and in the course of the trial, and the manner of their service, will be found in the authorized pamphlet known as a "Form for Records of Trials and Transcripts thereof." The general law upon the subject will be found in Article IV. Part VI. of the Constitution.

Stated Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, No. —, F. & A. M.,
Masonville, Monday, December 26th, A. L. 5887.

EXAMPLE Lodge, No. —, assembled, etc. (*giving officers and appointments as before*), and the Lodge was opened in the third degree.

[Reading of minutes and other usual business as before.]

The Charity Committee reported that they had found the widow of our late Bro. Robert R. Rogers to be worthy and in need; that an order for the sum of twenty dollars had been drawn for her benefit; and that she would require further aid for some time to come. Whereupon, on motion of Bro. Daniel D. Dawson, it was—

Ordered, That the sum of twenty dollars per month be paid to the widow of Bro. Rogers during such period as may be deemed necessary by the Charity Committee.

The Auditing Committee reported that the statement of expenses incurred by Parvin Lodge, No. 11, Iowa, for the relief of Bro. Samuel S. Smith, a member of this Lodge, had been found correct, and that an order for the amount, $——, had been drawn in favor of that Lodge.

The Secretary presented his annual report, which was ordered to be entered upon the Record-Book, as follows:—

[Secretary's report.

The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was ordered to be entered upon the Record-Book, as follows:—

[Treasurer's report.]

The committee, appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary, presented a report thereon, which also was ordered to be entered upon the Record-Book, as follows:—

[Committee's report.)

[Reports of committees on petitions, and on other matters, should now be presented and acted upon, and all the ordinary business of the Lodge transacted.]

This being the meeting designated for the annual election of officers, the Master named Bros. Francis F. Foster and George G. Griffith as tellers, and the Lodge proceeded to ballot.

Upon counting the votes, the following named brethren were found to be chosen:—

Bro. Alfred A. Andrews, as Master;
" Benjamin B. Brown, " Senior Warden; etc.

The election being concluded, the evening of to-morrow, December twenty-seventh, being the day of St. John, the Evangelist, (*or any other day*), was designated for the installation of the officers.

All other business having been finished, the Master requested the visiting brethren (*if there be any*) to retire, and, in the presence of members of the Lodge only, announced that the Commissioners for the trial of Bro. (*here give his name*) had found him guilty upon one (or *two, or all*) of the specifications in the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him,

and also upon the charge, and had sentenced him to expulsion (or *suspension*) from all the rights and privileges of Masonry (or *to reprimand in open Lodge*). (Or *had found him not guilty upon all the specifications of the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him, etc.*)

The Master directed the Secretary to enter upon the Record-Book the finding and sentence (*if any*), as the judgment of the Lodge; to file the record of the trial among its archives; and to prepare a certified copy thereof for immediate transmission to the Grand Secretary.

The Lodge was then closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Approved, Secretary.
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

Special Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, No. —, F. & A. M.,
Masonville, Tuesday, December 27th, A. L. 5887.

This Lodge was specially convened at the place and on the day above named, at seven o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

[Officers, etc., as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

The Master stated that the meeting was for the purpose of installing the officers of the Lodge, lately elected, and those by him appointed, whose names were read by the Secretary, as follows:—

[Here give the names of the appointed officers.]

The Master announced that the Grand Master, the *M.·. W.·.* E ——— C——— A———, (*or any Grand or Past Grand Officer, Master or Past Master, of this Jurisdiction, or the Inspector of the District,*) had been invited to perform the ceremony of installation, and requested that officer to take the chair.

The officers* of the Lodge were then installed in their respective stations and places, in the manner prescribed in the "Installation Service" of the Jurisdiction, as follows:—

[†Here give their full names and offices.]

The Lodge was then closed.

EDWARD E. ENGLISH,
Approved, Secretary.
ALFRED A. ANDREWS, Master.

Stated Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, No. —, F. & A. M.,
Masonville, Monday, July —, A. L. 5887.

EXAMPLE Lodge, No. —, assembled at the place and on the day above named, at eight o'clock, P. M., and there were present the following—

OFFICERS:

[Here record them.]

and sundry members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

The Master filled the vacant stations (*or places, or both*) by the following appointments, *pro tem:*—

[Here insert the names, as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

[The minutes are read and all the usual business transacted.]

Bro. Volney V. Venable gave notice that, at the next stated meeting, he would offer the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That, inasmuch as the removal of many members of this Lodge from its jurisdiction (*or any other reason or*

---

*Before the Master elect can be installed he must present to the Installing Officer a certificate of qualification from the Inspector of the District, as required by the sixteenth and twenty-fifth of the General Regulations.

†The Secretary must send to the Grand Secretary the "Certificate of Election, Appointment, and Installation," prescribed in Art. III. Part VII. of the Constitution, within twenty days after the installation, as required by the twenty-second of the General Regulations. Forms of this Certificate will have been furnished by the Grand Secretary in due season.

reasons,) has rendered it impossible longer successfully and properly to perform its work, the Grand Lodge be respectfully requested to accept the surrender of its charter."

On motion of Bro. William W. Wesley, the Secretary was instructed to notify every member of the Lodge that a resolution to surrender its charter would be introduced at the next stated meeting, and to urgently request their attendance.

On motion of Bro. Xenophon X. Xavier, the Secretary was directed to present, at the next stated meeting, a detailed statement of the liabilities of the Lodge; of the amounts owed to it by members or others; and an inventory of all the property of every kind which it possesses, with an approximate valuation thereof.

On motion of Bro. Yancey Y. Young, the Treasurer was directed to present, at the same time, a statement of his receipts and disbursements since the date of his last report, and of the exact condition of the treasury at the time of statement.

There being no further business, the Lodge was closed.

_____, Secretary.

Approved,

_____, Master.

Stated Meeting.

HALL OF EXAMPLE LODGE, No. —, F. & A. M.,

Masonville, Monday, August —, A. L. 5887.

EXAMPLE Lodge, No. —, assembled, probably for the last time, at the place and on the day above named, at eight o'clock, P. M., special notice having been given to the members, and there were present the following—

OFFICERS:

[Here give them, as before.]

and sundry members and visitors as shown by the Tyler's Register.

[The Master filled vacancies, as before.]

and the Lodge was opened in the third degree of Masonry.

[The minutes are read and all ordinary business transacted, as before.]

The Secretary reported that he had notified every member of the Lodge, whose residence was known to him, to be in attendance at this meeting.

He also, in obedience to the instruction given at the last stated meeting, presented a report showing the liabilities of the Lodge; the amounts owed to it on account of dues; (*and on other accounts, if any,*) and an inventory of all its property of every kind, with a valuation affixed to each article.

Which report was ordered to be entered upon the Record-Book, as follows:—

[Report of Secretary.]

The Treasurer presented a report, showing his receipts and disbursements since the date of his last report, with the balance now in the treasury, (or *the deficiency, as the case may be.*)

Which report was also ordered to be entered upon the Record-Book, as follows:—

[Report of Treasurer.]

Bro. Volney V. Venable presented the resolution, of which he had given notice at the last stated meeting, relative to the surrender of the charter of the Lodge; and, upon a vote of ayes and noes, it was adopted by a vote of fifteen to six.*

Bro. Zebulon Z. Zane offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to prepare and transmit to the Grand Secretary, as soon as possible, a certified transcript of such portions of the proceedings of the Lodge at this and the last preceding stated meeting, as relate to its action in regard to the surrender of its charter, together with a copy of his report, and that of the Treasurer, presented at this meeting.

Resolved, That the Master be requested to recommend to the Grand Secretary some suitable and well qualified member

* If thirteen members vote in the negative, the resolution will be lost. A majority, no matter how large it may be, cannot surrender the charter if that number of members wish to retain it.

of this Lodge, to be authorized by that officer (if he so desire), to perform the duties prescribed in Sec. 5, Art. VIII, Part I, and Sec. 5, Art. IV, Part III, of the Constitution, relative to the disposal of its funds, jewels, furniture, and other property, and the final settlement of its affairs.

Which resolutions were adopted, and the business being all completed, EXAMPLE Lodge, No. —, was finally closed, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

_____ _____,
Secretary.

Approved,

_____ _____, Master.

No apology is needed for my drawing again upon the knowledge and experience of our well-known Grand Secretary, Bro. ALEXANDER G. ABELL. The form of records here presented is the result of his long experience, and I include it in the hope that the brethren everywhere will avail themselves of the knowledge of this important matter as here expressed. If the officers of Lodges, and particularly the Secretaries, will study this form, and the model form for keeping the records of Lodges, not only they, but also the Grand Lodge, will be greatly aided in the proper discharge of their duties. Harmony and uniformity are desirable; and nothing will conduce more effectually to the securing of these important ends than a proper understanding and practice of the proper modes of conducting these important matters.

J. W. A.

A FORM FOR RECORDS OF TRIALS

AND OF

TRANSCRIPTS THEREOF;

AS

Reported by a Committee in 1871, Recommended by the Grand Lodge in 1872, and now Revised, Amended and Reprinted.

To the Lodges under the Jurisdiction of the
Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of California:

When our present Constitution went into effect, in the year 1859, it was thought by the committee who prepared it, and by the Grand Lodge which adopted it, that the provisions relative to trials for Masonic offenses, as set forth in Part VI of that instrument, and especially in Article IV, of that Part, were sufficiently plain and explicit to ensure a proper manner of conducting and a correct method of recording the proceedings at such trials.

Plain and explicit, however, as those provisions then appeared, and still seem to be, it is nevertheless the fact that a very large number of the transcripts of trial-records which come up to the Grand Lodge are deficient, imperfect, or incorrect in many respects, too numerous to be here set forth, as the object of this paper is to point out how such business *should be* transacted and recorded by the Lodges—not how it has *not been done*. A brief examination of the reports of the Committees on Grievances, during eight or ten years past, will show how many cases have been remanded to the Lodges for new trials, with the reasons, as above mentioned, for such action.

Under these circumstances, to spare the Grand Lodge and its committees much time and labor, and to aid the Lodges in the avoidance of the annoyance and loss of time consequent upon so many second trials of the same cases, it was ordered, at a late Communication, that a committee be appointed to prepare a suggestive form for the guidance of the Masters, Secretaries, and Commissioners of Lodges in the proceedings incident to trials for unmasonic conduct, and in the records and transcripts of the records thereof.

The committee named, in obedience to that order, have endeavored to perform the duty assigned them, and now present the following suggestions—for as suggestions only are they to be offered until approved by the Grand Lodge—for the consideration of the officers of Lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California, as a Form for the Records of Trials and of the Transcripts thereof.

Here followed the original pamphlet entitled as above, which was printed and transmitted to all the Lodges of the Jurisdiction; and which, at the next succeeding Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, in October, 1872, was ordered to be recommended thereto.

The constant demand therefor having exhausted that edition, it was reprinted in 1881; and now, for the same reason, it is again reprinted, with a few amendments made necessary by some changes of, or additions to, the Regulations of the Grand Lodge.

THE GRAND SECRETARY.

San Francisco, June, 1887.

FORM FOR RECORDS OF TRIALS

AND OF

TRANSCRIPTS THEREOF.

1st. Section 1, Article IV, Part VI, of the Constitution, defines with great exactness the manner in which charges of unmasonic conduct are to be preferred against a brother, and it is only necessary to note at this point that they are, as is written in that section, to be presented to the *Master*, and *not* to the *Lodge*, as it appears has often erroneously been done.

2d. The charge itself should be a general one of unmasonic conduct, and should be defined in a specification or specifications to follow, setting forth with clearness and precision, the offence or offences complained of, and giving time, place, and all necessary particulars relating thereto, as distinctly as possible, so that the accused may have full knowledge of all that he may be called upon to explain, disprove, or justify. The following may be used as a general form for a—

Charge of Unmasonic Conduct.

....., Cal. ....., ..., 18...

To the Master of ..... Lodge, No. —, F. and A. M.

Worshipful Sir and Brother:

The undersigned, a Master Mason in good standing, and a member of .....Lodge, No. .., at ... .., in the State of .. ..., does hereby charge Bro. A. ..... B....., a Mason now residing (*or said to be residing*) at ....., in the State of ....., with unmasonic conduct, as set forth in the following specifications:—

First. That on or about the ..... day of ...., 18—, he did (*here state the offence as particularly as may be practicable.*)

Second. That on or about the.....day of....., 18—, he did, etc., (*here state the specification.*)

Third. That on or about, etc., (*following with as many specifications as there are distinct offences charged.*)

For all which the undersigned desires that the said A..... B..... may be brought to trial and dealt with in such manner as our Masonic laws provide.

Respectfully and Fraternally,

C..... D.....

Should the charge be directed to be preferred by the Lodge or Master, it should be done by the Junior Warden, as he is supposed to have charge of the Craft during the period when not at labor, and the first portion of the first paragraph foregoing should then read—

The undersigned, a Master Mason in good standing, and Junior Warden of ..... Lodge, No. .., at ....., in the State of ....., does hereby, by direction of that Lodge, (*or of the Master thereof,*) charge Bro. A..... B....., etc.

3d. The Master should carefully examine the charge and specifications, and, if they are evidently frivolous, or if the act or acts, with which the accused is charged, is or are clearly such as do not constitute a Masonic offense, he may refuse to entertain them. But, should it appear otherwise, and it is known to him that the accuser is a Master Mason in good standing, he is to call a special meeting of his Lodge, as soon as practicable, (*see Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI, of the Constitution,*) by due notification to every member thereof whose residence is known and is within such distance as may reasonably permit him to attend; which notification should state that the purpose of the meeting is to elect Commissioners to try a brother (*using no name*) upon a charge of unmasonic conduct, should be in writing or in print, and should be served personally, if possible, by the Tyler or some brother designated for the purpose; or, if it be not possible so to serve it, should be left at his ordinary residence or place of business, or be sent by mail. The following is proposed as a form of such—

Notification to Members.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. .., F. & A. M.,

At ....., Cal., ..., ..., 18...

Bro. E..... F.....,

You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of this Lodge, to be holden on the ..... day of....,

18.., at ..... o'clock, ... M., for the purpose of electing Commissioners to try a brother upon a charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him by a Master Mason in good standing.

By order of the Master,

[SEAL.] G..... H....., Secretary.

4th. At such special meeting the Master will announce its purpose, as above recited, and will ascertain, by a vote of the Lodge, the number of Commissioners (*not less than seven nor more than nine, see Const., Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI,*) which it shall deem proper to elect. Each member present will write the names of as many members of the Lodge upon one ballot as shall correspond with the number of Commissioners determined upon, and, upon counting the ballots, such members as shall be found to have received a majority of all the votes cast, shall be declared elected as Commissioners. In case the full number should not be elected on the first ballot, another ballot will be had for the remainder, in the same manner; and again and again, if necessary, until the full number of Commissioners shall have been elected, each by a majority of the votes of those present. (*See Const., Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI.*)

5th. The Master will then name the time and place for the first meeting of the Commissioners, keeping in view the provisions of Sections 2 and 3, Art. IV, Part VI, of the Constitution, relative to the convenience of the parties and the time allowed to the accused for appearance, and will direct the Secretary to notify each Commissioner of his election and of such time and place of meeting, either in person or in writing. The following may be a form for such—

NOTIFICATION TO A COMMISSIONER.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. .., F. & A. M.,
At ..., Cal., ..., ..., 18..

Bro. I..... J.....,

You are hereby notified that, at a special meeting of this Lodge held on the ..... day of ....., 18.., you were elected to be one of ..... Commissioners designated to try a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against a brother by a Master Mason in good standing; and that a meeting of said Commissioners, for that purpose, will be held at ....., on the ..... day of ....., 18.., at .... o'clock, ... M.

By order of the Master,

[SEAL.] G..... H....., Secretary.

6th. The Master, at the same meeting, will direct the Secretary to prepare for his signature a summons for the accused to appear for trial at the time and place before named, which summons, when properly signed and authenticated, shall be served in the manner prescribed in Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI, of the Constitution; and he will also direct the Secretary to prepare a copy of the charge and specifications, (*the original of which will be handed him for that purpose,*) and to properly certify it, under seal, and transmit it to the accused with the summons. The following is proposed as a form for a—

SUMMONS TO AN ACCUSED BROTHER.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No.., F. & A. M.,
At ....., Cal., ... , ..., 18..

Bro. A..... B.....,

You are hereby summoned to appear at....., on ....., the ..... day of . ...., 18.., at .... o'clock, ... M., there and then to answer to a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against you by Bro. C..... D....., a Master Mason in good standing, a certified copy of which is hereunto annexed.

[SEAL.] Given at the place and on the day first above written, as witness my hand and the seal of our Lodge, with the attestation of our Secretary.

Attest: K..... L....., Master.

G..... H....., Secretary.

7th. The summons should be issued in duplicate, one copy to be delivered or transmitted to the accused, and the other to be presented to the Commissioners, with a proper certificate of service appended thereto. It is usual that the Secretary or Tyler perform such service, but it may be done by any brother whom the Master shall designate. The following may be a form for such—

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

I, ..., Secretary (*or Tyler, or a member*) of this Lodge, hereby certify that I duly served the annexed summons upon Bro. A..... B....., at ....., on the..... day of....., 18.., by delivering to him in person (*or leaving at his place of business, or leaving at his place of residence, or mailing to his last known place of abode*) the duplicate thereof, together with a certified copy of the charge and specifications which accompanied the summons.

M.... . N.... ..

8th. The Master, at the same meeting, will direct the Secretary to notify the accuser of the time and place of meeting of the Commissioners for the trial of the accused upon his charge, and the following may be the form of such—

NOTIFICATION TO AN ACCUSER.

Hall of..... Lodge, No. .., F. & A. M.,
At....., Cal., ..., ... 18..

Bro. C..... D.....,

You are hereby notified that the Commissioners elected by this Lodge to try a certain charge preferred by you against Bro. A..... B....., will assemble at....., on ....., the ..... day of ....., at .... o'clock, ... M., for that purpose.

By order of the Master.

[Seal.] G..... H....., Secretary.

9th. The Record Book of the Lodge, for the special meeting called for the election of Commissioners, should be written substantially as follows, with such variations, of course, as the facts may require; and a copy of this record from the Record Book will form the first portion of the transcript to be sent to the Grand Lodge.

FORM OF RECORD

At a meeting for election of Trial-Commissioners.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. .., F. & A. M.,
At ....., Cal., ..., ..., 18..

By order of the Master, of which due notification was given to the brethren, this Lodge was specially convened at the place and on the day above written, at ..... o'clock, .. M., and there were present the following:—

[Here give the names and titles of the officers and the number of the members present, referring for the names of these last to the Tyler's Register.]

A Lodge of Master Masons having been duly opened, the Master stated that this special meeting had been called for the purpose of electing Commissioners to hear and determine upon a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by a Master Mason in good standing against a brother of this Lodge (*or of some other Lodge, naming it, or, if a non-affiliated Mason, saying so*), and desired that the Lodge should indicate the number of Commissioners which it deemed advisable to elect.

On motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the number of Commissioners be .....

The Master appointed Bros. O ....., P....., Q..... and R ..... to act as tellers and the Lodge proceeded to ballot for Commissioners.

At the conclusion of the ..... ballot it was found that the following named brethren had each received a majority of the votes of all the members present, viz.:—

[Here give the names in full of all the Commissioners elected]

And they were declared by the Master to be duly elected to serve as Commissioners.

The Master named ....., the ..... day of ....., 18.., at ..... o'clock, .. M., at the Lodge-room, (*or such other place as he may designate*), as the time and place for the first meeting of the Commissioners, and directed the Secretary to notify each of them of his election and of the time and place of meeting.

The Master also directed the Secretary to prepare for his signature, a summons to the accused to appear at said time and place before the Commissioners, and handed the charge to the Secretary with instructions that a certified copy thereof, under seal of the Lodge, be made and transmitted to the accused with said summons.

The Master also directed the Secretary to notify the accuser of said time and place of meeting of the Commissioners.

The business being thus concluded, the Lodge was closed.

G..... H....., Secretary.

Approved:

K.,.... L ....., Master.

10th. The Master will issue summonses for witnesses at the request of either the accuser or the accused, and the following may be the form of such—

SUMMONS TO A WITNESS.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. .., F. & A. M.,
At ....., Cal., ..., ..., 18..

Bro. S..... T ...,

You are hereby summoned to appear at ....., on ....., the ..... day of ....., 18.., at .. o'clock, .. M., there and then to testify in relation to a certain charge of unmasonic conduct preferred by Brother C..... D..... against Bro. A..... B .....

[SEAL.] Given at the place and on the day first above written, as witness my hand and the seal of our Lodge, with the attestation of our Secretary.

Attest: K..... L....., Master.
G..... H....., Secretary.

11th. The Commissioners will assemble at the place and time directed by the Master. The Master and Secretary of the Lodge will also be present and will remain present until the conclusion of the trial. (*See Const., Sections 4 and 8, Art. IV, Part VI.*) No chairman is to be elected, but the Master will preside throughout. He will state the purpose for which the Commission is assembled. The names of the Commissioners elected will be called by the Secretary, and those found present, as well as the Master and himself, will be noted upon the record. If a majority of the Commissioners be present the trial may proceed, (*See Decision 4, page 381, Vol. IV, Proceedings,*) or they may adjourn to some future time. (*See Cons., Sec. 7, Art. IV, Part VI.*)

12th. The Commission being ready to proceed, the Master will cause the charge and specifications to be read by the Secretary; and also the summons to the accused, with the certificate of service thereof, all which should appear upon the record. The fact that the accuser was duly notified should also appear, and the record should likewise show whether both or either were present. If counsel appears for either accused or accuser, as is allowed by our law, (*See Const., Sec. 6, Art. IV, Part VI,*) that fact also should find proper place in the record; and, if there be objection to any of the Commissioners, the reasons for the objection may at this time be stated, and the Master should decide as to their validity.

13th. The accused should now present his answer to the charge and specifications, which answer may be either oral or written, and should be made a part of the record. In this answer he may make a general or particular denial of all the specifications of the charge; or he may deny some and admit others and may make statements in justification or extenuation of those admitted; or he may admit all, with expressions of sorrow for his misconduct; or, in fact, he may make any answer which to him or his counsel shall seem meet.

14th. The testimony will then be received in the manner prescribed in Sec. 5, Art. IV, Part VI, of the Constitution, and it will be better that all oral testimony be first received and recorded, if not too inconvenient. All oral testimony, direct and cross, will be written out in full by the Secretary; and when each witness giving such testimony shall have concluded, his testimony shall be read to him, and, after such corrections as he may wish to make, shall be signed by him in the presence of the Commissioners. The documentary testimony will be presented in the manner and in the order prescribed in the section of the Constitution last referred to, and will, in such order, be made a part of the record, unless it should appear that the direct connection of some portion of it with some portion of the oral testimony would better present a clear history and understanding of the case.

15th. As will be seen in Sec. 5, Art. IV, Part VI, above mentioned, authority may be given to the Master of another Lodge to take the testimony of a Mason residing within the jurisdiction of his Lodge. In such case the following may be a form for such—

LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION TO TAKE TESTIMONY.

Hall of ..... Lodge, No. .., F. & A. M.,
At ..... , ..., ... 18..

To the Worshipful U..... V..... ,
Master of ..... Lodge, No. ....., F. & A. M.,
At .... ., County of....., Cal.

A charge of unmasonic conduct having been preferred in this Lodge by Bro. C..... D....., a

Master Mason in good standing, against Bro. A..... B....., a member of ..... Lodge, No. .., at ....., a copy of which charge, with the specifications, is herewith transmitted; and the testimony of Bro. W..... X....., a member, (*or a Mason residing within the jurisdiction*) of your Lodge, being deemed important at the trial of said charge, you are hereby authorized and requested to take the testimony of the said Bro. W. .... X..... upon such matters as either the accuser or the accused, or both, may indicate in the paper (*or papers*) herewith annexed, and to make return thereof to me as early as may be possible.

Given at the place and on the day first above written, as witness my hand, the seal of our Lodge and the attestation of our Secretary.

[Seal.]

K..... L....., Master.

Attest:

G..... H....., Secretary.

It should not be forgotten that, when either party desires to have testimony taken elsewhere than before the Commissioners, notice thereof must be given to the other party.

16th. The testimony taken upon an authorization, such as the foregoing, should be written out precisely in the same manner, with question and answer as though taken before the Commissioners; and, after being so written out and signed by the witness, should be attached to and be returned with the authorization, accompanied with the following—

CERTIFICATE.

....., Cal., ..., 18..

I do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbered from .. to .., inclusive, contain the full, true, and perfect deposition of Bro. W..... X....., taken by me under and by virtue of the annexed authorization.

U..... V.....,

Master of ..... Lodge, No. ..

17th. Should the Commissioners, by permission of the Master for good reasons shown, (*See Const., Sec. 7, Art. IV, Part VI,*) extend the period of their sittings beyond ten days, the fact that such permission had been given, and the reasons therefor, should appear at the proper place or places in the record.

18th. The testimony being all received, the Commissioners will proceed to deliberate upon their verdict and sentence. The Master and Secretary will both remain with them, (*See Const., Sec. 8, Art. IV, Part VI,*) the first having no vote, but having authority to decide any point of Masonic law or usage which may arise, and the last having only to keep a full and correct record of the proceedings. After sufficient consultation and deliberation, a vote for "guilty" or "not guilty," by ballot, (*See Decision 4, page 381, Vol. IV, Proceedings,*) should be taken upon each specification, and each such vote should be recorded; and a similar vote should thus be taken upon the charge of unmasonic conduct and be thus recorded, as it might be that the facts proven and found did not constitute a Masonic offence. A majority of all the Commissioners elected is requisite to find a verdict of "guilty." (*See Decision above given.*) Should the accused thus be found guilty of one or more of the specifications, *and* of the charge of unmasonic conduct, the Commissioners will proceed to vote, by ballot, upon the sentence, and a majority of all the Commissioners elected will be required to adjudge it, whatsoever it may be. (*See Decision before.*) The vote will first be upon the question by the Master—"Shall the accused be expelled?"—and the ballots should have written upon them "aye" or "no." Should there not be the requisite majority for expulsion, the question will next be—"Shall the accused be suspended?"—and it will be decided in the same manner. Should there not be the required majority for suspension, the last question will be—"Shall the accused be reprimanded?"—and it will be decided like the others. All this should be recorded, giving the number of votes, both "aye" and "no" upon each proposition.

19th. The trial being ended the Secretary will, as soon as possible, under the supervision of the Commissioners, make a fair copy of the record and finding, which is to be signed by all the Commissioners who acted in the case, attested by the Secretary, and handed to the Master; and he, at the next

stated meeting of the Lodge, in the presence of its members only, will announce the finding and sentence, (if there be any sentence,) and direct the Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge, and to file the record of the trial among its archives. (*See Const., Sec. 8, Art. IV, Part VI.*) It would be well that this be the last business done at such meeting, as visitors should then be requested to retire; and the following may be a form for entry in the Record-Book of such—

RECORD OF FINDING.

All other business being concluded, and there being present only members of this Lodge, the Master presented the record of the trial of Bro. A..... B....., by the Commissioners elected on the ....., 18.., and announced that he had been found guilty upon one (*or two, or all*) of the specifications in the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him, and also upon the charge; and had been sentenced to expulsion (*or suspension*) from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. (*Or to reprimand in open Lodge.*) (*Or, that he had been found not guilty upon all the specifications of the charge of unmasonic conduct preferred against him.*)

20th. The transcript of the record of trial, mentioned in Sec. 10, Art. IV, Part VI, of the Constitution, will be a fair copy of the proceedings of the Lodge at the election of Commissioners, of the record of proceedings before the Commissioners, as hereinbefore directed to be kept, and of the announcement of the result in the Lodge, as suggested in the next preceding paragraph. It should be written plainly on cap paper, fastened at the upper end, and should be certified by the Secretary with the seal of the Lodge.

21st. The 24th of the General Regulations, adopted in 1882, prescribes the following:—

"'Every transcript of a trial-record, when prepared by the Secretary of any subordinate Lodge in this Jurisdiction, shall, before its transmission to the Grand Secretary, be submitted to the Master of the Lodge, who shall carefully examine the same and see that it complies with the 'Form of Records of Trials and Transcripts thereof,' heretofore adopted by this Grand Lodge; that it is fairly and legibly written, with sufficient spaces between papers and testimony; and that it otherwise complies with the Constitution and Regulations of the Grand Lodge; and said Master shall endorse his approval thereupon."

22d. It should be remembered (*See Const., Sec. 10, Art. IV, Part VI,*) that in all cases of expulsion or suspension, whether there be an appeal or not, a transcript must be sent to the Grand Secretary; but that, in cases of reprimand or acquittal, such transcript is only necessary when a proper notice of appeal has been given; and it should not be overlooked that the law requires such transcripts to be sent *immediately* after the result of the trial shall have been announced to the Lodge.

A FORM FOR LAYING CORNER-STONES,

AS COMPILED FROM

THAT USED AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Grand Lodge assembles at the hall of the Lodge in the place, and is opened in proper form.

The Grand Master then announces that the Grand Lodge has been convened for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of (*here state the building*), in the city (or town) of ....., in accordance with the invitation of (*here state the parties by whom invited*) presented to the Grand Master, on the ..... day of ....., 18...

He then makes a brief address to the brethren; after which he directs the Grand Lodge to be called off for the purpose of forming a procession to proceed to the place where the ceremony is to be performed.

The Grand Marshal then forms the procession in the following order:—

Escort for the Day;
Band of Music;
A Tyler with a drawn Sword;
Four Stewards, with white Rods;

A Band of Music:

A Tyler, with a drawn Sword;
Four Stewards, with white Rods;
Entered Apprentices;
Fellow Crafts;
Master Masons;
Stewards;
Junior Deacons;
Senior Deacons;
Secretaries;
Treasurers:

A Guard, with a drawn Sword;
Royal Arch Masons;
Masters of Vails;
Royal Arch Captains;
Principal Sojourners;
Captains of the Host:

A Sentinel, with a drawn Sword;
Royal and Select Masters;
Captains of the Guard;
Conductors of the Council;
Secretaries;
Treasurers;
Principal Conductors of the Work;
Deputy Illustrious Masters;
Thrice Illustrious Masters:

A Band of Music:

THE GRAND CHAPTER OF CALIFORNIA,

In the following order:—

The Grand Guard;
Scribes;
Kings;
Past High Priests;
High Priests;
The Grand Royal Arch Captain and the Grand Principal Sojourner;
The Grand Secretary and the Grand Treasurer;
Past Grand Officers, in their proper order;
Four Companions, bearing the ark of the Covenant;
The Deputy Grand High Priest;
Grand Scribe; The Grand High Priest; Grand King;

THE GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA,

In the following order:—

The Grand Tyler;
The Grand Stewards, with white Rods;

Junior Wardens;
Senior Wardens;
Past Masters;
Masters;

Aided by a brother; The Grand Standard Bearer; Aided by a brother;

The Grand Pursuivant and the Grand Organist;
A Brother bearing a Golden Vessel of Corn;
Two Brethren bearing Silver Vessels of Wine and Oil;
The Grand Orator and the Grand Chaplain;
The Principal Architect bearing the
Working Tools on a Velvet Cushion;
The Grand Secretary and the Grand Treasurer;

A Steward with Rod; The Grand Bible Bearer; A Steward with Rod;

Two Brethren bearing the Tuscan and Composite Orders;
Three Brethren bearing the Doric,
Ionic and Corinthian Orders;
Past Junior Grand Wardens;
Past Senior Grand Wardens;
Past Deputy Grand Masters;
Past Grand Masters;
Two Masters of Lodges, bearing two large Lights;
The Grand Wardens;
A Master of a Lodge, bearing a large Light;
The Deputy Grand Master;
The Master of ..... Lodge, No. ..,
bearing the Book of Constitutions;

Grand Deacon with Rod; The Grand Master; Grand Deacon with Rod;

The Grand Sword Bearer, with a drawn Sword;
Two Stewards, with white Rods.

The procession then moves to the site of the proposed building, by whatever route may have been designated. On arriving at the place the lines are opened to the right and left, under the direction of the Grand Marshal; and the Grand Master, preceded by two Stewards and the Grand Sword

Bearer, and followed by the Grand Lodge, and the remainder of the procession in inversed order, pass through to the platform, erected near the north-east corner of the building. Upon this platform there should be placed chairs for the Grand Officers and the invited guests, and a table for the Holy Writings, the Book of Constitutions, the Golden Vessel, the Silver Vessels, the large Lights, the five Orders of Architecture, and the Working Tools. The brethren and others present are arranged around as conveniently as possible.

All being arranged the ceremony is conducted as follows:—

Music by the Band;
(A solemn Sacred Piece.)
Prayer by the Grand Chaplain;
Singing of the following, or a similar Ode, by the Choir:—

"Hail, Masonry divine!
Glory of ages, shine
While time shall last!
Where'er thy vot'ries are,
Let Love and Peace be there;
Let thy good works compare
With ages past.

Great mission thine below—
This pilgrimage of woe
Thine 't is to cheer.
With open heart and hand,
Thy sons in every land,
At Charity's demand,
Are ever near.

As, since the Day of Light,
Blazing with lustre bright,
Thy star hath shone;
So may its brightness send
Joy, gladness, without end,
Till Eternity attend,
And Time be gone."

The Master of the Lodge, or the President of the Hall Association, or some one on behalf of those erecting the structure, should then, in a brief address, invite the Grand Master to commence the ceremonies.

The Grand Master should then briefly address the audience. After which he addresses the Senior Grand Warden as follows:—

"Brother Senior Grand Warden: It has been the custom among the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, from time immemorial, to assemble for the purpose of laying the foundation stones of public buildings, when required so to do by those having authority. The Grand Lodge of the State of California having been invited by the .....of the city (or town) of .....to lay the corner-stone of this Temple, to be dedicated to Masonry, Virtue, and Universal Benevolence,* it has, by my order, been here convened, and it is my will and pleasure that it do now assist me in the performance of that pleasing duty. This you will communicate to the *R.·. W.·.* Junior Grand Warden, and he to the Craft, that they, and all others present, may be duly notified thereof."

The Senior Grand Warden communicates the order, as follows:—

"Brother Junior Grand Warden: It is the will and pleasure of our Most Worshipful Grand Master that the Grand Lodge of California do now assist in laying the foundation stone of this Masonic Temple.* This you will communicate to the brethren, that they, and all others here assembled, may have due and timely notice of his order."

The Junior Grand Warden repeats the order to the assembly, as follows:—

"Brethren: It is the will and pleasure of the Most Worshipful ....., Grand Master of Masons in the State of California, that the Grand Lodge do now proceed with the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of this Masonic Temple.* Of this you will take due notice, and govern yourselves accordingly."

An enlivening piece of music by the band should follow.

* Modify this language to suit the occasion.

After which the Grand Master, addressing the Grand Treasurer, says:—

"Brother Grand Treasurer: It has ever been the custom of the Craft upon occasions like the present, to deposit within a cavity in the stone placed at the north-east corner of the edifice, certain memorials of the period at which it was erected; so that if, in the lapse of ages, the fury of the elements, the violence of man, or the slow but certain ravages of time, should lay bare its foundations, an enduring record may be found by succeeding generations, to bear testimony to the untiring, unending industry of the Free and Accepted Masons. Has such a deposit now been prepared?"

The Grand Treasurer responds:—

"It has, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the various articles of which it is composed are safely enclosed within the casket now before you."

The Grand Master then says to the Grand Secretary:—

"Brother Grand Secretary: You will read the record of the contents of the casket."

Whereupon the Grand Secretary reads the contents of the box which is to be deposited beneath the corner-stone.

After the reading the Grand Master says:—

"Brother Grand Treasurer: You will now deposit the casket in the cavity beneath the corner-stone; and may the Great Architect of the Universe, in His wisdom, grant that ages upon ages shall pass away ere it again be seen of men."

The Grand Treasurer, assisted by one or more brethren, then takes the casket and places it in the cavity in the lower stone. During the time the casket is being placed in the cavity, the choir should sing the following or some other suitable ode:—

"Place we now the corner-stone—
True and trusty, brothers own—
Let us bring with hearts sincere,
Hands to help and voice to cheer.

Prov'd by the Grand Master's hand,
Long may this foundation stand!
May its superstructure rise
In grace and beauty 'neath the skies!

Let us join in songs of praise,
That a Temple here we raise;
Hoping, ages hence, 'twill prove
A home for Charity and Love!"

The Principal Architect then distributes the Working Tools among the Grand Officers—giving the Trowel to the Grand Master, the Square to the Deputy Grand Master, the Level to the Senior Grand Warden, and the Plumb to the Junior Grand Warden.

These officers then descend to the stone and place themselves around it in the following order: The Grand Master at the East, the Deputy Grand Master at the North, the Senior Grand Warden at the West, and the Junior Grand Warden at the South.

The Grand Master, assisted by one or more of the workmen, ready for the purpose, spread the cement upon the lower stone, and then he directs the stone to be lowered to its place. The stone should be suspended from a derrick, and should be lowered at three separate intervals. At each stoppage of the stone, the brethren should give the Grand Honors. When the stone is properly adjusted the Grand Master should point the cement about its edges. He then addresses the Deputy Grand Master as follows:—

"Brother Deputy Grand Master, what is the jewel of your office?"

The Deputy Grand Master responds:—

"The Square, Most Worshipful."

The Grand Master says:—

"Then you will apply the Square to those portions of the stone which should be squared."

The Deputy Grand Master then applies the Square to the various corners of the stone, and says:—

"I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find that in that respect the craftsmen have done their duty."

The Grand Master then says:—

"Brother Senior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?"

The Senior Grand Warden responds:—

"The Level, Most Worshipful."

The Grand Master says:—

"You will then apply the Level to the stone, and see if it be laid in a manner creditable to our Ancient Craft."

The Senior Grand Warden then applies the Level to the surface of the stone and responds:—

"I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find that the stone has been well leveled by the craftsmen."

The Grand Master says:—

"Brother Junior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?"

The Junior Grand Warden responds:—

"The Plumb, Most Worshipful."

The Grand Master says:—

"You will apply the Plumb to the stone, then, and see if it has been properly adjusted."

The Junior Grand Warden tries the several sides of the stone with the Plumb and responds:—

"I have obeyed your order, Most Worshipful Grand Master, and find that the work of the craftsmen in that respect has been skillfully performed."

The Grand Master then approaching the stone gives it three blows with his Gavel and says:—

"The craftsmen having faithfully and skillfully performed their duty, I declare this foundation stone to be well formed, true, and trusty. May the edifice which is to rest upon it ever be devoted to the uses of those whose mission it is to extend the spread of useful knowledge, to practice unceasing and unostentatious charity, and to inculcate fraternity and good will among men; and may it be completed by the craftsmen in peace, love, and harmony—they suffering no contention among themselves except that noble and fraternal one, as to who best can work and best agree."

The Grand Master then directs the vessels of Corn, Wine, and Oil to be distributed, respectively, to the Deputy Grand Master, and the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens. While this is being done the band should play a joyous air.

The Deputy Grand Master then pours the corn upon the stone, at the same time saying:—

"May the Grand Architect of the Universe strengthen and sustain the craftsmen while engaged in this important work; and may He ever bountifully vouchsafe the Corn of Nourishment to all employed in honest and useful toil."

The Senior Grand Warden then pours the wine upon the stone, at the same time saying:—

"May the Great Giver of all good enable the craftsmen in due time to complete this beautiful Temple; and, during their intervals from labor, may they constantly be blessed with that refreshment of which this Wine is emblematical."

The Junior Grand Warden then pours the oil upon the stone, at the same time saying:—

"May the blessing of Heaven descend upon this and all good works; and may our loved Fraternity long exist to pour forth the Oil of Joy upon the hearts of the widowed, the fatherless, and the distressed."

The Grand Master then says:—

"May the All-Bounteous Author of Creation lend aid to those who have conceived and thus far carried on this goodly enterprise; may He protect the workmen employed upon this building from every accident, and long preserve it for the beneficent uses which it is destined to subserve; and may He grant to us all an ever bountiful supply of the Corn of Nourishment, the Wine of Refreshment, and the Oil of Joy."

The Grand Master then directs that the several working tools be given into the hands of the Chief Architect of the building, and says:—

"Brother Principal Architect: Relying upon your skill in our noble art, I now confide to you these implements of Operative Masonry. May this undertaking be speedily accomplished; may there be no envy, discord, or confusion among the workmen; and may you perform the important duties with which you have been charged, not only to the satisfaction of those who have entrusted you with their fulfillment, but in such manner as shall secure the approbation of your own conscience, and redound to the honor of our Ancient Craft."

The Grand Master and his officers then return to the platform and resume their seats. In the mean time the choir should sing the following or some other suitable ode:—

"Corn, Wine, and Oil we've poured upon
Our brethren's hope—the Corner Stone—
The work is well begun;
May Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty now
Each with its attributes endow
That which is to be done.

"And, when our Temple is complete,
Once more may all the Brethren meet
Its Halls to dedicate
To Friendship, Virtue, Truth and Love,
To Charity, and all above,
To God, the Good, the Great."

The Grand Orator is then introduced by the Grand Master.

After the oration is concluded, "Old Hundred" is very appropriate, and should be joined in by the whole assembly; after which the ceremonies are terminated with a benediction by the Grand Chaplain.

The procession then re-forms and returns to the hall. The Grand Lodge is called on, and closed in suitable form.

CEREMONY FOR CONSTITUTING MASONIC LODGES.

Prepared by J. W. ANDERSON, Past Grand Lecturer.

At the time appointed the Grand Master and his officers meet in a convenient room, near to that in which the Lodge to be constituted is assembled, and open the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master then announces the object of the Communication, the Grand Lodge is called off, the Grand Marshal forms a procession, and the Grand Lodge proceeds to the hall of the Lodge about to be constituted. An emblem representing the Lodge is carried in the procession by four Past Masters, or by four brethren.

On arriving at the hall the procession opens ranks, and the Grand Master and other officers and brethren in succession pass through and enter. The Grand Master and the other Grand Officers take their respective stations and places, and the emblem is placed in the Lodge-room between the Altar and the East, the three lights being arranged around it. When the brethren are seated, the following hymn is sung:—

TUNE—"*Boylston.*"

"Great Source of light and love,
To thee our songs we raise!
Oh! in thy temple, Lord, above,
Hear and accept our praise.

Shine on this festive day,
Succeed its hoped design,
And may our Charity display
A love resembling thine.

"May this Fraternal band,
Now *consecrated*—blest,
In union all distinguished stand,
In purity be dressed."

The Master of the new Lodge then approaches the East, and addresses the Grand Master as follows:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—Upon the request of a number of brethren, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons of the State of California was pleased to grant them a letter of dispensation, bearing date the .... day of ... .., in the year ...., authorizing them to form and open a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in the town of ..... Since that time they have regularly assembled, and have conducted the business of Masonry according to the best of their abilities. Their proceedings have been examined by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and, being approved, a Charter of Constitution has been granted to them. The brethren are now desirous that their Lodge should be consecrated, and their officers duly installed, in accordance with the ancient usages and customs of the Craft. In behalf of my brethren of ..... Lodge, I now respectfully request that you assume the discharge of this important ceremony.

The Grand Master replies:—

Worshipful Master and Brethren:—I accept with pleasure the important and interesting duty which you request me to discharge. In doing so, permit me to express to you and the brethren of ..... Lodge, No. .., our hearty congratulations upon this happy occasion. The establishment of a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in any community is an event of no unimportant significance. It indicates a desire upon the part of its membership to cultivate and practice the noble attributes of brotherly love, relief and truth. It means the inculcation of all those sentiments which constitute a higher morality and a nobler manhood. It contemplates the encouragement of all the virtues which elevate and ennoble man, making better fathers, better husbands, better sons and

brothers, better citizens, a better and more prosperous community. Realizing, then, and trusting that you all comprehend and appreciate the great import of this occasion, we shall cheerfully comply with the desire of yourself and your brethren.

In accordance with the teachings of our Institution, it is our duty, before entering upon any great and important undertaking, to invoke the aid and blessing of God. We will, therefore, reverently unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace.

PRAYER.

Supreme Grand Master! Great Architect and Ruler of the Universe! We would reverently invoke thy blessing at this time. Grant us thy aid in our present undertaking, that all we may do shall be done with an eye single to thy service, and to the good of our Fraternity. Bless the brethren of the Lodge now about to be constituted; impress them with a proper comprehension of their duty to thee, and to one another. May this Lodge become a means of lasting good in this community; may its members be continually guided by the unerring counsels which thou hast given them in the great books of nature and revelation. Make them faithful to the obligations which they have assumed. Bless and prosper them in all their interests. Bless and prosper our beloved Order. Lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes for greater usefulness to ourselves and to our fellow-men; and to thy great name we will ascribe all honor and glory. Amen.

The choir then sing the following:—

Tune—"*America*," *or* "*Italian Hymn*."

"O God! our Order bless
With peace and happiness,
And Unity;
O Thou! our Craft defend,
And may thy love extend
To all, as guide and friend:
So mote it be.

"May wisdom from on high
Bring to our mystic tie
Prosperity.
May our united band
Greet all throughout the land,
With joyful heart and hand:
So mote it be.

"May grace from Heaven above
Fill all our hearts with love,
Upraised to thee;
With harmony combine,
To help thy glory shine,
And let the praise be Thine:
So mote it be."

The Grand Master then says:—

Brethren of ..... Lodge, No. .., your proceedings having been approved, and a charter having been granted to you by the Grand Lodge, we will now proceed, according to ancient usage, to constitute you into a regular Lodge. Bro. Grand Secretary, you will read the warrant establishing and confirming the brethren of this new Lodge in the rights and privileges of a regular Lodge.

The Grand Secretary reads the charter.

The Grand Master then says:—

The officers of the new Lodge will now deliver their jewels to their Master, and he to the Deputy Grand Master.

Bro. Deputy Grand Master, you will now present the Master elect of the new Lodge.

The Deputy Grand Master says:—

Most Worshipful, I present to you W.·. Bro. ....., whom the brethren of the Lodge now about to be constituted have chosen as their Master.

The Grand Master says:—

Brethren, do you remain satisfied with your choice?

The brethren respond:—

We do.

The Grand Master then says:—

Bro. Deputy Grand Master, you will severally present the Wardens and other officers of the new Lodge.

The Deputy Grand Master says:—

Most Worshipful, I present to you Bro. ....., who has been chosen Senior Warden of the Lodge about to be constituted; Bro. ....., who has been chosen Junior Warden; Bro. ....., who has been chosen Treasurer; Bro. ....., who has been chosen Secretary; Bro. ....., who has been appointed Chaplain; Bros. ..... and ....., who have been appointed respectively Senior and Junior Deacons; Bro. ....., who has been appointed Marshal; Bros. ..... and ....., who have been appointed respectively Senior and Junior Stewards; and Bro. ... .., who has been appointed Tyler.

The Grand Master requests the officers to face their brethren, and then says:—

Brethren of ..... Lodge, you behold before you the brethren who have been elected and appointed to serve the Lodge about to be constituted as its officers until the next regular election. Do you remain satisfied with each and all of them?

The brethren respond:—

We do.

The Grand Master says:—

Then, Bro. Grand Marshal, you will form the brethren of the Lodge and the Grand Officers around the emblem of the Lodge in proper order.

The Grand Marshal says:—

The Grand Officers will form a square around the emblem. The brethren of the Lodge will form a square outside of that formed by the Grand Officers.

When the brethren are arranged, the choir sing the following stanzas, during which time the Grand Marshal uncovers the emblem:—

Tune—"*America.*"

"Hail, universal Lord,
By Heaven and Earth adored,
All hail, great God!
Before thy throne we bend,
To us thy grace extend,
And to our prayers attend;
All hail, great God!

"To thee our hearts do draw,
On them, O write thy law,
Our Saviour God!
When in this Lodge we're met,
And at thine altar set,
O do not us forget,
Our Saviour God!"

The Grand Master directs the brethren to kneel, and the Grand Chaplain, approaching the altar, delivers the following—

PRAYER.

Great Architect of the Universe! Maker and Ruler of all worlds! Deign from thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to bless us in all the purposes of our present assembly! We humbly invoke thee to give us, at this and at all times, *Wisdom* in all our doings, *Strength* of mind in all our difficulties, and the *Beauty* of harmony in all our communications. Permit us, O thou Author of Light and Life! great Source of Love and Happiness! to erect this Lodge, and now solemnly to *Consecrate* it to thy honor and glory! Amen.

The Grand Master then sprinkles the Corn upon the emblem, and says:—

Glory be to God on high!

The Brethren respond, giving the grand honors:—

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be! Amen."

The Grand Master then pours the Wine upon the emblem, saying:—

Glory to God on high!

The brethren, giving the grand honors, respond as before.

The Grand Master then pours the Oil upon the emblem, saying:—

Glory to God on high!

The brethren respond as before, giving the grand honors.

Again all kneel, and the Grand Chaplain continues:—

"Grant, O Lord, our God, that those who are now about to be invested with the government of this Lodge may be endued with wisdom to instruct their brethren in all their duties. May *brotherly love*, *relief* and *truth* always prevail among the members of this Lodge; may this bond of union continue to strengthen the Lodges throughout the world. Bless all our brethren wherever dispersed; and grant speedy relief to all who are either oppressed or distressed. We affectionately commend to thee all the members of this Lodge and of this great Fraternity. May they increase in grace, in the knowledge of thee, and in love for one another. Finally, may we finish all our work here below with thy approbation, and then have a blessed transition from this earthly abode to thy heavenly temple above, there to enjoy light and life eternal. Amen."

The Grand Master, stretching forth his hands over the emblem, says:—

To the memory of the Holy Saints John, we dedicate this Lodge. May every brother revere their character and imitate their virtues. Glory be to God on high!

The brethren respond with the grand honors as before.

The Grand Officers then return to their stations, and the brethren of the Lodge form in procession, in single file, under the direction of the Grand Marshal. They salute the Grand Master as they pass, bowing and having their hands crossed upon their breasts,* the left hand outward. They then take their places as they were before the march was formed.

The Grand Master then says:—

In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of California, I now constitute and form you, my beloved brethren, into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Henceforth I empower you to meet as a regular Lodge, constituted in conformity with the rites of our Order and the charges of our Ancient and Honorable Fraternity; and may the Supreme Architect of the Universe prosper, direct, and counsel you in all your doings.

The brethren respond:—

So mote it be. Amen.

The grand honors are then given, and the choir sing the following:—

Tune—"*Old Hundred.*"

"Be thou, O God, exalted high;
And as thy glory fills the sky,
So let it be on earth displayed,
Till thou art here as there obeyed."

The Grand Master then says:—

The officers of the new Lodge will now retire and prepare for the ceremony of installation.

This ceremony is the same as that usually employed at the installation of officers in a Masonic Lodge.

---

* If the ceremony is not public, the private Grand Honors should be given.

CEREMONY FOR THE DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALLS.

Prepared by J. W. ANDERSON, Past Grand Lecturer.

The members of the Grand Lodge assemble in a convenient room near the place where the ceremony is to be performed, and the Grand Lodge is opened in proper form.

The Grand Master then announces the object of the Communication, and directs the Grand Marshal to form a procession. This is done in the usual manner, except that an emblem representing a Lodge is carried in the procession by four Past Masters. A proper place for this would be immediately before the Grand Officers.

The brethren then proceed to the Hall about to be dedicated; and upon the arrival of the front of the procession at the door, they halt, open to the right and left, and face inward, whilst the Grand Master, and others in succession, pass through and enter.

After entering, the procession marches three times around the hall, and until the Grand Master comes to the East, when it halts, and the Grand Master takes the chair. The emblem of a Lodge is placed in the center, and the brethren are seated by the Grand Master—the Grand Officers taking the places of the corresponding officers of the Lodge.

During the march, as above, the following anthem is sung:—

Tune—"*America.*"

(1) "Thou who art God alone,
Accept before thy throne
Our fervent prayer!
To fill with light and grace,
This house, thy dwelling place,
And bless thy chosen race—
O Lord draw near."

(2) "As through the universe
All nature's works diverse
Thy praise accord;
Let Faith upon us shine,
And Charity combine
With Hope, to make us thine,
Jehovah, Lord!"

(3) "Spirit of Truth and Love,
Descending from above,
Our hearts inflame;
Till Masonry's control
Shall build in one the whole—
A temple of the soul,
To thy great name."

The three lights are placed in a triangular form around the emblem, and the vessels of Corn, Wine, and Oil are placed on the emblem. At the foot of the emblem stands the altar, and upon it are placed the Bible and the Square and Compass.

The Grand Master then briefly announces the occasion of the assemblage, and the general purpose of the Masonic dedication of Halls.

After which, the Master of the Lodge approaching the East, addresses the Grand Master as follows:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—The brethren of ..... Lodge, No. .., being animated with a desire to promote the

honor and the interest of the Craft, have erected and furnished this hall for their convenience and accommodation. They are desirous that the same should be examined by the *M.·. W.·.* Grand Master; and, if it should meet with his approbation, that it should be solemnly dedicated to Masonic purposes, agreeably to ancient form and usage.

The Grand Master replies:—

Worshipful Master and Brethren:—I accept with pleasure the important and interesting duty which you request of me. In doing so permit me to express to the brethren of ..... Lodge, No. .., our hearty appreciation of the enterprising spirit which has actuated them in the erection of this structure, an edifice which is a credit to the Fraternity as well as an ornament to this city. In accordance with the teachings of our Institution, it is our duty, before entering upon any undertaking, to invoke the blessing of God. We will, therefore, unite with our Grand Chaplain in address to the Throne of Grace.

The Grand Master calls up the brethren and the Grand Chaplain offers the following, or any other suitable prayer:—

O Lord God! Source of light and love! Supreme Grand Master, and Great Architect of the Universe! who from thy throne in the Highest Heaven, in mercy lookest down upon all the dwellers on earth, lend, we beseech thee, thine ears to the prayers and petitions of thy children now assembled in thy presence; enable us to properly comprehend and practice the precepts of this sublime edifice erected to thy holy and glorious name. Pour upon us, and upon all the members of our Mystic Craft whithersoever dispersed throughout the world, the rich blessings of thy providence. Give us strength to overcome temptations, to subdue our passions, and to practice virtue. Fill our hearts with reverence for thy great and terrible name; with an affection for thy divine goodness; with piety toward thee; and with love for our fellow man. Make us faithful to our friends and charitable to our enemies. Dispose our hearts, O though Great Jehovah, to receive light and truth from the great source of light, that our steps may be directed in the paths of virtue. And whilst we dedicate this temple to thee, enable us to prove to mankind by our actions that our lives are sincerely dedicated to our God, and to the relief and well-being of our fellow creatures. And, finally, when our pilgrimage in life is ended, may we be admitted into that sublime and eternal Lodge where thou dost forever preside. Amen.

Response—So mote it be.

The Grand Master then seats the brethren, and the Chief Architect, who superintended the erection of the Hall, advances to the front in the East, and addresses the Grand Master, as follows:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—Having been entrusted with the duty of supervising and directing the workmen employed in the construction of this edifice, and having to the best of my ability accomplished the task assigned me, I now return my thanks for the appointment, and beg to return to you the implements committed to my care when the corner-stone of this structure was laid [presents the square, level and plumb], humbly hoping that the result of our labors will be crowned with your approbation, and that of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master replies:—

Brother Chief Architect:—The skill and ability displayed in the execution of the trust reposed in you at the commencement of this undertaking, have received the entire approbation of the Grand Lodge; and they sincerely pray that this edifice may continue a lasting monument of the taste, spirit and liberality of its founders.

The Deputy Grand Master then says:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—The hall in which we are now assembled, and the plan upon which it is constructed

having met with your approval, it is the desire of the brethren that it should now be dedicated according to ancient form and usage.

The Grand Master replies:—

Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master:—Agreeably to the request of the brethren, we will now proceed with the ceremonies. Brother Grand Marshal, you will form the Grand Officers in procession.

The Grand Marshal then forms the procession in the following order, in single file, commencing on the north side of the Lodge, facing East:

Grand Tyler.
Grand Sword Bearer.
Grand Standard Bearer.
Grand Pursuivant.
A Past Master, with a Light.
Grand Steward, with Rod.
Grand Steward, with Rod.
Grand Organist.
Grand Lecturer.
Grand Orator.
Grand Bible Bearer, with Bible, Square and Compass.
Grand Chaplain.
Chief Architect.
A Past Master, with a Light.
A Past Master, with a Light.
Assistant Grand Secretary.
Grand Secretary.
Grand Treasurer.
Junior Grand Warden, with the Vessel of Corn.
Senior Grand Warden, with the Vessel of Wine.
Deputy Grand Master, with the Vessel of Oil.
Junior Grand Deacon, with Rod.
Grand Master.
Senior Grand Deacon, with Rod.

The procession being formed, the Grand Officers face inward, toward the Lodge, and remain in this position while the choir sing the following

DEDICATION HYMN:

Tune—*Rockingham.*

Supreme Grand Master! most sublime!
High thron'd in Glory's radiant clime;
Behold thy sons on bended knee,
Conven'd, O God, to worship Thee!

And as 'tis Thine with open ear,
The supplicating voice to hear,
Grant thou, O Lord, this one request,
Let Masons be, in blessing, blest.

O! give the Craft, from pole to pole,
The feeling heart, the pitying soul,
The generous breast, the lib'ral hand,
Compassion's balm, and mercy's brand.

With charity that pours around,
The wine and oil on mis'ry's wound;
And heals the widow's, orphan's heart,
Deep pierced by sorrow's venom'd dart.

Then to Thy throne the Craft shall raise
One deathless song of grateful praise;
And Masons, men in chorus join,
To hymn the power of love divine.

The Grand Officers then march around the symbol of the Lodge, at the same time the following stanza is sung:—

Tune—"*Old Hundred.*"

"Genius of Masonry, descend;
And with thee bring thy spotless name;
Constant our Sacred Rights attend,
While we adore thy peaceful reign."

When the Grand Master arrives at the East, the music ceases, and the procession halts, and faces inward; the Grand Officers kneel, and the Grand Chaplain offers the following

CONSECRATION PRAYER:

"Great Architect of the Universe! Maker and Ruler of all the World! deign from thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to bless us in all the purposes of our present assembly! We humbly implore thee to give us at this, and at all times, *wisdom* in all our doings, *strength* of mind in all our difficulties, and the *beauty* of harmony in all our undertakings. Permit us, O thou Author of Light and Life, Great Source of Love and Happiness, to consecrate this Hall, and dedicate it to thy honor and thy glory. Amen."

Response—"Glory to God on high; on earth peace, good will to men."

The Grand Officers then rise and move around the symbol of the Lodge, as before, during which the second stanza of the ode is sung:—

"Bring with thee Virtue, brightest maid;
Bring Love, bring Truth, bring Friendship here,
While Social Mirth shall lend her aid,
To smooth the wrinkled brow of Care."

When the Grand Master reaches the East, the procession halts, faces inward, and the Junior Grand Warden advances and presents the Vessel of Corn, saying:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—In the dedication of Masonic Halls, it has been the immemorial custom to pour Corn upon the Lodge as an emblem of nourishment. I, therefore, present to you the Vessel of Corn, to be employed by you according to ancient usage.

The Grand Marshal slowly uncovers the emblem of the Lodge, and the Grand Master then calls up the brethren by striking the emblem thrice with his gavel, and pours the Corn upon the emblem, saying:—

In the name of the Great Jehovah, to whom be all honor and glory, I do solemnly dedicate this Hall to *Freemasonry.*

The Public Grand Honors are then given *once.* The Grand Master seats the brethren, and the procession moves around the emblem, during which the third stanza is sung:—

"Bring *Charity* with goodness crowned;
Encircled in thy heavenly robe;
Diffuse thy blessings all around,
To every corner of the globe."

When the Grand Master reaches the East, the Senior Grand Warden advances and presents the Vessel of Wine, saying:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—Wine, the emblem of refreshment, having been used by our ancient brethren in the ceremonies of dedication and consecration, I present to you this Vessel of Wine, to be used by you on the present occasion according to ancient Masonic form.

The Grand Master then strikes the emblem three times, and sprinkles the Wine upon the emblem, saying:—

In the name of the Holy Saints John, I do solemnly dedicate this Hall to *Virtue.*

The Public Grand Honors are then given *twice;* the brethren are seated, and the procession moves around the emblem, during which the fourth stanza is sung:—

"To heaven's High Architect all praise,
All praise, all gratitude be given,
Who deigned the human soul to raise,
By mystic secrets sprung from heaven."

When the Grand Master arrives at the East, the Deputy Grand Master advances and presents the Vessel of Oil, saying:—

Most Worshipful Grand Master:—I present to you, to be used according to ancient custom, this Vessel of Oil, an emblem of that joy which should animate every bosom on the completion of any important undertaking.

The Grand Master strikes the emblem three times, and sprinkles the oil upon the emblem, saying:—

In the name of the whole Fraternity, I do solemnly dedicate this Hall to *Universal Benevolence.*

The Public Grand Honors are then given *thrice.*

The Grand Chaplain then advances and makes the following or a similar

INVOCATION.

"And may the Lord, the giver of every good and perfect gift, bless the brethren here assembled, in all their lawful undertakings, and grant to every one of them, in needful supply, the Corn of Nourishment, the Wine of Refreshment, and the Oil of Joy. Amen."

Response—So mote it be.

The following hymn is then sung by the choir:—

Tune—"*America.*"

"Hail universal Lord—
By Heaven and Earth adored—
All hail, great God!
Before thy throne we bend,
To us thy grace extend,
And to our prayer attend,
All hail, great God!
To thee our hearts do draw,
On them, O! write thy law,
Our Saviour God!
When in this Lodge we meet,
And at this altar sit,
O! do not us forget,
Our Saviour God!"

The Grand Marshal then re-covers the emblem of the Lodge; the Grand Master resumes his chair, and other Grand Officers repair to their respective stations.

By direction of the Grand Master, the Grand Marshal then makes the following proclamation:—

By order of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I do hereby proclaim that the Hall in which we are now assembled has been dedicated to the purposes of Freemasonry in Due and Ancient Form. All persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Address by the Grand Master, or the Grand Orator, or some brother appointed for that purpose.

The following should be sung at the conclusion of the exercises:—

Tune—"*Old Hundred.*"

"Be thou, O God, exalted high;
And as thy glory fills the sky,
So let it be on earth dispersed,
Till thou art here, as there, obeyed."

The audience is then dismissed with the usual

BENEDICTION,

And the Grand Lodge is closed in proper form.

THE MONITORIAL WORK

OF THE THREE DEGREES OF MASONRY, COMPILED BY THE LATE JOHN W. SHAEFFER, GRAND LECTURER, AND APPROVED BY THE GRAND LODGE.

FIRST DEGREE.

PRAYER AT OPENING.

Great Architect of the Universe! In thy name we have assembled and in thy name we desire to proceed in all our doings. Grant that the sublime principles of Freemasonry may so subdue every discordant passion within us—so harmonize and enrich our hearts with thine own love and goodness—that the Lodge at this time may humbly reflect that order and beauty which reign forever before thy throne. Amen.

ANOTHER.

Supreme Ruler of the Universe! We would reverently invoke thy blessing at this time. Wilt thou be pleased to grant that this meeting, thus begun in order, may be conducted in peace and closed in harmony. Amen.

* * * * * * * *

QUESTIONS.

I. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that, unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, you freely and voluntarily offer yourself as a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry?

II. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you are prompted to solicit the privileges of Masonry by a favorable opinion conceived of the institution, a desire for knowledge, and a sincere wish to be serviceable to your fellow-creatures?

III. Do you seriously declare, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, that you will cheerfully conform to all the ancient established usages and customs of the Fraternity?

* * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * *

PRAYER AT INITIATION.

Vouchsafe thine aid, Almighty Father of the Universe, to this our present convention, and grant that this candidate for Masonry may dedicate and devote his life to thy service, and become a true and faithful brother among us. Endue him with a competency of thy Divine Wisdom, that, by the influence of the pure principles of our Order, he may the better be enabled to display the beauties of holiness, to the honor of thy holy name. Amen.

* * * * * * * *

"Behold! how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity:

"It is like the precious ointment upon the head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard, that went down to the skirts of his garments:

"As the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion; for there the Lord commanded the blessing, even life forevermore."

CREATION.

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth; and the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep, and the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters; and God said, "Let there be light!" and there was light.

* * * * * * * *

THE LAMB-SKIN APRON.

It is an emblem of innocence and the badge of a Mason. More ancient than the Golden Fleece or the Roman Eagle,—more honorable than the Star and Garter, or any Order that can be conferred upon the candidate at this or any future period, by King, Prince, Potentate, or any other person, except he be a Mason; and which it is hoped he will wear with pleasure to himself and honor to the Fraternity.

* * * * * * * *

THE TWENTY-FOUR-INCH GAUGE

Is an instrument made use of by operative Masons to measure and lay out their work. But we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of dividing our time. It being divided into twenty-four equal parts, is emblematic of the twenty-four hours of the day; which we are taught to divide in three parts, whereby we find a part for the service of God and a distressed worthy brother; a part for our usual vocations; and a part for refreshment and repose.

THE COMMON GAVEL.

Is an instrument used by operative Masons to break off the rough and superfluous parts of stones, the better to fit them for the builder's use. But we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of divesting our hearts and consciences of all the vices and superfluities of life, thereby fitting our minds as living stones for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

* * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *

THE BADGE OF A MASON.

The lamb, in all ages, has been deemed an emblem of innocence. He, therefore, who wears the lamb-skin as the badge of a Mason is continually reminded of that purity of life and conduct so essentially necessary to his gaining admission into the celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe presides.

* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *

In the third section we receive instruction relative to the Form, Supports, Covering, Furniture, Ornaments, Lights, and Jewels of a Lodge, how it is situated, and to whom dedicated.

A Lodge is a certain number of brethren duly assembled, with a Holy Bible, a Square and Compass, and a Charter or Dispensation authorizing them to meet.

A Charter is an instrument emanating from a Grand Lodge, and, in this jurisdiction, signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, authorizing certain brethren therein named, when duly assembled, to Initiate, Pass, and Raise all good men and true who may apply for the purpose and whom they may find worthy. A Dispensation is a like instrument, issued by the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge, which, for a limited period, confers similar powers. Should you, being in a strange place and unknown, desire to visit a Lodge, it would be your duty to request of the committee sent to examine you, that they show you some such instrument; if they do not, you will retire without permitting yourself to be examined; for if they have it not, you may well consider them to be an assemblage of irregular Masons.

Our ancient brethren assembled in the highest hills and in

the lowest vales, the better to observe the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers.

The form of a Lodge is oblong. It extends from East to West and between the North and the South, and it is said to be thus extensive to denote the universality of Masonry and to teach us that a Mason's charity should be equally extensive, for in every country and in every clime are Masons to be found.

A Lodge is metaphorically said to be supported by three great pillars denominated Wisdom, Strength, and Beauty; it being necessary that there should be wisdom to contrive, strength to support, and beauty to adorn all great and important undertakings. These pillars are represented in the Lodge by the Worshipful Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens.

The covering of a Lodge is no less than the clouded canopy or star decked heaven where all good Masons hope at last to arrive by the aid of that theological ladder which Jacob, in his vision, saw, reaching from earth to heaven—the three principal rounds of which are denominated *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*, which admonish us to have faith in God, hope of immortality, and charity for all mankind. The greatest of these is Charity, for our Faith may be lost in sight, Hope ends in fruition, but Charity extends beyond the grave, through the boundless realms of eternity.

Every well-governed Lodge is furnished with a Holy Bible, Square and Compass.

The Holy Bible is dedicated to God, it being his inestimable gift to man as the rule and guide of his faith; * * * * * the Square to the Master, because it is the proper Masonic emblem of his office; and the Compass to the Craft, for, by due attention to its use, we are taught to circumscribe our desires and keep our passions within due bounds toward all mankind.

The ornaments of a Lodge are the Mosaic Pavement, the Indented Tessel, and the Blazing Star. The Mosaic Pavement is a representation of the ground floor of King Solomon's Temple, and is emblematic of human life, checkered with good and evil. The Indented Tessel is a representation of the beautiful tesselated border or skirting which surrounded the pavement, and is emblematic of the manifold blessings and comforts which surround us, and which we hope to enjoy by a faithful reliance upon Divine Providence, hieroglyphically represented by the Blazing Star in the center.

The Lights of a Lodge are three, situated in the East, West and South; as you may observe, there is none in the North, because King Solomon's Temple, of which every Lodge is a representation, was situated so far north of the ecliptic that neither the sun nor moon, at meridian height, could dart its rays into the north part of the building. The North, therefore, among Masons, has always been termed a place of darkness.

The Jewels of a Lodge are six; three immovable and three movable. The Immovable Jewels are the Square, the Level, and the Plumb; and they are termed immovable because they are the jewels of the three principal officers of the Lodge, the Worshipful Master, the Senior and Junior Wardens, who are always stationed in the East, West, and South. The Square denotes morality, the Level equality, and the Plumb rectitude of life.

The Movable Jewels are the Rough Ashlar, the Perfect Ashlar, and the Trestle-Board. The Rough Ashlar is a stone as taken from the quarry in its rude and natural state. The Perfect Ashlar is a stone made ready by the hands of the workman, to be adjusted by the working-tools of the fellow-craft. The Trestle-Board is for the master workman to draw his designs upon.

By the Rough Ashlar we are reminded of our rude and imperfect state by nature; by the Perfect Ashlar, of that state of perfection at which we hope to arrive by a virtuous education, our own endeavors, and the blessing of God; and by the Trestle-Board we are reminded that, as the operative workman erects his temporal building agreeably to the rules and

designs laid down by the Master on his Trestle-Board, so should we, both operative and speculative, endeavor to erect our spiritual building agreeably to the rules and designs laid down by the Supreme Architect of the Universe, in the great book of nature and revelation, which is our spiritual, moral and Masonic Trestle-Board.

Lodges are situated due East and West, because Moses, after having been instrumental in conducting the children of Israel through the Red Sea, when pursued by Pharaoh and his hosts, by Divine command erected a tabernacle which he placed due East and West, to commemorate the miraculous east wind by which their mighty deliverance was wrought. This tabernacle was an exact model for King Solomon's Temple, for which reason all Masonic Lodges are, or should be, situated due East and West.

Lodges were anciently dedicated to King Solomon, as it is said that he was our first Most Excellent Grand Master. Lodges at the present time are dedicated to Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist, who were two eminent patrons of Masonry; and since their time there is, or should be, represented in every well-furnished Lodge, a certain point within a circle, the point representing an individual brother, and the circle, the boundary line of his conduct, beyond which he should never suffer his passions, his prejudices, or his interests to betray him. This circle is supported by two perpendicular parallel lines, representing Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist, and on its top rest the Holy Writings. In traversing its circumference we necessarily touch upon the parallel lines, and also upon the Holy Bible, and while a Mason keeps himself thus circumscribed, it is impossible that he can materially err.

The three principal tenets of Masonry are Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.

By the exercise of Brotherly Love we are taught to regard the whole human species as one family—the high and the low, the rich and the poor—who, as created by one Almighty parent, and inhabitants of the same planet, are to aid, support and protect each other. On this principle Masonry unites men of every country, sect and opinion; and causes true friendship to exist among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance.

RELIEF.

To relieve the distressed is a duty incumbent on all men, but particularly on Masons, who are linked together by an indissoluble chain of sincere affection. To soothe the unhappy, to sympathize with their misfortunes, to compassionate their miseries, and to restore peace to their troubled minds, is the great aim we have in view. On this basis we form our friendships and establish our connections.

TRUTH.

Truth is a divine attribute, and the foundation of every virtue. To be good and true is the first lesson we are taught in Masonry. On this theme we contemplate, and by its dictates endeavor to regulate our conduct. Hence, while influenced by this principle, hypocrisy and deceit are unknown among us, sincerity and plain dealing distinguish us, and, with heart and tongue, we join in promoting each other's welfare, and rejoicing in each other's prosperity.

* * * * * * * *

TEMPERANCE, FORTITUDE, PRUDENCE, AND JUSTICE.

TEMPERANCE

Is that due restraint upon the affections and passions which renders the body tame and governable, and frees the mind from the allurements of vice. This virtue should be the con-

stant practice of every Mason, as he is thereby taught to avoid excess, or the contracting of any licentious or vicious habits, the indulgence in which might lead him to disclose some of those valuable secrets which he has promised to conceal, and never reveal, which would consequently subject him to the contempt and detestation of all good Masons. * * *

* * * * * * * *

FORTITUDE

Is that noble and steady purpose of the mind, whereby we are enabled to undergo any pain, peril or danger, when prudentially deemed expedient. This virtue is equally distant from rashness and cowardice; and, like the former virtue, should be deeply impressed upon the mind of every Mason, as a safeguard or security against any illegal attack which may be made, by force or otherwise, to extort from him any of those valuable secrets with which he has been so solemnly entrusted, and which was emblematically represented upon his first admission into the Lodge. * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * *

PRUDENCE

Teaches us to regulate our lives and actions agreeably to the dictates of reason, and is that habit by which we wisely judge and prudentially determine on all things relative to our present, as well as to our future, happiness. This virtue should be the peculiar characteristic of every Mason, not only for the government of his conduct while in the Lodge, but also when abroad in the world. He should be particularly careful, in all strange and mixed companies, never to let fall the least sign, token, or word, whereby the secrets of Freemasonry might be unlawfully obtained. * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * *

JUSTICE

Is that standard or boundary of right which enables us to render unto every man his just due, without distinction. This

virtue is not only consistent with divine and human laws, but is the very cement and support of civil society; and, as justice in a great measure constitutes the really good man, so should it be the invariable practice of every Mason never to deviate from the minutest principles thereof; * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * *

---

* * * * * * * *

Freedom, *Fervency*, and *Zeal*.

Ch. Ch. Cl.

* * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * *

CHARGE.

My Brother:—Having passed through the ceremonies of your initiation, allow me to congratulate you on your admission into our ancient and honorable Fraternity. Ancient, as having existed from time immemorial, and honorable, as tending to make all men so who are strictly obedient to its precepts. It is an institution having for its foundation the practice of the social and moral virtues; and, to so high an eminence has its credit been advanced, that, in every age and country, men pre-eminent for their moral and intellectual attainments have encouraged and promoted its interest. Nor has it been thought derogatory to their dignity that monarchs have, for a season, exchanged the sceptre for the trowel, to patronize our mysteries, and join in our assemblies.

As a Mason, you are to regard the volume of the Sacred Law as the great light in your profession; to consider it as the unerring standard of truth and justice; and to regulate your actions by the divine precepts it contains. In it you will learn the important duties which you owe to God, your neighbor, and yourself. *To God*, by never mentioning his name, but

with that awe and reverence which are due from the creature to his Creator; by imploring his aid on all your lawful undertakings, and by looking up to him, in every emergency, for comfort and support. *To your neighbor*, by acting with him upon the Square; by rendering him every kind office which justice or mercy may require; by relieving his distresses, and soothing his afflictions; and by doing to him as, in similar cases, you would that he should do unto you. And *to yourself*, by such a prudent and well regulated course of discipline as may best conduce to the preservation of your corporeal and mental faculties in their fullest energy; thereby enabling you to exert the talents wherewith God has blest you, as well to his glory, as to the welfare of your fellow-creatures.

As a Citizen, you are enjoined to be exemplary in the discharge of your civil duties, by never proposing or countenancing any act which may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society; by paying due obedience to the laws under whose protection you live, and by never losing sight of the allegiance due to your country.

As an Individual, you are charged to practice the domestic and public virtues. Let *Temperance* chasten, *Fortitude* support, and *Prudence* direct you, and let *Justice* be the guide of all your actions. Be especially careful to maintain, in their fullest splendor, those truly Masonic ornaments, *Brotherly Love*, *Relief*, and *Truth*.

Finally: Be faithful to the trust committed to your care, and manifest your fidelity to your principles by a strict observance of the Constitutions of the Fraternity; by adhering to the ancient landmarks of the Order; and by refusing to recommend any one to a participation in our privileges, unless you have strong reasons to believe that, by a similar fidelity, he will ultimately reflect honor on our ancient Institution.

* * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * *

PRAYER AT CLOSING.

Supreme Grand Master! Ruler of Heaven and Earth! Now that we are about to separate and return to our respective places of abode, wilt thou be pleased so to influence our hearts and minds that we may each one of us practice out of the Lodge, those great moral duties which are inculcated in it, and with reverence study and obey the laws which thou hast given us in thy holy word. Amen.

Response. So mote it be.

* * * * * * * *

BENEDICTION.

May the blessing of Heaven rest upon us, and all regular Masons! May Brotherly-Love prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement us. Amen.

Response. So mote it be.

SECOND DEGREE.

"Though I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal.

"And though I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all mysteries and all knowledge; and though I have all faith, so that I could remove mountains, and have not charity, I am nothing.

"And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing.

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

"And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

THE WORKING TOOLS.

PLUMB, SQUARE AND LEVEL.

The PLUMB is an instrument made use of by operative Masons, to try perpendiculars; the SQUARE, to square their work; and the LEVEL, to prove horizontals; but we, as Free and Accepted Masons, are taught to make use of them for more noble and glorious purposes. The Plumb admonishes us to walk uprightly in our several stations before God and man, squaring our actions by the Square of virtue, and ever

remembering that we are traveling upon the Level of time to "that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns."

OPERATIVE MASONRY.

By Operative Masonry, we allude to a proper application of the useful rules of architecture, whence a structure will derive figure, strength, and beauty, and from which will result a due proportion and just correspondence in all its parts. It furnishes us with dwellings, and convenient shelters from the vicissitudes and inclemencies of the seasons; and while it displays the effects of human wisdom, as well in the choice as in the arrangement of the sundry materials of which an edifice is composed, it demonstrates that a fund of science and industry is implanted in man, for the best, most salutary and beneficent purposes.

SPECULATIVE MASONRY.

By Speculative Masonry, we learn to subdue the passions, act upon the Square, keep a tongue of good report, maintain secrecy, and practice charity. It is so far interwoven with religion as to lay us under obligations to pay that rational homage to the Deity which at once constitutes our duty and our happiness. It leads the contemplative Mason to view with reverence and admiration the glorious works of the creation, and inspires him with the most exalted ideas of the perfections of his divine Creator.

IN SIX DAYS

God created the heavens and the earth, and rested upon the seventh day. The seventh, therefore, our ancient breth-

ren consecrated as a day of rest from their labors, thereby enjoying frequent opportunities to contemplate the glorious works of the creation, and to adore their great Creator.

THE USE OF THE GLOBES.

Their principal use, besides serving as maps to distinguish the outward parts of the earth and the situation of the fixed stars, is to illustrate and explain the phenomena arising from the annual revolution of the earth around the sun, and its diurnal rotation upon its own axis. They are valuable instruments for improving the mind and giving it the most distinct idea of any problem or proposition, as well as enabling it to solve the same. Contemplating these bodies, we are inspired with a due reverence for the Deity and his works, and are induced to encourage the studies of astronomy, geography, navigation, and the arts dependent upon them, by which society has been so much benefited.

ORDER IN ARCHITECTURE.

By order in architecture, is meant a system of all the members, proportions, and ornaments of columns and pilasters: or, it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, which, united with those of a column, form a beautiful, perfect, and complete whole.

OF ITS ANTIQUITY.

From the first formation of society, order in architecture may be traced. When the rigor of seasons first obliged men to contrive shelter from the inclemency of the weather, we learn that they first planted trees on ends, and then laid others across to support a covering. The bands which connected those trees at top and bottom are said to have given rise to the idea of the base and capital of pillars; and from this simple hint originally proceeded the more improved art of architecture.

The five Orders are thus classed: the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

OF THE INVENTION OF ORDER IN ARCHITECTURE.

The ancient and original orders of architecture, esteemed by Masons, are no more than three—the *Doric*, *Ionic* and *Corinthian*—which were invented by the Greeks. To these the Romans added two: the Tuscan, which they made plainer than the Doric, and the Composite, which was more ornamental, if not more beautiful, than the Corinthian. The first three orders alone, however, show invention and particular character, and essentially differ from each other; the two others having nothing but what is borrowed, and differing only accidentally. The Tuscan is the Doric in its earliest state, and the Composite is the Corinthian enriched with the Ionic. To the Greeks, therefore, and not to the Romans, we are indebted for what is great, judicious, and distinct in architecture.

THE FIVE SENSES OF HUMAN NATURE.

Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, Smelling, and Tasting.

THE SEVEN LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, and Astronomy.

GEOMETRY

Treats of the powers and properties of magnitudes in general, where length, breadth, and thickness are considered:

from a *point* to a *line*, from a line to a *superfice*, and from a superfice to a *solid*.

A *point* is the beginning of all geometrical matter.

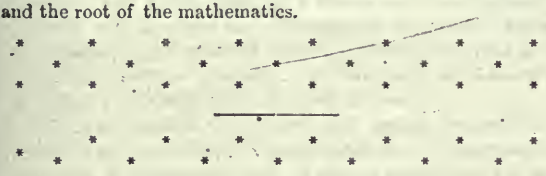
A *line* has length without breadth or thickness.

A *superfice* has length and breadth without thickness.

A *solid* has length, breadth, and thickness.

ADVANTAGES OF GEOMETRY.

By this science the architect is enabled to construct his plans and execute his designs; the general, to arrange his soldiers; the engineer, to mark out grounds for encampments; the geographer to give us the dimensions of the world and all things therein contained, to delineate the extent of seas, and to specify the divisions of empires, kingdoms, and provinces. By it, also, the astronomer is enabled to make his observations and to fix the duration of times and seasons, years and cycles. In fine, Geometry is the foundation of architecture and the root of the mathematics.



MORAL ADVANTAGES OF GEOMETRY.

Geometry, the first and noblest of sciences, is the basis on which the superstructure of Freemasonry is erected. By Geometry, we may curiously trace nature, through her various windings, to her most concealed recesses. By it, we discover the power, wisdom, and goodness of the Great Artificer of the Universe, and view with delight the proportions which connect this vast machine. By it, we discover how the planets move in their respective orbits, and demonstrate their various revolutions. By it, we account for the return of seasons, and the variety of scenes which each season displays to the discerning eye. Numberless worlds are around us, all

framed by the same Divine Artist, which roll through the vast expanse, and are all conducted by the same unerring law of nature.

A survey of nature, and the observation of her beautiful proportions, first determined man to imitate the Divine plan, and study symmetry and order. This gave rise to societies and birth to every useful art. The Architect began to design; and the plans which he laid down, being improved by time and experience, have produced works which are the admiration of every age.

The lapse of time, the ruthless hand of ignorance, and the devastations of war, have laid waste and destroyed many valuable monuments of antiquity, on which the utmost exertions of human genius were employed. Even the Temple of Solomon, so spacious and magnificent, and constructed by so many celebrated artists, escaped not the unsparing ravages of barbarous force. Freemasonry, notwithstanding, has still survived. The *attentive ear* receives the sound from the *instructive tongue*, and the mysteries of Masonry are safely lodged in the repository of *faithful breasts*. Tools and implements of architecture, most expresive, are selected by the Fraternity to imprint on the memory wise and serious truths; and thus, through a succession of ages, are transmitted unimpaired the most excellent tenets of our Institution.

* * * * * * * *

CHARGE.

My Brother:—Being advanced to the second degree of Freemasonry, I congratulate you on your preferment.

Masonry is a progressive moral science, divided into different degrees; and as its principles and mystic ceremonies are regularly developed and illustrated, it is intended and hoped that they will make a deep and lasting impression upon your mind.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the duties which, as a Fellow Craft, you are bound to discharge. Your general good

reputation affords satisfactory assurance that you will not suffer any consideration to induce you to act in a manner unworthy of the respectable character which you now sustain; but that, on the contrary, you will ever display the discretion, the virtue and the dignity which become a worthy and exemplary Mason.

Our laws and regulations you are strenuously to support and be always ready to assist in seeing them duly executed. You are not to palliate or aggravate the offenses of your brethren; but, in the decision of every trespass against our rules, you are to judge with candor, admonish with friendship, and reprehend with justice.

The impressive ceremonies of this degree are calculated to inculcate upon the mind of the novitiate the importance of the study of the liberal arts and sciences, especially of the noble science of Geometry, which forms the basis of Freemasonry; and which, being of a divine and moral nature, is enriched with the most useful knowledge: for, while it proves the wonderful properties of nature, it demonstrates the more important truths of morality. To the study of Geometry, therefore, your attention is especially directed.

Your past regular deportment and upright conduct have merited the honor which we have conferred. In your present character, it is expected that, at all our assemblies, you will observe the solemnities of our ceremonies, that you will preserve the ancient usages and customs of the Fraternity sacred and inviolable, and thus, by your example, induce others to hold them in due veneration.

Such is the nature of your engagements as a Fellow Craft, and to a due observance of them you are bound by the strongest ties of fidelity and honor.

THIRD DEGREE.

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them; while the sun, or the light, or the moon, or the stars be not darkened, nor the clouds return after the rain; in the day when the keepers of the house shall tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders cease because they are few, and those that look out of the windows be darkened, and the doors shall be shut in the streets, when the sound of the grinding is low, and he shall rise up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of music shall be brought low. Also, when they shall be afraid of that which is high, and fears shall be in the way, and the almond-tree shall flourish and the grasshopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail; because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets; or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern. Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."

All the implements of Masonry, indiscriminately, but especially the Trowel.

THE TROWEL

Is an instrument made use of by operative Masons to spread the cement which unites the building into one common mass; but we, as Free and accepted Masons, are taught to

make use of it for the more noble and glorious purpose of spreading the cement of brotherly-love and affection,—that cement which unites us into one sacred band, or society of friends and brothers, among whom no contention should ever exist, but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work, and best agree.

PRAYER.

Almighty and Eternal God! Great Architect and Ruler of the Universe!—at whose creative fiat all things first were made!—We, the frail creatures of thy Providence, humbly implore thee to pour down on this convocation, assembled in thy holy name, the continual dew of thy blessing. And we especially beseech thee to impart thy grace to this thy servant, who offers himself as a candidate to partake with us the mysterious secrets of a Master Mason. Endue him with such fortitude that, in the hour of trial, he faint not; but pass him safely, under thy protection, through the valley of the shadow of death, that he may finally arise from the tomb of transgression and shine as the stars for ever and ever. Amen.

PRAYER.

Thou, O God! knowest our down-sitting and our uprising, and understandest our thoughts afar off. Shield and defend us from the evil intentions of our enemies, and support us under the trials and afflictions which we are destined to endure while traveling through this vale of tears. Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow,

and continueth not. Seeing that his days are determined, the number of his months is with thee; thou hast appointed his bounds that he cannot pass: turn from him that he may rest till he shall accomplish his day. For there is hope of a tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease. But man dieth and wasteth away, yea, man giveth up the ghost, and where is he? As the waters fail from the sea and the flood decayeth and drieth up, so man lieth down, and riseth not up till the heavens shall be no more. Yet, O Lord, have compassion on the children of thy creation; administer them comfort in time of trouble, and save them with an everlasting salvation. Amen.

We read in the Holy Writings that it was decreed in the wisdom and Counsels of Deity aforetime, that a house should be built, erected to God, and dedicated to his holy name. We also learn from the same sacred source that David, King of Israel, desired to build the house, but that, in consequence of his reign having been one of many wars and much bloodshed, that distinguished privilege was denied him. He was not, however, left without hope, for God promised him that out of his loins there should come a man who would be adequate to the performance of so great and glorious an undertaking. That promise was verified in the person and character of Solomon, his son, who ascended the throne, and after David was gathered to his fathers, wielded the sceptre over Israel at a time when (as the great Jewish historiah Josephus informs us) peace and tranquillity pervaded the world, and all eyes seemed directed toward Jerusalem, as if to witness the splendid display of the wisdom of Solomon.

About this time King Solomon received a congratulatory letter from Hiram, King of Tyre, desiring to participate, in a small degree at least, in the rich honors which then seemed to be clustering around his throne. In his reciprocations with Hiram, of Tyre, King Solomon desired him to furnish a man well skilled in the arts and sciences, and his attention was directed to * * *

* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *

The third section illustrates certain hieroglyphical emblems well calculated to increase knowledge and promote virtue. In it, also, many particulars relative to the building of King Solomon's Temple are noticed. That famous fabric, as I before informed you, was commenced in the fourth year of the reign of Solomon, on the second day of the month Zif, being the second month of the sacred year. It was located on Mount Moriah, near the place where Abraham was about to offer up his son Isaac, and where David met and appeased the destroying angel. It was supported by fourteen hundred and fifty-three columns, and two thousand nine hundred and six pilasters, all hewn from the finest Parian marble. There were employed in its erection three Grand Masters, three thousand three hundred Masters or Overseers of the work, eighty thousand Fellow Crafts or hewers on the mountains and in the quarries, and seventy thousand Entered Apprentices or bearers of burdens; and these were all so classed and arranged by the wisdom of Solomon that neither envy, discord, nor confusion was suffered to interrupt or disturb the peace and good fellowship which prevailed among the workers; * * * * and as a striking evidence of the approbation and interposition of Divine Providence, we are informed by the great Jewish historian Josephus that, all

though more than seven years were occupied in its building, yet during the whole term it did not rain in the day time, but in the night season only, that the workmen might not be obstructed in their labors. From sacred history we also learn that there was not heard the sound of axe, hammer, or any tool of iron in the house while it was building, it having been put together in the manner described to you in a preceding degree.

* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *

$7\}^{1}_{6.}$ $5\}^{2}_{3.}$ 3. W.·. S.·. B.·.

* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *

The hieroglyphical emblems explained in this degree are—

The Three Steps:
The Pot of Incense:
The Bee-hive:
The Book of Constitutions, guarded by the Tyler's Sword:
The Sword, pointing to a Naked Heart, and the All-seeing Eye:
The Anchor and Ark:
The forty-seventh Problem of Euclid, and
The Hour-glass and Scythe.

The explanation of these eight classes is to be found in any of the various Monitors which have, from time to time, been adopted by the Fraternity as text-books, and with which it is hoped you will soon make yourself familiar.

* * * * * * * * * *

It is the inspiration of that great Divinity whom we adore, and bears the nearest resemblance or affinity to that Supreme Intelligence which pervades all nature, and which will never,

never, never die. Hence, my brother, how important it is that we should endeavor to imitate * * * in his truly exalted and exemplary character, in his unfeigned piety to God, in his inflexible fidelity to his trust, that we may be prepared to welcome death, not as a grim tyrant, but as a kind messenger sent to translate us from this imperfect to that all perfect, glorious, and celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe forever presides.

* * * * * * * *

CHARGE.

My Brother: Your zeal for our institution, the progress which you have made in our mysteries, and your steady conformity to our useful regulations, have pointed you out as a proper object for this peculiar mark of our favor.

Duty and honor now alike bind you to be faithful to every trust; to support the dignity of your character on all occasions; and strenuously to enforce, by precept and example, a steady obedience to the tenets of Freemasonry. Exemplary conduct on your part, will convince the world that merit is the just title to our privileges, and that on you our favors have not been undeservedly bestowed.

As a Master Mason you are authorized to correct the irregularities of your less informed brethren; to fortify their minds with resolution against the snares of the insidious, and to guard them against every allurement to vicious practices. To preserve unsullied the reputation of the Fraternity, ought to be your constant care; and, therefore, it becomes your province to caution the inexperienced against a breach of fidelity. To your inferiors in rank or office, you are to recommend obedience and submission; to your equals, courtesy and affability; and to your superiors, kindness and condescension. Universal benevolence you are zealously to inculcate; and, by the regularity of your own conduct, endeavor to remove every aspersion against this venerable Institution. Our ancient landmarks you are carefully to preserve, and

never to suffer them, on any pretence, to be infringed; nor are you to countenance any deviation from our established customs.

You honor and reputation are concerned in supporting with dignity the respectable character which you now bear. Let no motive, therefore, make you swerve from your duty, violate your vows, or betray your trust; but be true and faithful, and imitate the example of that celebrated artist whom you have this evening represented. Thus you will render yourself deserving of the honor which we have conferred, and worthy of the confidence which we have reposed in you.

* * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *

THE FUNERAL SERVICE,

AS PREPARED BY

THE V.·. W.·. BRO. ALEX. G. ABELL,

Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of California,

AND

A FUNERAL DIRGE AND OTHER ODES.

No Mason can be interred with the formalities of the Order unless he shall have been raised to the Third Degree. Fellow Crafts and Entered Apprentices are not entitled to Masonic obsequies, nor can they join in procession on such occasions.

All brethren in attendance at a funeral should be decently clothed in black, with white gloves and aprons, crape upon the left arm, and the customary evergreen.

The brethren having assembled at the Lodge-room, the Master opens the Lodge in the third degree of Masonry, and states the purpose for which it has been convened.

The service is then commenced as follows:—

Master. What man is he that liveth and shall not see death? Shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave?

Response. Man walketh in a vain shadow; he heapeth up riches and cannot tell who shall gather them.

Master. When he dieth he shall carry nothing away; his glory shall not descend after him.

Response. Naked came he into the world, and naked must he return.

Master. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

An anthem, or other solemn music, should here be introduced, after which the Master, taking the SACRED ROLL *in his hand, says:—*

Let us die the death of the righteous, and let our last end be like theirs.

Response. God is our God for ever and ever; He will be our guide even unto death.

The Master then records the name and age of the deceased upon the roll, and says:—

Almighty Father! Into Thy hands we commend the soul of our beloved brother.

Response. (*Giving the Grand Honors,*) The will of God is accomplished! So mote it be! Amen!

The Master then returns the roll to the Secretary, and repeats the following prayer:—

Most glorious God! Author of all good, and giver of all mercy! Pour down Thy blessing upon us, we beseech Thee, and strengthen our solemn engagements with the ties of sincere affection! Endow us with fortitude and resignation in this our dark hour of sorrow, and grant that this afflicting dispensation from Thy hands may be sanctified in its results upon the hearts of those who now meet here to mourn! May the present instance of mortality remind us of our approaching fate, and draw our attention towards Thee, the only refuge in time of need; so that, when the awful moment shall arrive at which we, too, must quit this transitory scene, the enlivening prospect of Thy mercy may dispel the gloom of death; and, after our departure hence in peace and in Thy favor, we may be received into Thy everlasting kingdom, to enjoy the just reward of a virtuous and well-spent life! Amen!

Response. So mote it be.

Solemn music should here again be introduced, during which a procession is formed. If the body is not in the

Lodge-room, the procession will move to the house or church where it may be, and thence to the place of sepulture, in the following order:—

The Tyler;
Stewards, with white Rods;
Musicians, if any;
(If not Masons, they will follow the Tyler;)
Master Masons;
Secretary and Treasurer;
Junior and Senior Wardens;
Past Masters;
The Holy Writings,
On a cushion covered with black cloth, carried by the oldest
Member of the Lodge,
And supported by the Deacons with crossed Rods;
The Master;
The Reverend Clergy;

Pall Bearers; Pall Bearers;

Mourners.

The Brethren should not leave their places during the procession. Upon arriving at the place of burial the members of the Lodge will form a circle around the grave; the clergyman (if one be present,) and the officers of the Lodge will proceed to its head, and the mourners (within the circle) will be placed at its foot. The services will then be resumed by the Master, as follows:—

Once more, my brethren, have we assembled to perform the last sad and solemn duties to the dead. The mournful notes which betoken the departure of a spirit from its earthly tabernacle have again alarmed our outer door, and another has been taken to swell the numbers in that unknown land whither our fathers have gone before us.

Our Brother has reached the end of life. The brittle thread which bound him to earth has been severed, and the liberated spirit has winged its flight to the unknown world. The silver cord is loosed; the golden bowl is broken; the pitcher is broken at the fountain; and the wheel is broken at the cistern. The dust has returned to the earth as it was; and the spirit has returned to God who gave it.

While we deplore the loss of our beloved brother, and pay this fraternal tribute to his memory, let us not forget, my brethren, that we, too, are mortal; that our bodies, now so strong and vigorous, must ere long, like his, become tenants of the narrow grave; and that our spirits, too, like his, must return to the God that spake them into existence. "Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not." The Almighty *fiat* has gone forth—"Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return;" and that we are all subject to the dread decree, the solemn cause of our present meeting, the daily observation of our lives, and the mournful mounds which indicate this population of the dead, furnish evidence not to be forgotten.

Seeing, then, my brethren, that life is so uncertain, and that all earthly pursuits are vain, let us no longer postpone the all-important concern of preparing for eternity; but let us embrace the present moment, while time and opportunity are offered, to provide against that great change when all the pomps and pleasures of this fleeting world will pall upon the sense, and the recollections of a virtuous and well-spent life will yield the only comfort and consolation. Thus we shall not, unprepared, be hurried into the presence of that all-wise and powerful Judge, to whom the secrets of all hearts are known; and on the great day of reckoning we shall be ready to give a good account of our stewardship while here on earth.

With becoming reverence, then, let us supplicate the Divine Grace to insure the favor of that Eternal Being whose goodness and power know no bounds; that, on the arrival of the momentous hour when the fading taper of human life shall faintly glimmer in the socket of existence, our Faith may remove the dark shroud, draw aside the sable curtain of the tomb, and bid Hope sustain and cheer the departing spirit.

This city of the dead, my brethren, has an overwhelming emphasis in its solemn silence. It tells us of the gathering, within its embrace, of the parents' fondest hopes; of the disseverance of all earthly ties to the departed ones who gave us birth; of the darkness into which the bright prospects of the loving husband and the devoted wife have suddenly been engulfed; of the unavailing grief of the affectionate brother and tender sister; of the dread sleep of death which here envelops the subjects of many an early, many an instantaneous call into eternity, given in the midst of health, of gayety and of brightest hopes.

And our departed brother, where is he? All that remains of him here on earth is now enclosed in that narrow coffin, a lifeless mass of clay. The deep, the agonizing sorrow of those to whom he was most near and dear—the scalding tears which have been shed upon his last earthly tenement—the manly and fraternal grief of his brethren of the Mystic tie—are all by him unheeded. His every faculty has fled; the purple current which sustained his life has ceased to flow; the tongue, which was wont to give utterance to the emotions and feelings of the heart, performs no more its functions; the eyes, which so late reflected the movements of the intelligent principle within, are now closed in death;—unfitted to remain longer upon earth, we lay him reverently beneath its surface. A little, narrow spot is all that he now can fill; the clod will hide him from our view; and the places which have known him here will know him no more forever.

We consign him to the grave—to the long sleep of death; and so profound will be that sleep that the giant tread of the

earthquake, even, shall not disturb it. There will be slumber until the Arch-Angel's trump shall usher in that eventful morn, when, by our Supreme Grand Master's word, he will be raised to that blissful Lodge which no time shall close, and which, to those worthy of admission, will remain open during the boundless ages of eternity. In that Heavenly Sanctuary, the Mystic Light, unmingled with darkness, will reign unbroken and perpetual. There, amid the sunbeam smiles of Immutable Love, under the benignant bend of the All-seeing Eye, in that Temple, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens,—there, my brethren, may Almighty God, of His infinite mercy, grant that we may finally meet, to part no more.

The following invocations are then recited by the Master, and responded to by the brethren.

Master. May we be true and faithful, and may we live and die in love!

Response. So mote it be!

Master. May we profess only that which is good, and may we always act in accordance with our professions!

Response. So mote it be!

Master. May the Lord bless and prosper us, and may all our good intentions be crowned with success!

Response. So mote it be!

Master. Glory be to God in the highest! On earth, peace and good will toward men!

Response. So mote it be, now, henceforth, and forevermore. Amen!

The apron is then taken from the coffin and handed to the Master; the coffin is deposited in the grave (or conveyed into the vault); and the Master continues:

This lamb-skin, or white apron, is an emblem of innocence, and the peculiar badge of a Mason. It is more ancient than the Golden Fleece or Roman Eagle, and, when worthily worn, more honorable than Star or Garter, or any other Order which earthly power can confer. This emblem I now deposit

in the grave of our deceased brother. (*Drops it upon the coffin.*) By this act we are reminded of the universal dominion of Death. The arm of Friendship cannot oppose the King of Terrors; the shield of Fraternal Love cannot protect his victim; nor can the charms of Innocence avert his fatal touch. All, all must die. This grave, that coffin, and this circle of mourning friends, remind us that we, too, are mortal, and that ere long our bodies, also, shall moulder into dust. How important then it is for us to know that our Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth!

(*Taking the sprig of Acacia in his hand, he continues*):

This Evergreen, which once marked the temporary resting place of one illustrious in Masonic history, is an emblem of our enduring faith in the immortality of the soul. By it we are reminded that we have an imperishable part within us, which shall survive the grave, and which will never, never die. By it we are admonished that, though like our brother, whose remains now lie before us, we too shall soon be clothed in the habiliments of death, and be deposited in the silent tomb; yet, through the loving goodness of our Supreme Grand Master, we may confidently hope that, like this evergreen, our souls will hereafter flourish in eternal spring.

The brethren here move in procession around the grave, each depositing in it a sprig of evergreen as he passes the head. Having resumed their original positions, the Secretary drops the Roll upon the coffin and the public Grand Honors are given, all repeating—

The will of God is accomplished! So mote it be! Amen!

The Master then proceeds with the service as follows:—

From time immemorial it has been the custom among the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, at the request of a brother, to accompany his remains to the place of interment, and there to deposit them with the solemn formalities of the Craft.

In conformity to this usage, and in accordance with the

duty which we owe to our departed brother, whose loss we now most deeply do deplore, we have assembled in the character of Masons to offer up to his memory, before the world, the last sad tribute of our affection; thereby demonstrating the sincerity of our past esteem for him, and our steady attachment to the principles of our beloved Order.

The Great Creator having been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to remove our brother from the cares and troubles of this transitory life, thus severing another link in the fraternal chain by which we are bound together—let us, who survive him, be yet more strongly cemented by the ties of brotherly love; that, during the brief space allotted to us here, we may wisely and usefully employ our time, and, in the reciprocal intercourse of kind and friendly acts, mutually promote the welfare and happiness of each other.

Unto the grave we have consigned the body of our deceased brother—earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust—there to remain until the last trump shall sound on the resurrection morn. We can trustingly leave him in the hands of a beneficent Being who has done all things well; who is glorious in His Holiness, wondrous in His Power, and boundless in His Goodness; and it should only be our endeavor so to improve the solemn warning now before us, that, on the great day of account, we too may be found worthy to inherit the kingdom prepared for us from the foundation of the world.

To the bereaved relatives of him we mourn, who now stand heart-stricken by the heavy hand which has thus been laid upon them, we have but little of this world's consolation to present. We deeply, sincerely, and most affectionately sympathize with them in this afflicting dispensation; and we put up our most fervent prayers that "He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" will look down with compassion upon the widow and the fatherless, in this, their hour of desolation, and will fold the benevolent arms of His love and protection around those who are thus bereft of their earthly stay.

The Master or Chaplain, if one be present, will then repeat the following prayer:—

Almighty and Eternal God—in whom we live, and move, and have our being—and before whom all men must appear at the Judgment-day to render an account of their deeds while in this life—we, who are daily exposed to the flying shafts of death, and who now surround the grave of one who has fallen in our midst, do most humbly beseech Thee to impress deeply on our minds the solemnities of this day, and to grant that their remembrance may be the means of turning our thoughts from the fleeting vanities of the present world to the lasting glories of the world to come. Let us continually be reminded of the frail tenure by which we hold our earthly existence; that in the midst of life we are in death; and that, however *upright* may have been our walk, and however *square* our conduct, we must all submit as victims to the great destroyer, and endure the humbling *level* of the tomb. Grant us Thy divine assistance, O most merciful God, to redeem our misspent time; and, in the discharge of the important duties which Thou hast assigned us in the erection of our moral edifice, give unto us *wisdom* to direct us, *strength* to support us, and the *beauty* of holiness to adorn our labors and render them acceptable in Thy sight. And, when our *work* on earth is done, and our bodies shall go down to mingle with their kindred dust, may our immortal souls freed from their cumbrous clay, be received into Thy keeping, to rest forever in that spiritual house, not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens. Amen!

Response. So mote it be!

The Master then approaches the head of the grave, (or the entrance to the tomb,) and gently says:—

Soft and safe to thee, my brother, be this earthy bed! Bright and glorious be thy rising from it! Fragrant be the cassia-sprig that here shall flourish! May the earliest buds of spring unfold their beauties o'er this thy resting place, and here may the sweetness of the summer's last rose linger longest! Though the cold blasts of autumn may lay them in the dust, and for a time destroy the loveliness of their existence, yet the destruction is not final, and in the spring-time they shall surely bloom again. So, in the bright morning of the world's resurrection, thy mortal frame, now laid in the dust by the chilling blast of Death, shall spring again into newness of life, and expand, in immortal beauty, in realms beyond the skies. Until then, dear brother, until then, farewell!

The Benediction will then be pronounced by the Master, (or Chaplain, if one be present,) as follows:

The Lord bless us and keep us! The Lord make His face to shine upon us, and be gracious unto us! The Lord lift upon us the light of His countenance, and give us peace!

Response. Amen! So mote it be!

Thus the services end. The procession will reform and return to the Lodge-room, and the Lodge will be closed in the customary manner.

FUNERAL DIRGE.

AIR—*Pleyel's German Hymn.*

1 *Solemn strikes the fun'ral chime,*
Notes of our departing time,
As we journey, here below,
Through a pilgrimage of woe.

2 Mortals! now indulge a tear,
For mortality is here;
See how wide her trophies wave
O'er the slumbers of the grave.

3 *Here, another Guest we bring!*
Seraphs, of celestial wing,
To our fun'ral altar come;
Waft a Friend and Brother home.

4 Far beyond the grave, there lie
Brighter mansions in the sky;
Where, enthroned, the Deity
Gives man immortality.

5 There, enlarged, his soul will see
What was veiled in mystery;
Heavenly glories of the place
Show his Maker "face to face."

6 God of Life's ETERNAL DAY!
Guide us, lest from thee we stray,
By a false, delusive light
To the shades of endless night.

7 Calm, the GOOD MAN meets his fate,
Guards celestial round him wait;
See! he bursts these mortal chains,
And o'er Death the vict'ry gains!

8 *Lord of all below, above,*
Fill our souls with Truth and Love;
As dissolves our Earthly Tie,
Take us to thy LODGE *on* HIGH!

NOTE.—It is customary to sing only the 1st, 3d, and 8th stanzas. On funeral occasions the first two of these may be sung on entering the burial-ground, while moving in procession; and the last during the ceremonies at the grave. Other appropriate vocal music may be substituted or added.

ODE FOR THE THIRD DEGREE.

AIR—*Pleyel's German Hymn.*

1 Ah! when shall we three meet like them,
Who last were at Jerusalem?
For three there were, and one is not—
He lies where Cassia marks the spot.

2 Though poor he was, with kings he trod,
Though great, he humbly knelt to God.
Ah! when shall those restore again
The broken links of Friendship's chain?

3 Behold! where mourning beauty bent
In silence o'er his monument,
And wildly spread in sorrow there,
The ringlets of her flowing hair.

4 The future sons of grief shall sigh,
While standing round in Mystic Tie,
And raise their hands, alas! to Heaven
In anguish that no hope is given.

5 From whence we came, or whither go,
Ask me no more, nor seek to know,
Till three shall meet, who formed like them,
The Grand Lodge at Jerusalem.

CLOSING HYMN.

AIR—*Home, Sweet Home.*

Farewell, till again we shall welcome the time,
Which brings us once more to our fame-cherished shrine;
And tho' from each other we distant may roam,
Again may all meet in this, our dear loved home.
Home, home—sweet, sweet home;
May every dear brother find joy and peace at home.

And when our last parting on earth shall draw nigh,
And we shall be called to the Grand Lodge on high,
May each be prepared, when the summons shall come,
To meet the Grand Master in Heaven our home.
Home, home—sweet, sweet home;
May ev'ry dear brother in Heaven find home.

DECISIONS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

SECTION 1. This Grand Lodge can give no countenance or support to any foreign Grand Lodge to a right to grant charters for Lodges in any of the territory of the United States of America. (See Sec. 20.) Vol. I, pp. 108, 318.

SEC. 2. There is no appeal from the decision of the Grand Master in any matter coming before him for his decision in Grand Lodge; and the same rule obtains with the Master of a subordinate Lodge over which he presides, or with any other officer while presiding. Vol. I, p. 108.

SEC. 3. From immemorial usage, the Grand Master of a Grand Lodge has power to assemble Masons and confer degrees upon a candidate at pleasure. (See Secs. 13 and 24.) Vol. I, p. 108. Rescinded, Vol. II, p. 121.

SEC. 4. No member of a Lodge can be required to divulge his vote on balloting for a candidate for the degrees of Masonry, or for membership, or to assign reasons for his vote, if known. Vol. I, p. 108.

SEC. 5. One negative defeats the candidate; and when a single negative appears, the presiding officer may allow a second ballot to be forthwith taken, with a view of correcting a mistake; *provided*, that, if, upon the state of the vote being declared, a member shall announce to the Lodge that he has voted contrary to his intention by accident, the ballot may be retaken for correction. Vol. I, p. 108.

SEC. 6. The degrees of Masonry should not be conferred upon any one whose physical deformity is such that he cannot acquire a knowledge, and impart to others the secrets of the Craft, according to the Rules of the Order. Vol. I, p. 108.

SEC. 7. The jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge is usually conceded to be the boundary of the State or Territory where such Grand Lodge is located, but extending to other States or Territories where no Grand Lodge exists. Vol. I, p. 122.

SEC. 8. Proficiency, without regard to the time of probation, should be the requisite to enable a brother to progress. Vol. I, p. 188.

SEC. 9. No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive lectures from any person, as the authorized work, unless under the sanction of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master. Vol. I, p. 192.

SEC. 10. It is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the converting of the Charity Fund of a subordinate Lodge to the purchase of jewels, or other appropriate mementoes, to be presented to distinguished brethren, as an expression of the esteem and confidence of the Lodge, is not in accordance with the true interpretation of the Constitution in reference to the disbursement of that fund; its practice is therefore prohibited. Vol. I, p. 241.

SEC. 11. All chartered Lodges, hereafter, in issuing any and all notices or other documents therefrom, shall attach the Lodge seal thereto; otherwise they shall not be acted on by the Lodge to whom sent; and all returns and other papers returnable to the Grand Lodge shall bear such impress. Vol. I, p. 243.

SEC. 12. In regard to a brother not paying his just debts: all Masons should be moral men, and consequently must avoid any ill behavior that will tend to bring reproach upon themselves, or our ancient and honorable institution; and that it is the duty of all subordinate Lodges to impose on their respective members the absolute necessity of conforming to all the rules and regulations of Freemasonry—Lodges bearing in mind at the same time the power they are invested with of disciplining a member for any and all improper behavior. Vol. I, p. 256.

SEC. 13. It is the sense of the Grand Lodge that the Grand Master is but the creature of the Grand Lodge, with no implied powers *inherent* or *divine*. Vol. I, p. 264.

SEC. 14. It is competent for a Grand Lodge to try its Grand Master for a misdemeanor in office, and to deal with him as the nature of the offense may require; which action will comprehend what is understood by "A New Regulation." Vol. I, p. 264.

SEC. 15. No Lodge under this jurisdiction shall ballot for conferring any degree, or approve its records at any other than a stated meeting. Vol. I, p. 308.

SEC. 16. A petition for initiation or membership, presented to a Lodge, immediately becomes the property of the Lodge, and can on no consideration be withdrawn; but a ballot must, in all cases, be had on the report of the committee. (See Const., Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III.) Vol. I, p. 312.

SEC. 17. The practice of dueling is repugnant to the principles of Freemasonry, and in all cases where two brethren resort to this method of settling their disputes, it becomes the duty of the Lodge, or Lodges, of which they are members, or under whose jurisdiction they may be, forthwith to expel them from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, subject to the confirmation of the Grand Lodge; and no brother who may fall in a duel shall be buried with Masonic honors. Vol. I, p. 313; Vol. II, p. 114.

SEC. 18. The future establishment of subordinate Lodges by this Grand Lodge should be restricted to cases of manifest *propriety* or *necessity*. Vol. I, p. 313.

SEC. 19. The use of Masonic emblems upon sign-boards is unmasonic, and in open violation of the spirit of Freemasonry. (See Vol. XIV, p. 563.) Vol. I, p. 314.

SEC. 20. It is the sense of this Grand Lodge that all persons claiming to hold Masonic Lodges in the United States or its Territories, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge

of any State or Territory, without authority from such Grand Lodge, are illegal and clandestine. Vol. I, p. 318.

SEC. 21. The degrees conferred without the lectures are incomplete, and the Grand Lodge hereby requires the lectures to be always given. Vol. I, p. 331.

SEC. 22. The stern morality of Masonry is practicable. The influence of the Grand Lodge is pledged to sustain it, and all subordinate Lodges are recommended to see that their members exemplify the same in their lives and conduct. Vol. I, p. 332.

SEC. 23. The suspension or expulsion of a brother from a Royal Arch Chapter, or an Encampment of Knights Templar, shall not operate as an expulsion from the Lodge of which he is a member. Vol. I, p. 333.

SEC. 24. This Grand Lodge does not acknowledge the doctrine that a Grand Master may make Masons at sight, or at will, except in a regular Lodge, by the unanimous consent of the members thereof present; and that, in its opinion, Grand Masters possess no powers except those contained in the Constitutions of Masonry, and those clearly and expressly delegated to them by their brethren. Vol. II, pp. 94, 107.

SEC. 25. The Grand Master of Masons of the State of California may hereafter be proceeded against and tried for unmasonic conduct. (See Const., Secs. 1 to 7, Art. I, Part IV.) Vol. II, pp. 95, 107.

SEC. 26. The right, so called, to visit Masonically, is not an *absolute right*, but is a favor which every lawful Mason in good standing is entitled to ask, and which the Lodges may concede or refuse, at their discretion; and no Master of a Lodge under this jurisdiction shall admit a visitor when positive objection to such admission is made by a regular member.

This section was amended at the session of 1857, by striking out all after the word "ask," and inserting the following:—"and which no Lodge should refuse unless good and sufficient

objection to such admission is made by a regular member; in which case the Master, in his discretion, may admit or reject the visitor." (See Vol. III, p. 124.) Vol. II, pp. 95, 107.

SEC. 27. The Grand Lodge having recognized the principle that no man shall be initiated into the mysteries of our Order, except in the Lodge nearest his place of residence, unless by the proper permission; and having, by an established regulation, taken care to avoid infringing upon the jurisdictional rights of others, will not tolerate that its own be invaded; it is therefore ordered that no Lodge subordinate to the Grand Lodge of California shall admit or receive to Masonic communication, in any form whatever, any person who, being at the time a resident of this State, has received, or claims to have received, the degrees of Masonry from any source beyond the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, without proper permission from the Lodge nearest his place of residence; *provided, however*, that any Mason thus irregularly made may be *healed* by such Lodge, after a petition for that purpose shall have been presented and acted upon in the manner prescribed for initiation, and by a unanimous ballot.

The last part of this section, embracing the proviso, was changed by the action of the Grand Lodge in 1857, so as to read:—"until he shall have paid into the hands of the Secretary of the Lodge to which he applies for membership, the full amount charged by that Lodge for conferring the degrees, less the sum paid by him to the Lodge in which he received them." (See Const., Sec. 19, Art. III, Part III.)

Vol. II, pp. 95, 108; Vol. III, p. 118; Vol. VI, p. 349.

SEC. 28. This Grand Lodge recognizes no degree of Present or Past Master conferred by any authority not holden under a legitimate Grand Lodge; acknowledging only the Order of that name as it exists in the ceremonies attending the installation of the Master elect of a chartered Lodge; which Order shall be conferred only by a convocation of Present or Past Masters not less than three in number, who have thus regularly received it. Vol. II, pp. 95, 108, 117.

SEC. 29. A Lodge under dispensation is but a temporary and inchoate body, and is not entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge. (See Const., Sec. 3, Art. II, Part III.)

Vol. II, pp. 95, 108.

SEC. 30. No subordinate Lodge under this jurisdiction shall suspend a member for a *definite* period; but all suspensions shall simply be recorded that the offender "be and is hereby suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

Vol. II, p. 120.

SEC. 31. No other is authorized or permitted to confer degrees, or preside in a subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction, but its officers, or one who is a Past Master, as defined in the Constitution of this Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master rules that the above resolution is not intended to prevent, nor shall it be construed so as to prevent, any Deputy Grand Lecturer, or other skillful Master Mason, from conferring the degrees or performing any part of the Masonic Ritual, in the presence and under the supervision of an officer of the Lodge entitled to preside, which presiding officer shall, in such case, be seated in the East, either in, or at the side of, the Master's chair. Vol. II, p. 133.

SEC. 32. Masonry is not only not especially a Christian Order; it is not a religious one at all, except in so far as it requires a belief in the existence and omnipotence of a Supreme Being, and the observance of the moral law.

Vol. III, p. 105.

SEC. 33. It is not absolutely necessary that the Master of a Lodge should have previously served as a Warden.

Vol. III, p. 118.

SEC. 34. No Mason should hold Masonic communication with any person until he is satisfied fully and beyond a doubt that that person is a brother; nor should one Lodge commune with another until it has assurance that that other has been properly established and has a legal existence; and a brother who visits a Lodge styling itself as one of Masons without being satisfied of its lawful authority to meet and work, does that which shows a total disregard of those teachings which he received at the very threshold of our Institution.

Vol. III, p. 119.

SEC. 35. A Lodge makes a just demand in claiming the fees accruing upon the initiation, passing, and raising, by another Lodge of individuals whose residence relatively to the Lodge complaining, is within a point midway between the two. Vol. III, p. 127.

SEC. 36. The "Side Degrees," so called, form no part of legitimate Masonry, and the conferring of them in Masonic Lodge-rooms is discountenanced by the Grand Lodge.

Vol. III, p. 311.

SEC. 37. There is nothing in the Constitution or laws of Masonry which prohibits a second trial for the same offense.

Vol. III, p. 317; Vol. IV, pp. 311, 363; Vol. XI, p. 466.

SEC. 38. The prerogative of the Grand Master to grant dispensations for conferring the degrees in less time than that provided for in the Constitution, is not doubted by the Grand Lodge; nor is his prerogative to grant dispensations for a re-ballot upon rejected candidates within the time prescribed in the Constitution. Vol. III, p. 325.

SEC. 39. A Lodge has no power to levy extra assessments upon its members. Vol. III, p. 328.

SEC. 40. No Lodge shall admit a brother to membership until he shall have deposited with the Secretary his dimit from the Lodge of which he was last a member, or shall have presented in writing, to be filed by the Secretary, good and sufficient reasons for not being able to do so.

Vol. III, p. 346.

SEC. 41. It is not necessary that it should appear in the face of the summons or by the proceedings of the Lodge that the summons was given by order of the W. M. The rule merely requires the Secretary, in serving the summons, to act under the direction of the Master. Vol. IV, p. 97.

SEC. 42. No Lodge under this jurisdiction is allowed to transact business, other than the conferring of degrees, with a less number than seven members present.

Vol. IV, p. 107.

SEC. 43. Mistakes in balloting may and should be rectified, and that, too, as speedily as possible; but the most unmistakable proofs should be presented that the dark ballots were really deposited in error. Where it appears evident that a black ball has been carelessly dropped, when a white one was intended, or when it is shown that a negative vote has been cast under a misapprehension as to the name or identity of the candidate, justice requires a correction of the error. Such cases, unless corrected immediately, should take the usual course, when a re-ballot is desired, and be referred to the Grand Master, with all the necessary evidence, for his dispensation, if he deem one proper. It should not be permitted to Lodges to take liberties with the law, however good the motive. Vol. IV, p. 107.

SEC. 44. The occasion should be rare indeed when the funds dedicated to charity and beneficence, should be permitted to be diverted into any other channel.

Vol. IV, p. 110.

SEC. 45. The power to cast adverse ballots must be free and unquestioned, or the ballot-box will cease to express the wishes of the members of a Lodge. Whatever evils may arise from the too free use of black balls, they must be less than those which would spring from an unmasonic inquisition into the motives that caused them to be cast, or from authorized attempts to discover and censure those who cast them.

Vol. IV, p. 114.

SEC. 46. There is no difference between a temporary sojourn under a Lodge in this, and under one of another jurisdiction.

Vol. IV, p. 117.

SEC. 47. In all cases of a tie vote (except by ballot), the Master, in addition to his proper vote, has the right to give the casting vote. Vol. IV, p. 118.

SEC. 48. A charter should not be granted to any Lodge until it affirmatively appears, in a clear and positive manner, that there is a population within its jurisdiction sufficient to afford the requisite number of contributing members and unworked material, whereby to enable it to have sufficient pecuniary resources to support the character and dignity of the Lodge. Vol. IV, p. 120.

SEC. 49. A Master has power to issue a summons whenever the business of the Lodge requires it, without the order of the Lodge; and a brother receiving such summons has no right to question its legality and refuse to obey it. To admit this right would be to destroy its efficiency.

Vol. IV, p. 353.

SEC. 50. Those who hear the testimony of witnesses have peculiar opportunities of judging of their credibility, and this it is their province to determine; and when it appears that positive proof to a point is not credited by those who tried the case, an appellate tribunal, which has not the witnesses before it, will never decide that the triers should have believed the witnesses, and on such a ground reverse a finding.

Vol. IV, p. 363.

SEC. 51. An acquittal is no bar to a second trial for the same offense. Vol. IV, p. 363.

SEC. 52. There is no doubt but that the proper rule for taking testimony is to take the words of the witness, and not the substance of what he says, as understood by those engaged in taking it. There is always room for construction of testimony, and that construction shall always be given by those who shall pass upon it, and not by those who commit it to writing. Vol. IV, p. 363.

SEC. 53. It is too late to challenge the Commissioners after they have assembled for trial.

Vol. IV, p. 363; Vol. X, p. 584.

SEC. 54. The accused being a member in a good standing of the Lodge, has a right to be present in the Lodge during the election of Commissioners. Vol. IV, p. 364.

SEC. 55. A notification should be served in the same manner as a summons. Vol. IV, p. 364.

SEC. 56. The announcement by the Master at a stated meeting, that all the members were summoned to appear at a certain time, would not be a service of the summons upon *all* the members of the Lodge; nor would the publication of a summons in the newspapers be so regarded. Such announcement or publication is not *due* notification. In a case of charges preferred it is the duty of the Master to see that every member of his Lodge, who can possible be notified of the meeting, is notified in due season. Vol. IV, p. 364.

SEC. 57. All constitutional questions that have arisen since the adoption of the new Constitution, or may hereafter arise, are to be decided in accordance with that instrument. Vol. IV, p. 369.

SEC. 58. There is no better established custom in the Masonry of the United States, than that the Lodge (or the Grand Lodge under whose jurisdiction such Lodge exists) which suspends or expels a Mason, should alone have the right to restore him. Vol. IV, p. 373.

SEC. 59. In cases of trial, a majority of the Commissioners elected may proceed with the business committed to them. Vol. IV, p. 381; Vol. VI, p. 340.

SEC. 60. The vote upon the finding and sentence should be by ballot. Vol. IV, p. 381.

SEC. 61. A majority of *all* the Commissioners is requisite for judgment. Vol. IV, p. 381.

SEC. 62. It is not necessary that a Mason should be a member of the Lodge nearest his residence. He may hold membership, or apply for it, wherever it shall please him. It is certainly better that he should be a member of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, but there is no law which requires it; and to be a member in good standing in *any* regular Lodge, is to be in good standing everywhere. Vol. IV, p. 381.

SEC. 63. The Master of a Lodge has absolute control within his Lodge. Our ritual prescribes that none shall enter without his permission, and he may refuse admission to any at his discretion. He may even cause a member of his Lodge to be excluded or removed, but he must recollect that there should be strong cause for the exercise of such an act of authority, and that the Constitution provides a remedy for those who may be aggrieved by the abuse of the power which his station temporarily gives him. Vol. IV, p. 381.

SEC. 64. A Mason may make application for affiliation as often as it may please him to do so. The rejection of his petition for that purpose by a Lodge, simply implies that that particular Masonic family, or some one or more of its members, has objection to the immediate association, but it does not prevent him from applying for membership to any other Lodge, or to the same one, at any time thereafter. Vol. IV, p. 381.

SEC. 65. Suspension for non-payment of dues is absolute *suspension*. The disabilities which it involves under our laws, are the same as if the penalty had been incurred by unmasonic conduct. In fact, such is really the misdemeanor which has induced the punishment, as a violation of the By-Laws of a Lodge is eminently unmasonic. The only difference which our Constitution makes between suspension for (so-called) unmasonic conduct, and suspension for non-payment of dues, is, that in the first case, it requires the votes of two-thirds of the Lodge of which the delinquent was a member, to effect his restoration, while in the second, he may restore himself by payment of his arrearages. Vol. IV, p. 381.

SEC. 66. The position occupied by non-affiliated Masons in this State is plainly defined in the Constitution. In Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V, of that instrument, it is declared that "it is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge, and every non-affiliated Mason who, having resided six months within this State, shall refuse or neglect to make application for membership to some Lodge therein, shall be

deemed unworthy of Masonic consideration, and shall not be entitled to, nor be the recipient of, any of the rights, privileges or charities of the Order." This is literally the language of suspension, and, under this law, every non-affiliated Mason, coming within its purview, is absolutely suspended, until by compliance with the alternative which it provides, he shall choose to free himself from the disability.

Vol. IV, p. 381.

SEC. 67. A notification by advertisement of a meeting to elect commissioners is not a proper notification. It is the duty of the Tyler to serve notices. Vol. V, p. 57.

SEC. 68. A deceased sojourning brother, who was in good standing, is certainly entitled to Masonic burial; and if an individual renders that last service, he may well ask that his brethren and neighbors help him to bear the burden, if so it appears to him to be. But he can scarcely demand this as a right. He has done his duty, and they ought to be willing to assist him; but let him not detract from the merits of his charity by his complainings. God loveth a cheerful giver.

Vol. V, p. 58.

SEC. 69. When a brother found guilty of a Masonic offense and sentenced to be reprimanded, appeals from the verdict and sentence, such sentence should not be carried into effect until the appeal shall have been disposed of by the Grand Lodge.

Vol. V, pp. 63, 68; Vol. XVI, p. 265.

SEC. 70. It is well settled that the Master, or one of his Wardens, must be present at every meeting of the Lodge.

Vol. V, p. 74.

SEC. 71. A Master may, if he chooses, omit a portion of usual ceremony of opening or closing a Lodge, but no regulation authorizes an entire *waiver* of these ceremonies.

Vol. V, p. 74.

SEC. 72. A Lodge can proceed to try a Master Mason, under suspension for non-payment of dues, for unmasonic conduct, without restoring him. No matter what the cause of suspension may have been, it is certainly within the power

of a Lodge, having jurisdiction, to try a suspended Mason on charges of unmasonic conduct, and to inflict such further punishment as it may deem proper. Vol. V, p. 76.

SEC. 73. A Lodge cannot proceed to try for further unmasonic conduct a Mason suspended by itself, who, at the time charges are preferred against him, resides within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, although the offenses charged were committed while within the jurisdiction of the Lodge first named. The proper plan to pursue would be to prefer the charges before the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the delinquent actually resides, by which he can and should be tried. From the date of his suspension, whatever the cause thereof, his membership in that Lodge ceases, and residence elsewhere carries with it jurisdiction. Vol. V, p. 76.

SEC. 74. A subordinate of one Grand Lodge has not the right to make Masons of persons residing within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge without its consent. Grand Lodges have exclusive territorial jurisdiction.

Vol. V, p. 344.

SEC. 75. Lodges in whose jurisdiction a worthy non-affiliated Mason sickens and dies, should contribute to the extent of their ability in providing necessaries and comforts for his widow and orphans. Vol. V, p. 355.

SEC. 76. A subordinate Lodge, for good cause, in the exercise of a discreet judgment, may remit dues in favor of a member suspended for non-payment of dues, in order to restore him. Vol. V, p. 356.

SEC. 77. It certainly is the right of a brother upon trial for unmasonic conduct to make a statement before the commission assembled to try him; and that such statement should have its weight before the commission—though not as great as that of a disinterested brother—and it should form part of the record.

Vol. V, p. 367.

SEC. 78. The constitutional words requiring the Master "to summon the accused to appear and *answer*," should be construed differently in Masonry from what it is in the civil

Courts, for Masonic law should receive a more liberal construction. Vol. V, p. 367; Vol. IV, p. 363.

SEC. 79. It is not necessary or right to require a member who withdraws, and afterwards desires to affiliate again with the same Lodge, to pay dues during the time he was not a member, in order to affiliate. Vol. V, p. 368.

SEC. 80. It is not necessary, though it would be very proper, that every Mason should apply for affiliation to the Lodge nearest his place of residence. It is the right of a Master Mason to affiliate where he may choose, whether at the place nearest his residence or not, for our Constitution evidently conveys this meaning in the words, "It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of *some* Lodge."
Vol. V, p. 368.

SEC. 81. The right of exclusive jurisdiction of a Lodge over parties living nearer to its place of meeting than to that of any other Lodge in the State, except in towns or cities where more than one Lodge exists, is a provision of the Constitution which must in all cases be strictly observed, in order that the harmony of the Craft be not disturbed. A Lodge should know the exact extent of its jurisdiction, and not rely for such information upon the statement of petitioners; and if any doubt existed, certainly inquiry should be made of, and consultation had with, the neighboring Lodge or Lodges.
Vol. V, p. 374.

SEC. 82. A subordinate Lodge may, for good reasons of its own, release a member from the requirements which impose upon him active duties and relieve him from contribution; but it cannot relieve itself from its own responsibility assumed in bearing his name upon the roll. The Lodge thus expressing towards a cherished brother—its member—the estimation in which he is held, may call that act by any name it may elect, whether honorary or not. There is nothing in this jurisdiction which justifies such a Masonic title.
Vol. V, p. 376; Vol. XIV, p. 190; Vol. XVI, p. 723; Vol. XX, p. 217.

SEC. 83. When a brother has been initiated, has remained upon the roll of a Lodge as an E. A. over two years, and has been dropped from the roll under General Regulation No. 12, to enable the other degrees to be conferred upon him, it is necessary only to require the proper proficiency.*
Vol. V, p. 385.

SEC. 84. When an objection has been made, and a committee appointed to investigate the causes of objection, the committee is appointed to hear the testimony that may be adduced, and to inquire into, determine, and report the facts to the Lodge for its advisement, that it may wisely determine whether or not the objection is well founded; or, in the language of the clause, whether or not the cause is a valid and Masonic one. That the committee may arrive at the facts, it must hear all the testimony, as well for the defense as the prosecution. The candidate is a Mason, and, before conviction, should be heard—should have his day in Court. In many cases he should therefore be informed of the objection made against him, and should be heard in his defense.
Vol. VI, pp. 13, 110.

SEC. 85. When a member of a Lodge has interposed an objection, stating the cause, and the Lodge, upon the report of the committee, has decided that it is not a "valid and Masonic one," it is not competent for the same or another member to interpose a second objection for the same cause, except on the ground of newly discovered and material evidence, or for acts subsequently committed.
Vol. VI, pp. 13, 110.

SEC. 86. Ordinarily the Master of the Craft is the proper one to judge of the fitness of the materials of which his building should be composed. But when the Lodge has decided that the applicant is worthy, and the requisite proficiency has

---

* General Regulation No. 12 is no longer in force, and there is now no such thing as dropping an E. A or a F. C. from the roll. They are carried on the roll, and must be reported to the Grand Secretary in the same manner as Master Masons are.

been attained, the Master should, if not absolutely contrary to his obligations, proceed to confer the next degree.

Vol. VI, pp. 13, 110.

SEC. 87. A suspended Mason dying, while still under sentence of suspension, cannot be restored by any action subsequent to his death. Vol. VI, p. 93.

SEC. 88. The fundamental laws of Masonry respecting its morality should be construed strictly, though always with charity; but in respect to its government, with liberality, and in the true spirit of its enactments and customs.

Vol. VI, p. 94.

SEC. 89. "The person who desires to be made a Mason must be a man; no woman or eunuch; free-born, neither a slave, nor the son of a bond-woman; a believer in God and a future existence; of moral conduct; capable of reading and writing; not deformed or dismembered, but hale and sound in his physical conformation, having his right limbs as a man ought to have, and be able to *conform literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him."

Vol. VI, pp. 251, 364.

SEC. 90. A Lodge is not the proper place for the settlement of the business difficulties of its members, or the enforcement of the payment of debts. Exceptional cases may occur, involving such breach of faith and turpitude of conduct that they should be noticed; but they are exceptions, not the rule. Vol. VI, pp. 251, 349.

SEC. 91. When a member of a Lodge has paid his dues, and at a stated meeting announces his attention to withdraw his membership, his membership ceases; and he can become a member again of that Lodge only by petition and ballot, as in the case of any other non-affiliated Mason. It is not competent for the Lodge by vote to reinstate him.

Vol. VI, pp. 251, 354.

SEC. 92. The Master, or any other officer of a Lodge, may withdraw therefrom in the same manner as any other member, and whatever may be the rule elsewhere, our laws make no distinction. Vol. VI, pp. 251, 365.

SEC. 93. If a Mason forgets his duty to God, his fellow, and himself, and commits suicide, shall he or may he be buried by his Lodge with Masonic honors? Several cases have occurred in which suicides have been so buried. It should not always be so. When a Mason has unfortunately been deprived of that reason which God has given him to enable him to distinguish between right and wrong, and, being actually demented, deprives himself of life, I see no reason why he should not be interred with the usual Masonic honors and ceremonials. An insane man cannot commit a crime, and it would be an utter forgetfulness of that charity which is the brightest jewel of the Craft, to refuse the Masonic rite of burial, when desired by his relatives or friends, to one who had only been unfortunate. Not so, however, with one who wittingly, or in consequence of intemperate habits, destroys the life which Heaven has given him for useful and beneficent purposes. We would throw the mantle of charity over the faults of an erring brother, dead or living, but we should not lightly overlook his enemies. By all law, human and divine, he who takes his own life is as guilty as he who takes the life of another. Before God and man he is guilty,—and it is not fitting that we, as a society, should hold ourselves out to the world as the excusers of such a crime. (See Secs. 170 and 193.) Vol. VI, pp. 252, 336, 338, 371.

SEC. 94. A Lodge desiring to get rid of a member who, for some cause, has become obnoxious, avails itself of the first opportunity to accomplish its object. In such a case, it matters not how trifling may be the charges or insufficient the evidence. But such a course will not be tolerated by this Grand Lodge. Every individual member of the Order has his rights, and can only be suspended or expelled upon sufficient charges sustained by sufficient evidence.

Vol. VI, p. 340.

SEC. 95. Gambling and being connected with games is a Masonic offense, for which a Mason may be held amenable.
Vol. VI, p. 348.

SEC. 96. The Courts of the country are established for the purpose of settling differences which may arise in business transactions between men. A man does not cease to be a citizen when he becomes a Mason. All his duties and rights as a citizen are retained. Masonic Lodges are established and exist for other and different purposes, and were we to open the door of the Lodge and invite Masons to make it the tribunal before which to try their business disputes, the real purpose of the Fraternity would be forever rendered impossible. It is true, however, that circumstances may arise, in the course of transactions between Masons, of such a character that one or the other would be liable to a charge for violation of Masonic obligations, and of such circumstances and their bearing on the particular case to which they are sought to be made applicable, the Commissioners must judge, subject to the revision of the Grand Lodge. Vol. VI, p. 349.

SEC. 97. If an E. A. removes from the jurisdiction of the Lodge in which he received that degree, and is dropped from the report of the Lodge to the Grand Lodge, after two years, as provided by our laws, he cannot petition another Lodge within whose jurisdiction he may live, for the remaining degrees, and receive them, if elected. He may apply to the Lodge into whose jurisdiction he may have removed, but his application must be accompanied by a permission from the Lodge in which he received his first degree, if it be in existence, else his petition cannot be received. (See Sec. 83.)
Vol. VI, p. 349; Const., Sec. 7, Art. III, Part III.

SEC. 98. When it is the intention of any Lodge to take measures to apply to the Grand Lodge for the restoration of a Mason who has been expelled, it shall be the duty of the Master thereof to notify the members of his Lodge, as far as possible, of the time when such proposed action will be had; and to cause to be spread upon the minutes of the meeting at which such action shall be had, the fact that such notification was duly given. Vol. VI, p. 354.

SEC. 99. Traducing the character of a brother Mason, accusing him of theft and other serious moral delinquencies, and endeavoring to obtain property fraudulently, are sufficient causes for expulsion. Vol. VI, p. 355.

SEC. 100. Lodges cannot undertake to settle all the legal questions that may arise between brethren from their business transactions. Brethren may honestly differ as to the terms of an agreement, although one or the other must be wrong; and it would not be consistent with Masonic justice to punish for such difference of opinion. To warrant an appeal to Masonic censure, the case must involve a willful and deliberate disregard of moral and Masonic duty, and an intention knowingly and willfully to cheat and defraud a brother.
Vol. VI, p. 360; Vol. XI, p. 201.

SEC. 101. In all cases where the guilt of the accused is sought to be established by the naked testimony of but one witness, unsupported by any corroborating circumstances, and any doubt exists as to the probity or integrity of the witness, it is held safer, to avoid the possibility of imposition or the introduction of false testimony, to hold the evidence insufficient and the charge not proven. Vol. VI, p. 362.

SEC. 102. The rule of qualification, as adopted in this jurisdiction, is as follows:—

"The person who desires to be made a Mason must be a man; no woman nor eunuch; free-born, neither a slave, nor the son of a bond-woman; a believer in God and a future existence; of moral conduct; capable of reading and writing; not deformed or dismembered, but hale and sound in his physical conformation, having his right limbs as a man ought to have; and be able to *conform literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him." Absolute physical perfection is not required. Vol. VI, p. 364; Vol. X, pp. 20, 151.

SEC. 103. That the Grand Lodge possesses the power to restore a suspended Mason, there is no question. But the subordinate Lodge equally has that power, in cases of suspension (pronounced by itself), whilst at the same time the members of the subordinate Lodge possess opportunities for determining the propriety of the restoration which it is impossible for the Grand Lodge to have. As a general rule, the restoring power will not be exercised by the Grand Lodge, even in cases of expulsion, where the power of restoration resides solely in the Grand Lodge, except upon the application of the subordinate Lodge in which the original trial was had. That being the rule in cases of expulsion, *a fortiori*, it should be the rule in cases of suspension. Vol. VI, p. 370.

SEC. 104. When a brother, who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, pays up all his arrearages, he thereby becomes restored to all the former privileges enjoyed by him in his Lodge, and it is unnecessary that he should again go through the form of signing its By-Laws.

Vol. VI, p. 373.

SEC. 105. It is at all times the duty of a Mason respectfully to submit to the decision of the Master whilst in open Lodge, no matter what may be his own opinion as to the correctness of the Master's rulings. The peace and harmony of the Lodge depend upon implicit obedience to the orders of the presiding officer whilst the Lodge is open—there being always the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge or Grand Master from an erroneous decision which he may declare.

Vol. VI, p. 373.

SEC. 106. It would be an unfortunate proposition to establish, that a Masonic Lodge, devoted, as it should be, to charitable objects and the assistance of the distressed, could with impunity suffer its members to want for the necessaries of life, and thus bring discredit upon the whole body.

Vol. VI, p. 374.

SEC. 107. No Grand Officer, Chairman of a Standing Committee, or Representative of a Lodge, shall receive payment

for his necessary traveling expenses in attending a Communication of the Grand Lodge, who shall not have been in attendance from the first to the last day, inclusive, of such Communication, unless excused by special action of the Grand Lodge. Vol. VI, p. 382.

SEC. 108. An objection made to the initiation of one who had been elected to receive the degrees of Masonry in a Lodge is, unless withdrawn within sixty days, equivalent to a rejection, and should be so reported by the Secretary to the Grand Secretary; and the party so rejected may, at any time after one year, again petition that or any Lodge, as in cases of rejection. (See Const., Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III.)

Vol. VII, pp. 13, 98.

SEC. 109. When, after initiation, but before passing or raising, an objection has been made, and has been, by proper proceedings, declared by the Lodge to be a "valid and Masonic objection," such objection is a rejection for the remaining degrees; and the same rule should apply as in cases where a separate ballot is required for each degree and one is rejected for the second or third degree. The party so rejected must wait twelve months, and then if he desires to proceed, he must petition his Lodge anew; and his petition must take the usual course. Vol. VII, p. 13.

SEC. 110. The reversal by the Grand Lodge of a judgment of suspension or expulsion made by one of its subordinates, at once restores the accused to the standing he had before charges were preferred. Vol. VII, pp. 14, 99.

SEC. 111. None but the accuser and the accused can appeal from the decision of a Commission. By operation of law the judgment of a majority of the Commission becomes the judgment of the Lodge; and it was never yet heard that a Court rendering judgment in a case might turn about and appeal to a higher Court from its own judgment.

Vol. VII, pp. 14, 99, 103.

SEC. 112. A petition from one who cannot read and write should not be received. If a man has lived to maturity, or

beyond that period, in contented ignorance of how to read and write, he shows too little desire for ordinary light to be admitted to the brighter light of Masonry.

Vol. VII, pp. 15, 99.

SEC. 113. That the ballot should and must be secret and sacred, is one of the first principles we are taught in Masonry, one without which we could not maintain the purity of the institution. All authority, ancient and modern, proclaims it a law of Masonry as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Every Mason should know and remember that it is neither his privilege nor his right to inquire or to know how his neighbor may have voted upon any petition, nor is it the right or the privilege of the neighbor to show or tell how he intends to vote or how he has voted. It is essential to our very existence that the ballot be preserved secret and sacred.

Vol. VII, p. 16.

SEC. 114. On no occasion, except for the burial of a brother, is it permitted for any Lodge or number of Masons to appear in Masonic clothing in public procession, without special permission from the Grand Master; and that permission ought very rarely to be asked or granted. On the Fourth of July, and other national occasions, it seems out of character to appear otherwise than simply as citizens. It is exceeding bad taste to appear in Masonic clothing at Masonic balls or other festivities. Vol. VII, pp. 16, 85; Vol. VIII, p. 274.

SEC. 115. When a Lodge desires to remove its place of meeting from one place to another in the same town or city, no action but that of the Lodge itself is necessary.

Vol. VII, pp. 21, 98.

SEC. 116. Transactions arising out of the attempted collection and foreclosure of a mortgage and the tender of payment in United States currency, are questions not properly cognizable before the tribunals of the Fraternity.

Vol. VII, p. 92.

SEC. 117. An application for affiliation must take the same course, and be governed by the same rules as an application

for the degree; and, having once been referred to a committee, cannot be withdrawn, but must go to a ballot.

Vol. VII, p. 98.

SEC. 118. Whenever any Mason, under sentence of suspension, desires to apply to the Grand Lodge for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry, it shall be his duty first to make such application to the Lodge by which he was suspended; and if it be there refused, that then it may be made to the Grand Lodge, provided that due notice be given to the subordinate Lodge of such intended application.

Vol. VII, pp. 94, 106.

SEC. 119. There is no appeal from the ruling of the Grand Master. Vol. VII, p. 100.

SEC. 120. During the period of suspension for unmasonic conduct, the dues of a brother should cease. He is under a disability from which he cannot, of his own will, free himself. When suspended simply for non-payment of dues, he is in a position from which he may, by his own act, at any time relieve himself, and he should pay his dues accordingly. But while he is under suspension for unmasonic conduct, he is cut off entirely from all privileges, and can only be restored by an act of his Lodge, or of the Grand Lodge.

Vol. VII, p. 100.

SEC. 121. A Mason suspended for non-payment of dues, and subsequently suspended for unmasonic conduct, should be charged dues only during the period he was under suspension for non-payment of dues. Vol. VII, p. 100.

SEC. 122. No lenity will be shown in the case of Secretaries of Lodges who may be found to be defaulters to the Lodges, as the offense is one for which there can be neither justification or excuse. Vol. VII, p. 102.

SEC. 123. Masons should abstain from all conversation with a candidate as to the action on his petition.

Vol. VII, p. 102.

SEC. 124. The Secretary must keep a full and correct record of the proceedings and the judgment of the commissions

for trial, and this requirement can only be met by his keeping a record of all the testimony in the case; not a mere abstract, but the testimony of each witness in full, so that, if appeal be had to the Grand Body, its committees may have the whole case before them. Witnesses not Masons testify before the commission in the form of deposition, taken before some officer entitled to administer oaths; and in order that the witnesses who are Masons may stand on the same footing, their testimony must be written out in full by the Secretary.

Vol. VII, p. 109.

SEC. 125. It is the duty of the Secretary to give the notice to those in arrears for dues, without any order from the Master or the Lodge to that effect. The notice must have the seal of the Lodge attached. Vol. VII, p. 110.

SEC. 126. A quorum of the commissioners may proceed to trial and judgment, but, in such case, the judgment must be that of a majority of all the commissioners, to wit: if the number of commissioners be seven, four may try the case,—but all four must concur in the judgment. No power is anywhere conferred upon the Master to appoint to fill vacancies.

Vol. VII, p. 110; Vol. XV, p. 648; Vol. XVI, p. 736.

SEC. 127. The notice to members in arrears for dues is made in obedience to the Constitution and must have the seal of the Lodge attached. Vol. VII, p. 110.

SEC. 128. The accuser has the right to employ a brother in good standing to assist him at a trial. Vol. VII, p. 111.

SEC. 129. The following are all offenses against the law of the ballot, and as such are punishable, for "nothing must be done to impair the inviolable secrecy of the ballot:"—

1. A brother deposits his ballot in such manner that it can be seen how he votes.
2. One brother looks to see how another brother votes.
3. One brother tells how another brother votes.
4. One brother accuses another of casting a black ball.

5. One brother asks another why he blackballed the candidate.
6. The Master calls a brother to the East, and inquires of him if he cast a black ball, and why he did it.

Vol. VII, p. 124.

SEC. 130. The jurisdiction of each Lodge within this State—except those located in cities, which have concurrent jurisdiction—extends in every direction to the geographical center between it and the contiguous Lodges. The air line governs, and not the route of travel. Vol. VII, p. 293.

SEC. 131. Fraudulently alleging untruths in a petition for the degrees is a Masonic offense. Vol. VII, p. 412.

SEC. 132. The Master of a Lodge has a right to remain with the commissioners through the entire proceeding. When the trial is concluded, and the finding is made up, the record must be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary.

Vol. VIII, p. 15.

SEC. 133. The words "unanimous vote by ballot," mean unanimous vote of by ballot of all the members of the Lodge then present, and not the unanimous presence and ballot of all the members of the Lodge. Any other construction would be almost impracticable in giving the law effect.

Vol. VIII, p. 15.

SEC. 134. No action of a Lodge is necessary to suspend a non-affiliated Mason who has resided more than six months in a subordinate jurisdiction. He cannot be the recipient of any of the rights, privileges, or charities of the Fraternity, and the Master of a Lodge violates the law if he permits a Mason to visit his Lodge who persists in remaining under its ban. Vol. VIII, p. 15.

SEC. 135. An E. A., whose Lodge has been declared extinct, and who properly applies to another Lodge to be advanced, must receive the unanimous ballot of the members present in the Lodge at the time his petition is voted upon;

otherwise he must be declared rejected, and his name reported to the Grand Secretary accordingly.

Vol. VIII, p. 15.

SEC. 136. A petition signed with a cross-mark is *prima facie* evidence that a party petitioning is not capable of writing his own name, and according to General Regulation No. 11, unfit to be made a Mason. Under our law every petition must be signed in writing with the own proper hand of the petitioner; and when there is reason to believe to the contrary, the benefit of the doubt belongs to the Fraternity, and the Master must refuse to allow his Lodge to act upon the application until the doubt is removed. Vol. VIII, p. 16.

SEC. 137. When application is made for recognition by one who claims to have been a member of a Lodge under dispensation traveling with the armies late in the field, as a condition precedent to examination, proof shall be required, under seal of the Grand Lodge from which the dispensation emanated, that the Lodge from which the applicant hails was legally established under the laws of such jurisdiction, and that his name is borne upon its roll of members.

Vol. VIII, p. 17.

SEC. 138. Private examinations by individual members, without authority from the Master, do not, as a matter of right, entitle a member of a Lodge to vouch for a visitor. The Master himself is responsible for the admission of all visitors within the Lodge which he governs.

Vol. VIII, p. 18.

SEC. 139. Discussion regarding an unfavorable ballot is unlawful; it is productive of discord, and is a canvass of the integrity of individual action which is guaranteed by the solemnity which surrounds the occasion. No member has the right to declare how he voted, whether affirmatively or negatively, unless it be to declare his own act to the Master, if he is satisfied that he has committed an error of judgment, in order that injustice may be remedied. The knowledge of the officers in such matters, acquired in the discharge of their

duties, belongs to their stations, and our Constitution particularly cautions the Master in the use of the final remedy, provided for the "purpose of correcting a possible mistake," that he shall resort to it "without declaring the result of the former ballot." Vol. VIII, p. 18.

SEC. 140. Embezzlement is a Masonic offense. The law of our Fraternity is that when a Mason commits an offense which is a violation of the moral law and of the law of the land, he also commits a Masonic crime, because he thereby brings shame upon the Craft. Vol. VIII, p. 93.

SEC. 141. The Commissioners in the case of Bro. CHARLES PRAGER, in *Los Angeles* Lodge, No. 42, found the brother "*not guilty of the charge and specifications, but guilty of unmasonic conduct.*" The charge was "gross unmasonic conduct," the facts being set out in the specification. The Commissioners might, upon a finding against the accused of all or a part of the facts set out in the specification, have negatived the charge of "gross unmasonic conduct," and found him guilty simply of "unmasonic conduct;" but as they found him not guilty of the specification, nothing remains upon which they could base a judgment of guilty of "unmasonic conduct." After a verdict of "not guilty" upon the specification, the accused was entitled to an entire acquittal. It appearing, however, from the manner in which the Commissioners have rendered their decision, that, whilst they could not find the accused guilty of *all* the facts set out in the specification, nor guilty of the charge of "gross unmasonic conduct," yet that they believed him guilty of part of the facts alleged, and guilty of unmasonic conduct; and it being evident that the Commissioners were not aware that they might have found the accused guilty of part only of the facts charged, your committee recommend that the action be reversed and set aside, and that the case be remanded for a new trial.

Vol. VIII, p. 94.

SEC. 142. Every Mason is under the obligation not to injure a brother in his good name. He must neither originate

statements of a defamatory nature against a brother, nor give circulation to any that he may have heard, because injury may be done as well by the one as by the other; in fact, it is circulation that gives slander its effect. It is as much an offense to circulate such statements amongst Masons as amongst others. If the offense is committed without notice, the offender is deserving, at least, of a reprimand; if it is committed maliciously, the offender deserves expulsion.

Vol. VIII, p. 112.

SEC. 143. That a brother commits an offense under the influence of liquor is no excuse upon a Masonic trial, because his condition is itself a disregard of one of the cardinal virtues of a Mason—temperance. Vol. VIII, p. 112.

SEC. 144. When the Commissioners, upon a trial, cannot find the accused guilty of the charge or specification, as set out, they may negative any part of the charge or specification which they do not find against the accused, and return a verdict, or judgment, for that portion of the specification or charge of which they find the accused guilty.

Vol. VIII, p. 112.

SEC. 145. A notice of intended application for restoration must be given so as to be delivered and read to the Lodge sixty days before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge. Vol. VIII, p. 112.

SEC. 146. Sixty days' notice of an intended application for restoration must be given to the *Lodge* which expelled the brother. A notice was given to the Secretary on the day succeeding the regular monthly meeting of the Lodge. This, though given to the Secretary *sixty-three* days before the commencement of the Communication of the Grand Lodge, was held insufficient, because it could not be delivered to the Lodge until its next meeting, which was only thirty-six days before the commencement of the Communication of the Grand Lodge.

Vol. VIII, p. 112.

SEC. 147. The record and proceedings had upon a trial belong to the secret archives of the Lodge, and ought not to

be made public in any manner, except so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of transmitting the same to the Grand Lodge for review. It can readily be seen how a party, found guilty of a charge before a Lodge, might make unworthy use of the evidence rendered before the Lodge, if furnished to him in authentic form, and how he might desire to preserve it for purposes of revenge or ulterior uses. At the same time that the absolute right to demand the transcript does not exist, the accused, or his counsel or friends, if Masons, should at all times be permitted to have complete access to the record, to enable him to make a full and perfect defense to the charge before the Grand Lodge. Vol. VIII, p. 114.

SEC. 148. The absolute right of visit by a Master Mason in good standing, to any Lodge where he may present himself, after due proof of his qualification, has been and still is a somewhat disputed point in Masonic jurisprudence. The question, however, is permanently settled in this jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge of this State, at the Annual Communication in 1866, Vol. 7, page 433, having affirmed a decision of the Committee on Jurisprudence, laying down the general rule that the right of visit is not, as is sometimes supposed, absolute and indefeasible, and that the Master of a Lodge is clothed with authority to say who of those hailing from other Lodges shall visit him. Vol. VIII, p. 115.

SEC. 149. A Master of a Lodge cannot receive a minority report from a committee appointed on the application of a candidate for the degrees, and on it order a ballot to be taken. The duties of a Committee of Investigation are not fully discharged until a majority has reported, or the committee be relieved of its duties. Vol. VIII, p. 115.

SEC. 150. A member of a Lodge is at all times entitled to be present and participate in its proceedings, while he conducts himself with due order and propriety; and nothing short of a violation of such rules authorizes his being refused admission to his Lodge whilst he remains in good standing.

Vol. VIII, p. 116.

SEC. 151. On demand for such purpose duly made, the charges and evidence should be read in open Lodge, on the report of a committee appointed to consider an objection to the advancement of a F. C. to the Master's degree. The Lodge must at last decide whether the cause assigned for the objection is a valid and Masonic one, or otherwise, and to enable them to vote intelligently upon the question, it seems but right and proper that the charges, and evidence introduced in support thereof, should be read to the Lodge.

Vol. VIII, p. 116.

SEC. 152. Under the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, a dimit is not granted to a brother until he has actually joined another Lodge. As an applicant is by that regulation unable to obtain his dimit, through no fault of his, the existence of that fact is a sufficient explanation of his inability to furnish it, and satisfies the requirements of Sec. 13, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution. Vol. VIII, p. 117.

SEC. 153. The applicant for the degrees of Masonry must not only be able "to conform literally to what the several degrees require of him," but he must not be dismembered.

Vol. VIII, p. 275.

SEC. 154. An E. A. or F. C. physically perfect at the time of his initiation, his faith and good intentions towards Masonry, together with the fact that he had received partial knowledge of our mysteries, justifying such action, can receive the remaining degrees, provided he is able to conform literally to the requirements of the remaining degrees.

Vol. VIII, p. 275.

SEC. 155. It seems strange that hearsay testimony should continue to be received, when the Grand Lodge reports are full of reversals because of the reception of such testimony.

Vol. VIII, p. 381.

SEC. 156. Abusive language to a brother is a Masonic offense. The habitual use of profane language is also a Masonic offense, "Profanity in a Mason, while it is an insult to the majesty of our Maker, is also an irreverence for the religious design of the Masonic science, and as such is a Masonic crime." Vol. VIII, p. 381.

SEC. 157. The mere statement by a brother in his petition, acknowledging that he was rightly punished—that he feels his punishment to be very severe - that he is sincerely attached to the principles of Masonry—and that he is truly sorry for his fault and asks to be forgiven, is not sufficient. If it were, every unworthy Mason who has been expelled could be restored, and Masonic punishment would be a by-word and a reproach. Vol. VIII, p. 383.

SEC. 158. All moneys advanced by a Lodge or a Board of Relief, to or for a member of another Lodge, his widow or orphans, within this jurisdiction, shall be refunded by the Lodge of which the brother is, or was at the time of his death, a member in good standing; *provided*, that no more than twenty-five dollars shall be so advanced without the consent of the Master of the Lodge whose member shall be relieved.

Vol. VIII, pp. 383, 411.

SEC. 159. The Master of a Lodge has the right to strike out portions of the charges that contain no clear and certain specifications of an offense, but are rambling, uncertain, unsatisfactory, and insufficient. Charges must be specific, and stated with conciseness, clearness and certainty.

Vol. VIII, p. 386.

SEC. 160. Charges must be specific, and stated with conciseness, clearness and certainty. Such expressions as "malignant heart," "cowardly and lying assault upon his standing as an officer," "systematic coiner of slander and lies," "known to the accused to be a lie at the time he made it," and "having with malice willfully, from a corrupt heart, hatched a lie," etc., when applied to a brother, are not to be tolerated even in one preferring charges.

Vol. VIII, p. 386.

SEC. 161. On the trial of a case, the Commissioners should

find the accused guilty of so much of the facts set out in the specifications as are proven. Vol. VIII, p. 386.

SEC. 162. If a candidate has been elected to receive the three degrees of Masonry by a Lodge, and after having received the first degree, or first and second degrees, removes temporarily or permanently within the jurisdiction of another Lodge, the latter Lodge may, at the request of the former, confer the remaining degree or degrees upon him. In such case the conferring of the degree or degrees is only an act of courtesy, and the initiate becomes a member of the Lodge in which his petition was received, and not of the Lodge conferring the last degree. But if, having received one or two degrees in the Lodge in which he was elected to receive the three, he removes to another jurisdiction and desires to become a member of the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he has removed, he must present his petition, stating the facts of his case, and asking to receive the remaining degree or degrees in that Lodge. But his petition cannot there be received until the permission of the Lodge which had acquired jurisdiction over him by electing him and conferring upon him the first, or first and second degrees, has been obtained; his petition must take the usual course of petitions for degrees or for membership. In such a case, if he is elected and the remaining degree or degrees is or are conferred, he becomes a member of the Lodge conferring the last degree.
Vol. VIII, p. 394.

SEC. 163. A degree conferred by one Lodge at the request of another, is the act of the Lodge preferring the request. Permission to receive the petition of an E. A. or F. C. is a relinquishment of the rights of the Lodge granting the permission. Vol. VIII, p. 394.

SEC. 164. A Mason who is the only witness to prove charges which have been preferred against a brother, is employed as counsel for such brother. Can he refuse to testify before the Commission upon the ground that his knowledge of the facts

of the case was communicated to him by the accused brother in his capacity as counsel?

The rules adopted in our civil Courts, with reference to communications between attorney and client, should apply in Masonic Courts as well. Those rules are well established. If one employs an attorney and discloses to him, as such, the facts of his case, the Courts not only will not compel, but will not permit the attorney to disclose them upon the witness stand. If one charged with a Masonic offense, employs counsel and discloses to him, as such, the facts of his case, the same rule should apply, and the counsel should not be compelled or allowed to disclose the facts so communicated, when called as a witness. If, however, the brother employed as counsel has become acquainted with any facts pertinent to the case, otherwise than through the confidential disclosures of his client, he should be compelled to give them in evidence when called as a witness. The relation of attorney and client should protect confidential disclosures of the client to the attorney, as such, and nothing more. Vol. VIII, p. 394.

SEC. 165. It is the opinion of the Grand Lodge that caucusing or electioneering to influence the votes of members of the Grand Lodge in the election of Grand Officers, is contrary to the letter and spirit of Masonry; and the Grand Lodge disapproves of conventions, or other local or sectional combinations, to affect the legislation of the Grand Lodge, or to secure election to office. Vol. VIII, p. 399.

SEC. 166. The only discretion a Lodge can exercise in the case of a member refusing or neglecting to pay his dues who has been notified by the Secretary, is to remit his dues or extend the time for payment. If neither of these be done, he is suspended by operation of the law, and the Lodge has no occasion to take any action in the matter.
Vol. VIII, p. 402.

SEC. 167. When an objection made to the advancement of a candidate, under Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III, of the Consti-

tution, has been decided to be a valid and Masonic objection, such decision shall have the effect of a rejection for the remaining degrees; but the party so rejected may, after the lapse of one year, again apply to his Lodge, by petition in writing, for the remaining degrees, and in such case his petition shall take the usual course of petitions.

Vol. VIII, p. 403.

SEC. 168. The rule adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1864—that the candidate must be able to *conform literally* to what the several degrees require of him—is correct. The Grand Lodge has adopted the rule as it stands, and it is the law of this jurisdiction. Vol. VIII, p. 411.

SEC. 169. No Lodge or body of Masons, nor any Mason, within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall appear in Masonic clothing, in any public procession or at any public meeting or demonstration, without permission from the Grand Master, except for the burial of a brother or to perform some strictly Masonic labor. Vol. VIII, p. 412.

SEC. 170. At the session of the Grand Lodge held in 1868 a resolution, on recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, was passed to the effect that no Lodge in this jurisdiction shall bury with Masonic honors any Mason who has committed suicide. At the session of 1870, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the *Lodge* to which he belonged should determine as to his sanity, and as to the propriety of interring him with Masonic honors. On the same day this action was reconsidered and the resolution as reported in Sec. 93, was adopted. The same was re-affirmed at the session of 1879, and is now the law of this jurisdiction relative to the matter.

Vol. VIII, p. 412; Vol. IX, p. 423; Vol. XIV, pp. 153, 177.

SEC. 171. Every originator of a defamatory statement is adjudged to do so maliciously, and every one who publishes such statement is held to be the originator thereof, unless he can show that he received it from another. "If a Mason live

amiss, or *slander his brother*, so as to bring the Craft to shame, he shall have no further maintenance among the brethren." (Old Constitution.) Vol. VIII, p. 419.

SEC. 172. Packing a commission for trial in order to accomplish a certain purpose, is in violation of the spirit and teachings of Masonry, and ought not to be tolerated.

Vol. VIII, p. 419.

SEC. 173. When one Lodge recommends an E. A. to another Lodge, and that Lodge elects him to, and confers on him the remaining degrees, the second named Lodge is entitled to the fees for the two degrees. Vol. IX, p. 113.

SEC. 174. The Master of a Lodge can resign his office and withdraw from his Lodge on the same night.

Vol. IX, p. 114.

SEC. 175. In relation to voluntary withdrawal from a Lodge, no vote is contemplated or required unless a recommendatory certificate is desired. Vol. IX, p. 114.

SEC. 176. Upon the resignation and dimission of the Master of a Lodge, the Senior Warden would necessarily sign the certificate, having by law been charged with the powers and duties of the Master. Vol. IX, p. 114.

SEC. 177. Divulging the proceedings of the Lodge to one not entitled to such knowledge is a Masonic offense.

Vol. IX, p. 115.

SEC. 178. A brother should not be punished for concealing the secret of another brother, confided to him as such.

Vol. IX, p. 116.

SEC. 179. Slandering a brother is a Masonic offense.

Vol. IX, p. 116.

SEC. 180. "Living in constant violation of the teachings of Masonry and conducting himself in a manner unbecoming a man and a Mason," is too general a charge. It contains no specifications of the particular respects in which the accused is so doing. Vol. IX, p. 116.

SEC. 181. The notification of the special meeting to elect Commissioners must have the seal of the Lodge attached.
Vol. IX, p. 118.

SEC. 182. The notification of the special meeting to elect Commissioners must state the object of the meeting.
Vol. IX, p. 118.

SEC. 183. Charges against a Past Master for offenses committed by him while Master of the Lodge, *are* within the jurisdiction of a subordinate Lodge. Vol. IX, p. 118.

SEC. 184. Writing out the secret work of our Order so that the same is legible and intelligible to one's self or another is a Masonic offense for which the Grand Lodge has held expulsion to be the proper punishment. Vol. IX, p. 118.

SEC. 185. All petitions for the degrees and for affiliation shall be signed with the full names of the applicants, and be thus recorded in the roll-books and books of by-laws of the respective Lodges, and be thus returned in the annual reports to the Grand Lodge. Vol. IX, p. 139.

SEC. 186. The transcripts of trials must show that the Commissioners were elected; must contain a copy of the charges; must show that notice was given to the accused; that his residence was unknown when the trial is *ex parte*.
Vol. IX, p. 142.

SEC. 187. The evidence upon which the Commissioners acted must be sent up. Vol. IX, p. 143.

SEC. 188. The trial must proceed *ex parte* when the residence of the accused is unknown. Vol. IX, p. 143.

SEC. 189. Lodges must recollect that the Grand Lodge can compel its subordinates to do justice. Vol. IX, p. 144.

SEC. 190. Neglect of the Constitution, or disobedience of its provisions by a Lodge, may forfeit its charter.
Vol. IX, pp. 145, 448.

SEC. 191. When any member of a Committee of Investigation makes an unfavorable report, a ballot should not be had.
Vol. IX, p. 305.

SEC. 192. Lodges cannot impose fines. Under the Constitution, the only penalties recognized for the violation of our laws are reprimand, suspension, or expulsion.
Vol. IX, p. 420.

SEC. 193. In the case of a suicide by a Master Mason in this jurisdiction, the Master and Wardens of the Lodge to which he belonged shall determine as to his insanity, and as to the propriety of interring him with Masonic honors.
Vol. IX, p. 423; Vol. XIV, pp. 153, 177.

SEC. 194. The evidence of one witness whose credibility is impaired by the conflicting testimony of two independent witnesses, is not sufficient to sustain a charge.
Vol. IX, p. 424.

SEC. 195. Willfully misrepresenting the transactions of a Lodge is a Masonic offense. Vol. IX, p. 425.

SEC. 196. Misrepresentations in a petition for the degrees is a Masonic offense, deserving expulsion.
Vol. IX, p. 425.

SEC. 197. Defrauding a brother by false representations made to him, the brother knowing him to be a Mason and placing confidence in him as such, is a Masonic offense.
Vol. IX, p. 426.

SEC. 198. Using language unbecoming a Mason towards a brother Mason is a Masonic offense. Vol. IX, p. 426.

SEC. 199. Sending scurrilous and obscene letters to a Mason and his wife is a Masonic offense. Vol. IX, p. 426.

SEC. 200. No circumstances will justify the application of vile and abusive epithets by one brother to another. An appeal to the laws of the land or to proper Masonic authority will be sufficient to afford ample redress for all cases of grievances. Vol. IX, p. 427.

SEC. 201. Declaring that certain parties, pets of certain members, should never become members of the Lodge; disclosing his ballot; applying the term "scoundrel" to a brother member—are Masonic offenses. Vol. IX, p. 428.

SEC. 202. The Master of a Lodge is, by virtue of his office and the express provisions of the Constitution, the chairman of all commissions acting under order of the Lodge. Therefore, at the conclusion of the trial, when the Commissioners were determining upon the verdict and the sentence, it was wrong for him to retire and for them to elect a chairman.
Vol. IX, p. 428.

SEC. 203. The charge of fraud—a serious offense, especially when committed by a Mason against a brother—should be fully and clearly substantiated by the testimony.
Vol. IX, pp. 428, 429.

SEC. 204. If a Lodge receives and rejects the petition of a man who is a resident of another Lodge jurisdiction, the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the man resides could not immediately thereafter receive his petition, regardless of the action of the Lodge which, contrary to the law, received his petition and rejected it. The second petition would bear evidence on its face of fraud, inasmuch as it would contain the declaration of such person that he had not been rejected by any Lodge of Masons within twelve months next preceding, as well as a contradictory statement as regards residence. A Lodge knowingly receiving such an application, would imperil its charter. Vol. IX, p. 430.

SEC. 205. A resolution levying an assessment upon the members of a Lodge is not legal. There is nothing in the Constitution which clothes the subordinate Lodges with power to enforce the payment of money by its members, except the provision made for the collection of monthly or quarterly dues; and the penalty for refusal or neglect in that matter is suspension. Apart from that provision, which seems to have been intended to guarantee the accumulation, with certainty and regularity, of a fund for the payment of current expenses, all else seems to have been left to the sense of justice and spirit of fraternity by which Masons profess to be influenced in their intercourse with mankind, and especially with each other. Vol. IX, p. 430.

SEC. 206. Drunkenness and profanity are Masonic offenses.
Vol. IX, p. 447.

SEC. 207. Abusive language is in plain violation of the spirit and teaching of Masonry. Vol. IX, p. 447.

SEC. 208. Swindling a brother is a Masonic offense.
Vol. IX, p. 448.

SEC. 209. Written evidence, such as the proceedings and findings of a court of justice, must appear in the transcript of trial. Vol. IX, p. 449.

SEC. 210. Upon unfavorable report being made by an investigating committee no ballot shall be had, but the Master shall, upon reception of the report, declare the candidate rejected. (See Const., Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III.)
Vol. X, p. 151.

SEC. 211. A petition cannot go before a Lodge until it has received the recommendation of at least two of its members.
Vol. X, p. 151.

SEC. 212. For any act wrong in itself, though committed before his initiation, a Mason may be tried, and very many cases might be suggested in which he ought to be. It is true that the Lodge which received his petition, if it knew of the offense at the time of receiving and acting upon his petition, may be said to have condoned the offense, but it could not wash out the stain, and had no right to impose on the body of Masonry an unworthy man; and whenever his unworthiness is known to those who will make the proper complaint, there can be no good reason why the offender should not be tried. Good men only are wanted in the Masonic family, and when bad men get in, we should take the earliest opportunity to get them out. If a Lodge, knowing that an applicant for the degrees of Masonry had been guilty of any flagrant crime which would render him a disgrace to the Craft, should seek to condone and cover up the offense, and give character to the offender by making him a Mason, the sooner its charter is arrested the better for the interests of the Fraternity.
Vol. X, p. 152.

SEC. 213. If any Lodge knowingly receives a petition from one who cannot both read and write, it is guilty of a flagrant offense, and it should be dealt with accordingly.
Vol. X, p. 152.

SEC. 214. Every rule or regulation ordained by this Grand Lodge for the good government of the Craft is so far perpetual that it must continue of binding force until, in Grand Lodge, it shall have been repealed or modified; and the resolution in regard to Negro Masons is still in force as a rule of action for all Masons recognizing its jurisdiction.
Vol. X, p. 153.

SEC. 215. The resolution forbidding subordinate Lodges having any intercourse with "Negro Masons" is still in force.
Vol. X, p. 153.

SEC. 216. It is competent for the Grand Lodge to heal, or to authorize its subordinates to heal, Masons who have received the degrees of Masonry in clandestine Lodges, and to do this at any Annual Communication; but whether it would consider it expedient to do so, it will in its wisdom determine whenever a proper case is presented before it.
Vol. X, p. 153.

SEC. 217. It is competent for any Masonic Lodge of this jurisdiction to receive the petition of any person who has resided within the State of California twelve months, and within its jurisdiction six months next preceding his application, provided always that he be "a man, freeborn, neither a slave nor the son of a bond-woman, a believer in God and a future existence, of moral conduct, capable of reading and writing, not deformed or dismembered, but hale and sound in his physical conformation, having his right limbs as a man ought to have, and able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him;" and provided, also, that he has not been rejected by any Lodge of Masons within twelve months next preceding the date of his petition. These qualifications are indispensable; but these are all that are required. Distinction of color is nowhere so much as hinted at

or suggested by any word in our Constitution, Regulations, or any resolution of the Grand Lodge that has ever come to the knowledge of your committee. Vol. X, p. 153.

SEC. 218. It is competent for the Grand Lodge of the State of California to grant charters to worthy brethren "without regard to color," as it has ever done. Vol. X, p. 153.

SEC. 219. The Grand Lodge of California recognizes no man as a Mason unless he has regularly been made one in some Lodge of Masons acting under a charter or dispensation from some Grand Lodge having proper authority to grant such charter or dispensation. It does not recognize any authority, except in itself, to grant any charter or dispensation for a Masonic Lodge in the State of California. It does not recognize any degree or title of 33°, or any degrees except those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, or any titles except those appropriate to the officers of a Grand or subordinate Lodge. Vol. X, p. 154.

SEC. 220. A Lodge might give, and ought to give to a withdrawing brother to whom it has refused a recommendatory certificate, a certificate substantially in this form:—

Hall of —— —— Lodge, No. —, F. & A. M.

This is to certify that Bro. —— ——— has this day paid his dues in full, and withdrawn from membership in this Lodge.

Attest: ——— ———, Master.

——— ———, Secretary. Vol. X, p. 154.

SEC. 221. If an applicant elected to receive the degrees in a Lodge does not come forward to be initiated within three months thereafter, the fee shall be forfeited unless the Lodge shall otherwise direct. (Un. Code B. L., Sec. 2, Art. IV.)
Vol. X, p. 154.

SEC. 222. A party who had been elected to receive the degrees of Masonry and who had been obliged by urgent business, requiring his personal attention, to leave the State, and to remain out of the State for six months, failed to come forward for initiation within three months. The fee accom-

panying his petition would be, under Sec. 2, of Art. IV, of the Uniform Code of By-Laws, forfeited to the Lodge, unless his excuse is sufficient and order otherwise, but his election was not annulled by his absence. On his return, it was his right to present himself to the Lodge, and, if the Lodge had taken no action with respect to the non-forfeiture of his fee, to tender the amount of the fee and ask to be initiated; and it would be the duty of the Master, if no objection were made, to proceed to confer on him the degrees of Masonry as in other cases. Vol. X, p. 155.

SEC. 223. A Mason who has resided for more than six months within the jurisdiction of a Lodge, must contribute a sum equal to six months' dues and apply to some Lodge to become a member before he can become a petitioner for a dispensation to establish a new Lodge. Vol. X, p. 155.

SEC. 224. It would be entirely proper and, in many cases, specially desirable that the members of a Lodge should, on the coming in of a favorable report from an investigating committee, speak freely together of the qualifications of the candidate and of the propriety of receiving him as a member of that Lodge. The very object of such committees is that the Lodge and all its members may be informed of the fitness of the applicant to be received into the Masonic family; and if any member of the Lodge knows the candidate personally, and desires to state any reasons why he should be received, and particularly if he knows any reasons why he should *not* be received, let him by all means have an opportunity to state them. The character of every applicant ought to be considered by the Lodge, and if anyone would dislike to have his character thoroughly canvassed, let him understand that a Masonic Lodge is not the place for him. If anyone asks us to receive him as a brother, we have the right, and it is a duty we owe to ourselves, to be fully advised of his qualifications and his fitness in all respects to be so received before we do receive him. If his character will not bear examination, let him keep aloof from us. Vol. X, p. 156.

SEC. 225. Notice of a special meeting to elect Commissioners must be given. Vol. X, p. 157.

SEC. 226. The issue of a summons is the prerogative of the Master, and not of the Commissioners. Vol. X, p. 157.

SEC. 227. The mere fact that charges have been preferred against a brother does not deprive him of any of his rights and privileges as a Mason, and the accused has a right to be present and have a voice in the selection of those who are to hear and determine upon his case. Vol. X, p. 158.

SEC. 228. The accused, if a member, must be notified of the meeting to elect Commissioners. Vol. X, p. 158.

SEC. 229. Two of the Commissioners were important witnesses in the case, and, as appears in one of the papers filed with the commission, were alleged to be personally hostile to the accused; and, for this reason, objections were made to their sitting as Commissioners by the accused; which objections were overruled by the Master. In this the Master erred. Vol. X, p. 158.

SEC. 230. The transcript must be signed, not alone by the Secretary, but also by the Commissioners.
Vol. X, pp. 158, 160.

SEC. 231. The transcript must bear the seal of the Lodge.
Vol. X, p. 158.

SEC. 232. Offensive and extreme language is a Masonic offense. Vol. X, p. 159.

SEC. 233. Cutting and seriously wounding a brother is a Masonic offense. Vol. X, p. 159.

SEC. 234. Using language unbecoming a gentleman and Mason is a Masonic offense. Vol. X, p. 159.

SEC. 235. The transcript must show that a special meeting had been called to elect Commissioners, and that they were elected at a special meeting. Vol. X, pp. 159, 160.

SEC. 236. The testimony of the witnesses must be given in full. Vol. X, p. 159.

SEC. 237. It must appear that the witnesses (if Master Masons) testified upon their honor as Masons.
Vol. X, p. 159.

SEC. 238. The accused cannot be required to testify against himself. Vol. X, p. 159.

SEC. 239. The accused must be informed of his rights, if he appear without counsel. Vol. X, p. 159.

SEC. 240. Immoral conduct is a Masonic offense.
Vol. X, p. 160.

SEC. 241. The Master of the Lodge cannot be elected as one of the Commissioners. Vol. X, p. 160.

SEC. 242. The brother who preferred the charges cannot sit as one of the Commissioners. Vol. X, p. 160.

SEC. 243. The finding of the Commissioners must not be on a detached paper without the seal of the Lodge.
Vol. X, p. 160.

SEC. 244. The willful and contemptuous disobedience of a summons should undoubtedly subject the offender to the severest punishment known to our laws; but before this extreme penalty is inflicted, the fact should be clearly and indubitably established that the failure to obey the summons arose from willful neglect or contempt. Vol. X, p. 161.

SEC. 245. Allowing a person not a member of the Lodge to see his books, he being its Secretary at the time, is an offense deserving of a reprimand. Vol. X, p. 163.

SEC. 246. Non-compliance with their duty as Commissioners is a Masonic offense. Vol. X, p. 171.

SEC. 247. When a Lodge removes from one place to another, it rightfully should assume immediate and entire jurisdiction over its new territory. Vol. X, p. 176.

SEC. 248. Suppressing a paper while acting as Secretary *pro tem.* of his Lodge, is a Masonic crime. Vol. X, p. 184.

SEC. 249. Slandering the character and impeaching the virtue of citizens of the community in which he lived, is a Masonic crime. Vol. X, p. 184.

SEC. 250. It is generally conceded that the Lodge within whose jurisdiction an applicant for restoration to the rights and privileges of Masonry resides, should give its opinion on a petition for such purpose. The Committee on Grievances in the Grand Lodge cannot be cognizant of facts outside of the record, nor of the standing of applicants in the community where they reside. Vol. X, p. 184.

SEC. 251. Any Lodge which merely for favor, to get rid of an applicant, or, without proper and careful consideration, unanimously recommends for restoration a Mason deprived of his rights and privileges, commits a grievous wrong. It seeks to impose upon the Grand Lodge, and may bring within our circle men in no way reformed or corrected of their evil ways. Vol. X, p. 184.

SEC. 252. A Masonic tribunal should take no cognizance of a breach of contract or agreement between members of the Order, unless moral turpitude is involved. It is not the province of the tribunals of Masonry to adjust mere legal rights, whether pecuniary or otherwise, as the Courts of law afford all the necessary facilities for the adjustment of such questions. Vol. X, p. 185; Vol. XIV, p. 186; Vol. XV, p. 686; Vol. XVI, p. 732.

SEC. 253. Swindling a brother is a Masonic offense.
Vol. X, p. 185.

SEC. 254. The crime of embezzlement is one of the greatest. Masonry seeks to attain a higher object than that of glossing over the misdeeds of its members, and should make no distinction among its members. Vol. X, p. 187.

SEC. 255. The Grand Lodge expects every Lodge within this jurisdiction, so far as it is able to do so, to see that the needy of its own membership and neighborhood are not made a burden to others. Vol. X, p. 191.

SEC. 256. No Master of a Lodge in this State shall be installed until he shall have produced to the installing officer the certificate of the Grand Lecturer, or of the Inspector of

the District in which such Lodge is situated, that he is qualified to give the work and lectures entire in the three degrees; and such certificate, indorsed by the installing officer, shall be forwarded by him to the Grand Lecturer, to be kept on file in his office. Vol. X, pp. 195, 588.

SEC. 257. The intendment of our Constitution is that a dimitted Mason should apply for affiliation to the Lodge where he resides. Vol. X, p. 395.

SEC. 258. If a decedent—a member of our Order and of some other society—is to receive Masonic burial, the rites of the Craft *must* have the precedence; and so should it be with all other ceremonies. Vol. X, p. 418.

SEC. 259. Neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge has the right to inquire of any individual Mason why he exercises his vote against the admission of any applicant for initiation or membership. Vol. X, p. 552.

SEC. 260. If a negro who has been made a Mason in any just Lodge of Masons, holding its charter from any Grand Body with which we are on terms of amity, asks admission to our Lodges, he will be admitted and will receive the same attention as any other brother. We do not regard his nationality, race, or color, but only the regularity of his making. Vol. X, p. 552.

SEC. 261. From the earliest times there has been in the United States a distinct understanding between the Grand Lodges and the governing bodies of the Scottish Rite, that the Grand Lodges should have exclusive control of the first three degrees, by whatever Rite conferred. Among them, questions of jurisdiction are well settled, and the right of each Grand Body to regulate its own domestic affairs is fully recognized. Vol. X, p. 552.

SEC. 262. It is the right of every Grand Lodge on this continent to govern the Craft within its own territorial limits in such wise as shall to it seem best adapted to promote the interests of Masonry, and to exercise exclusive, supreme and perpetual control over the first three degrees of Masonry within those limits. Vol. X, p. 553.

SEC. 263. It is the duty of the Master to bring offenders to trial. He must see to it that his own household is kept in order. But where charges have been preferred against an offending brother, the law prescribes what shall be done. Vol. X, p. 554.

SEC. 264. Trial Commissioners in a Masonic Court must act upon their own convictions in determining from the evidence as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and they alone are responsible for their own action. The Master presides and declares the law; the Commissioners are the sole judges of the facts proven, and, ordinarily, they are accountable only to their own consciences for the motives by which they are actuated. Vol. X, p. 554.

SEC. 265. In a clear case, when the facts are admitted and the law is plain, only one verdict could be *honestly* reached, and it might well be said that Commissioners who should, in disregard of the duty they owed to themselves, their Lodges, and the great body of Masons, render a verdict of acquittal in such a case, were no longer worthy to wear the badge of a Mason. Charges might properly be preferred against them, for, by their perfidy, they had shown themselves deserving the severest penalty known to our laws. Vol. X, p. 554.

SEC. 266. It is difficult to conceive even of a case where the Lodge should be held responsible for the faithlessness of a Board of Trial Commissioners, over whose acts it neither can have nor ought to have any control. Vol. X, p. 554.

SEC. 267. An applicant who has lost one eye does not come up to the standard of qualification required by the Grand Lodge, and cannot be made a Mason. Vol. X, p. 555; Vol. XI, p. 585.

SEC. 268. Your committee, after a very careful research, have been unable to find any law of Masonry, or to discover

any principle of Masonic jurisprudence, which forbids the circulation among the Craft of *even* an "electioneering document," with a view to influence elections, provided, always, such document be truthful in its statements.

Vol. X, p. 559; Vol. XI, p. 195.

SEC. 269. Your committee are not advised of any law of this Grand Lodge, or of Masonry, that directs what matters shall or shall not be inserted or stated in the addresses, reports or official papers of the officers of the Grand Lodge; or any law that would be violated by the insertion in such address, report or official paper, of any truthful and pertinent matter, even if it were intended to have a direct influence upon an election. Vol. X, p. 559.

SEC. 270. There is not only no law forbidding the making of nominations for officers in a subordinate Lodge, but common sense would seem to indicate that such a course would not only tend to facilitate business, but to preserve the harmony of the Lodge. Vol. X, p. 561.

SEC. 271. Temperance is one of our cardinal virtues, "and should be the constant practice of every Mason." From our duty to ourselves result all those virtues, the practice of which enables us to discharge the obligations we owe to society, our family, and our friends. In neglecting this duty, by abusing the bounties of Providence, by impairing our faculties by irregularity, and by debasing our profession by intemperance, we violate the moral law and are guilty of a Masonic crime.

Vol. X, p. 564.

SEC. 272. Gambling is also declared to be a Masonic offense in the old charges. The ancient charge on this subject at the making a Freemason, was that "a Mason must be no common player at the cards, dice, or hazard." Vol. X, p. 564.

SEC. 273. That obtaining money from a brother by promising payment from a particular source, which promise was violated, no one can doubt to be a Masonic offense, for "to be good and true is the first lesson we are taught in Masonry."

Vol. X, p. 564.

SEC. 274. The object of the Committee on Grievances in the Grand Lodge being to do even and exact justice, it has been the invariable rule always to hear and consider any additional evidence that may be adduced before them, either on the part of the accuser or the accused.

Vol. X, pp. 565, 584.

SEC. 275. It is not necessary that all of the Commissioners elected to try a case should be present. The Constitution of the Grand Lodge requires only that "the judgment of a majority of the Commissioners shall be taken as the decision of the whole." Vol. X, pp. 565, 584.

SEC. 276. The Lodge may at any time remit the dues of a member suspended for non-payment thereof, and by that act restore the standing of the party as effectually as he could restore himself by payment. Vol. X, p. 566.

SEC. 277. Admissions of the accused before the Commissioners can be accepted as evidence. Vol. X, p. 569.

SEC. 278. A verdict should be rendered of either "guilty" or "not guilty" upon each specification or part of a specification, so that the accused, the Lodge, and the Grand Lodge may know the specific offense of which he has been convicted. If acquitted on all the specifications, the accused is entitled to a verdict of not guilty on the charge. If found guilty of any part of the specifications, it is then to be decided whether or not he is guilty of unmasonic conduct, for it might be that the facts proven and found would not render him amenable to Masonic censure. Vol. X, p. 569.

SEC. 279. The mere fact that a Mason is unable to pay his indebtedness to a brother is not a Masonic offense. "To warrant an appeal to Masonic censure, the case must involve a willful and deliberate disregard of moral and Masonic duty, and an intention, knowingly and willfully, to cheat and defraud a brother." Vol. X, p. 569.

SEC. 280. When the Commissioners failed to meet at the time to which they had adjourned, no further time having

been granted them prior to adjournment by order of the Master, the Commission, *ipso facto*, was dissolved.

Vol. X, p. 570.

Sec. 281. It is an error for the Commission, after dismissing the accuser and accused from further attendance, to recall the accuser and examine him in the absence of the accused. Vol. X, p. 570.

Sec. 282. A Lodge should always retain the control of its own funds, and never leave them to the disposition and management of a body which, though created within itself, might at any time refuse to obey or be guided by its direction. A Lodge has now, under the laws of the State, all the power requisite for the management of its own concerns; and the creation of a corporation within a Lodge, for the management of any of its funds, would be not only impolitic, but of dangerous tendency. Vol. X, p. 577.

Sec. 283. While it is the duty of a Lodge to hold an election at the time stated for such purpose, yet the failure to do so in no manner conduces to prevent the Lodge from performing any of its necessary work or duties—the old officers holding their positions until their successors are installed. The Lodge should endeavor to obtain a dispensation to elect its officers as soon as possible, but in the meantime no privilege or prerogative of the Lodge is necessarily impaired.

Vol. X, p. 578.

Sec. 284. It is the American doctrine and has become the common law of Masonry that, whenever an independent State is formed, the Lodges within it are at liberty, and possess the absolute right, immediately to throw off their former allegiance, to form an independent Grand Lodge, and to compel all Masons and Masonic Lodges, within the territorial limits of the new State, to abandon all other allegiance and to swear fealty to the new Grand Lodge. This is practically the rule in the United States, because no Grand Lodge in the United States institutes Lodges outside the territorial limits of the State in which it is located, except for temporary purposes, or

claims to exercise exclusive jurisdiction beyond the territorial limits of its own State. Vol. X, p. 579.

Sec. 285. The Commissioners must sign the whole record and not the findings only. Vol. X, p. 583.

Sec. 286. The Master must preside at the trial.

Vol. X, pp. 160, 583.

Sec. 287. Hearsay evidence cannot be taken.

Vol. X, p. 583.

Sec. 288. Evidence should be given as it came from the mouth of the witness. Vol. X, p. 583.

Sec. 289. Such statements in a record as that the witness testified, "in effect, that the facts set forth in the charge were true to his own knowledge," are not sufficient.

Vol. X, p. 583.

Sec. 290. It was held to be an error where the trial was had without the service of a summons upon the accused, it not appearing that his residence was unknown.

Vol. X, p. 584.

Sec. 291. The transcript must show that the Master presided at the trial; that the accused was summoned; and also whether the accused appeared at the trial.

Vol. X, p. 584.

Sec. 292. A charge should be free from duplicity. There should be a general charge of unmasonic conduct, and the distinct offenses complained of should be set out with sufficient certainty in separate specifications.

Vol. X, p. 584.

Sec. 293. There should be a general charge of unmasonic conduct, and the distinct offenses complained of should be set out with sufficient certainty in separate specifications.

Vol. X, p. 584.

Sec. 294. A party cannot be admitted, after submitting his case to the Court and the rendition of an adverse decision, to object to the competency of the Court. It is entirely too late. Vol. X, p. 584.

SEC. 295. The Master shall, on the night on which the action of the Commissioners is reported to the Lodge "announce the result and direct the Secretary to record the same as the judgment of the Lodge. No discussion must be allowed. Vol. X, p. 585.

SEC. 296. Habitual intemperance, or being a common drunkard, is a grievous Masonic offense, and deserving of the severest punishment. But an occasional over-indulgence, though not excusable, will not constitute a man a common drunkard. Vol. X, p. 585.

SEC. 297. The Commissioners at their first meeting elected a chairman, and, although the Master was present during the trial and ruled upon the legal questions which arose, yet, upon the conclusion of the testimony, he retired, leaving the Commissioners to deliberate upon their finding and sentence. A Court thus constituted is not constitutional, as the fundamental law of the Grand Lodge makes the Master the presiding officer in all stages of a trial. Vol. X, p. 586.

SEC. 298. The Constitution provides that any Master Mason in good standing may appear as counsel. The Master ruled that one who presented himself as such could not act as counsel for the accused on account of his being a non-affiliated Mason. The mere fact of being non-affiliated does not always disqualify a brother from acting as counsel; for, though non-affiliated, he may be in good standing.
Vol. X, p. 586.

SEC. 299. The Constitution provides that the record of the trial shall be filed for safe-keeping among the archives of the subordinate Lodges, and that *transcript* thereof shall be sent to the Grand Secretary in certain cases. It would be singular if the Lodges could not understand so plain a provision, and could not distinguish between an original and a copy, which is what a transcript is. Vol. X, p. 587.

SEC. 300. The Grand Master is authorized to divide the districts as he may deem necessary, and to appoint Inspectors for such new districts. Vol. X, p. 588.

SEC. 301. Rendering a verdict of acquittal in despite of most indubitable proof of guilt, is sufficient cause for charges against a Commissioner. Vol. X, p. 593.

SEC. 302. In 1873, Grand Master Leonidas E. Pratt decided that sitting in a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons with a given individual in this jurisdiction entitles the brother so sitting to vouch for such individual to a Lodge of Master Masons.

The Grand Lodge seems to have expressed no opinion as to the correctness of this decision. That it is correct there can be no doubt, inasmuch as before the individual could enter a Royal Arch Chapter, he must have been either vouched for or examined as a Master Mason. Vol. XI, p. 24.

SEC. 303. The color of the skin is a consideration to be entirely disregarded. No tests should be adopted but those of regularity, character, manhood, and intelligence. A colored Mason is entitled to visit, and the mere fact of color should be disregarded; it is not a sufficient reason to justify a Master in excluding him. Vol. XI, pp. 24, 180.

SEC. 304. A Masonic Lodge is established for certain purposes of charity and society, and gathers its funds for the promotion of those purposes. For such purposes it has the inalienable right to expend all its available funds, and, if need be, to call upon its members for unusual contributions. It holds its funds in trust for those purposes, *and none other*, and whenever it uses them, or allows them to be used for any other, it becomes false to its trust, and should be held to strict account. It is humiliating to know, and, knowing, to confess, that there could be found a majority in any Lodge in this State with so little appreciation of the spirit and objects of Masonry, and with so little regard for the welfare and good name of their Lodge, as to consent to divert its funds from their legitimate uses and employ them for their private amusements and gratifications. It is well enough, if the members of a Lodge choose to give dinners or collations to their newly installed officers, and can afford to pay for them, that they

should do so; but it is simply shameful for them to take the funds of the Lodge to pay the bills, and particularly so to borrow money in the name and on the faith of the Lodge for such use. Vol. XI, p. 174; Vol. XII, p. 499; Vol. XV, p. 686.

SEC. 305. No Lodge should suffer any one of its members to be suspended without knowing that he has been willfully or, at least, culpably negligent in the matter of paying his dues, for it is a grievous wrong to declare and publish a Mason as suspended when there is no just cause for suspension. Theoretically the Master and Wardens are supposed to know the condition and circumstances of every member of their Lodge, and it is only just that they should cause proper inquiry to be made before anyone is suspended for any cause. It is true the law declares that *he shall be suspended* if no cause is shown why he should not be, after he has been notified, but it is so declared on the presumption that some member of the Lodge will know the circumstances of the delinquent, and will show cause for him if he cannot do so for himself. The Lodge, before allowing any one of its members to be declared suspended for non-payment of dues, should be certain of three things:—

1st. That he has been in fact notified, otherwise he cannot, or should not, be so declared;

2d. That if notified otherwise than by service of notice by the Tyler or other person properly deputed for that duty, he has had a reasonable time within which to show cause why he should not be suspended; and

3d. That he has the ability to pay, and that his neglect is willful, or, at least, culpable, for otherwise he ought not to be suspended. Vol. X, p. 182.

SEC. 306. Formerly all charges for Masonic offenses were tried only in the General Assemblies of Masons, but upon the organization of Grand Lodges the jurisdiction devolved upon them. For convenience this Grand Lodge has delegated to its subordinates power to try offenses; and, in the exercise of

this power, the subordinates and the Commissioners they select, act, not from any inherent power, but for and on behalf of the Grand Lodge, which retains complete control and supervision over all the proceedings. This delegation of power to the subordinates is not exclusive, for the Grand Lodge cannot divest itself of this, one of its fundamental rights, but retains the power to try and punish offenders by the action of its own body. Vol. XI, p. 199.

SEC. 307. It is singular that, when the Grand Lodge has so repeatedly decided that habitual intemperance is a Masonic offense, we should be so frequently compelled to review cases in which the only ground of appeal is that an habitual drunkard is not amenable to Masonic law. Vol. XI, p. 200.

SEC. 308. The accused was charged, in substance, with defrauding a brother Master Mason. The testimony showed that the accused bought a bill of lumber, etc., from a firm of which the brother was a member, amounting to $1,027; that this material was used in the erection of a dwelling; that the accused employed counsel to prevent the collection of the debt, and finally sold the house for $3,600, but did not pay the first dollar of the bill for the lumber. No excuse whatever is shown for not paying the debt out of the proceeds of the sale of the house, and your committee believing that the facts proven established a case of willful and deliberate fraud, cannot see that the Commissioners erred. Had the sentence been expulsion they would not have interfered with it. Vol. XI, p. 200.

SEC. 309. An objection is made by the accused to the specifications upon which he was convicted, on the ground that it was not sufficiently specific; but all that part of the specification in which the insufficiency was alleged to exist can be stricken out, and yet leave a good and valid specification of fraud. Mere technical objections cannot avail here. The object of the Fraternity is to do strict justice, and when that has been done, without the infringement of any of the rights of the accused, technicalities cannot stay the judgment.

Vol. XI, p. 200.

SEC. 310. It appears from the transcript that, on the trial, the accuser gave notice to the Commissioners that the Master had sent for the deposition of a witness to be used on the trial, but the Commissioners determined to proceed without the deposition—which they did—the trial being concluded on the day appointed by the Master for the first meeting of the Commission. This was wrong. The accuser, as well as the accused, should always have an opportunity to produce his testimony, that strict justice may be done. Vol. XI, p. 201.

SEC. 311. It was objected that two of the Commissioners participated in the latter part of the trial who had not heard all the evidence. The objection was not admitted.
Vol. XI, p. 202.

SEC. 312. Hearsay evidence cannot be admitted.
Vol. XI, p. 202.

SEC. 313. The fact that the findings and sentence were the judgment of the majority of the Commissioners, who had heard all the evidence, is of itself sufficient to sustain the action of the Lodge. Vol. XI, p. 202.

SEC. 314. If a brother is unworthy to be a Mason, he should be expelled; but so long as he remains a member of the Fraternity, he must be treated with kindness, courtesy, and brotherly love; and any brother who speaks disparagingly of him is amenable to Masonic punishment. Vol. XI, p. 203.

SEC. 315. To reject a given applicant, whoever he may be, is the sacred right of any member of a Lodge. No one may demand, nor is he at liberty to disclose, his reasons. He is the sole judge thereof. They may well be of too delicate a character to be disclosed. He must settle the question of their sufficiency with his own conscience and manly sense of right and wrong, and his decision must be a finality. If indeed some factious brother is found habitually rejecting all applicants in utter disregard of their worth or character, and for the mere sake of rejecting them—or through malice or prejudice, or some unfounded ill-feeling toward the Lodge or

the person of the applicant—or for reasons of class or religion, or politics—or from any unmasonic or unworthy motive, openly and avowedly declared—such brother would himself be a proper subject for discipline, and ought to be speedily and remorselessly cast out; for these are or *may* be conditions which would render the casting of a black ball a Masonic offense. The existence of such conditions must not be *assumed*. A belief of them is to be accepted only on indubitable evidence. Vol. XI, p. 209.

SEC. 316. The right to refuse a recommendatory certificate is somewhat analogous to the right to reject an applicant. No member can be required to disclose his reasons for his vote on such a question. It may well happen that he who asks for a dimit may be of such a character that the brethren do not choose to recommend him to the Masonic world, and yet his conduct in no particular be so flagrantly wrong that charges could be maintained against him. But this right of negative vote is susceptible of abuse. Every Mason has a right to elect his Masonic home. If a member desiring to withdraw should ask a recommendatory certificate, no one has a right to inquire *why* he asks it. That is his personal matter. Unless there is *some cause* for not recommending him, such certificate should be granted. But if there *be* such cause, then each member must determine for himself as to the *sufficiency* of that cause, and vote accordingly. If, however, a member should vote in the negative, and at the same time openly avow that there was no reason for it, or in a spirit of retaliation for some fancied wrong, or to hamper or embarrass the action of the Lodge and interrupt its harmony, should avow reasons utterly unmasonic, and resting only on personal ill-will, prejudice, or malice, such member himself would be a proper subject for charges and punishment. Vol. XI, p. 209.

SEC. 317. The will of the majority is the law of a Masonic Lodge, and he who does not yield a cheerful obedience to that will, when fairly expressed, proves himself unworthy of the fraternal confidence and trust of his brethren.
Vol. XI, p. 210.

SEC. 318. The power of the Grand Master is ample to take such action as may be necessary to restore harmony in the Lodge, and, if that cannot be effected, to arrest the charter. Your committee think that he ought to do so, unless the members of the Lodge, within some reasonable time, can restore harmony among themselves. Vol. XI, p. 211.

SEC. 319. A Master re-elected must furnish a certificate of qualification before he can be installed. Vol. XI, p. 211.

SEC. 320. Upon the conclusion of the testimony against him, the accused asked for a continuance that he might have an opportunity to prepare his final defense, but his application was denied, and the Commissioners proceeded to dispose of the case. This was wrong. The accused should always have an opportunity to introduce his testimony, that strict justice may be done. For this error the judgment must be reversed. Vol. XI, p. 212.

SEC. 321. The Master, in permitting the accuser to apply abusive epithets to the accused without checking or in any way attempting to prevent him, failed to discharge his duty. For such language the accuser should be tried and punished by the Lodge. Vol. XI, p. 212.

SEC. 322. A number of years ago it was determined by your committee that they would never recommend the restoration of a suspended or expelled Mason who had removed beyond our jurisdiction, unless satisfactory evidence was furnished by the action of a Lodge within whose jurisdiction he at the time resided, duly certified that the applicant was worthy, and that his standing and character were such as would entitle him to affiliation with such Lodge should he be restored; as they did not think it right to restore one with whom the Fraternity of his jurisdiction would not affiliate. Vol. XI, p. 213.

SEC. 323. Master Masons, individually or associated, violate the true spirit and unwritten laws of Masonry when use is made of the name or the emblems of Masonry for the purpose of advertising their business. (See Vol. XIV, p. 563.) Vol. XI, p. 221.

SEC. 324. Want of respect to Masonic superiors is an offense for which the transgressor subjects himself to punishment. Vol. XI, p. 222.

SEC. 325. The Master elect, having been duly re-elected, no reconsideration was in order, the first election holding good, without the brother peremptorily declines; if so, a dispensation will be necessary for another election. It is not essential to install immediately. Vol. XI, pp. 466, 598.

SEC. 326. A brother under sentence of reprimand by a Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, can be so disciplined, even though he may at the time be under the penalty of suspension in his own Lodge. A member of the Fraternity so careless in his actions under the penalty of suspension in one Lodge, as to incur reprimand from a Lodge in another jurisdiction, should be expelled from the Order. Vol. XI, p. 466.

SEC. 327. It is proper and requisite that a Master carry his gavel at funerals and general public occasions, as his Lodge is under his full and executive control. Being at refreshment, the Marshal is acting subordinate to the direction of the Master, and the brethren must implicitly obey the gavel on such occasions, thereby enabling the decorum and propriety of their actions to be fraternally preserved. The brethren are always expected to comply with and obey the sound of the gavel until they return to the Lodge and the same is regularly closed. The gavel, in the Master's hand, should always be obeyed in the Lodge, whether in the East, before the altar, or any other station. Vol. XI, p. 466.

SEC. 328. If a member of another Lodge, in good standing, can assure the Master that the person elected to receive the degrees in his Lodge is unworthy or in any way disquali-

fied, it is the Master's imperative duty to refrain from initiating the person until satisfied, by proper investigation, of his *status.** Vol. XI, p. 466.

SEC. 329. There is no law pertaining to Masonic jurisprudence that would prevent or interfere with a person's being elected Master of a Lodge who had been maimed. A brother's being maimed after receiving his third degree does not militate against his being honored by the Fraternity, but resolves into a mere question of propriety among the brethren interested. Vol. XI, p. 467.

SEC. 330. Annual elections of subordinate Lodges held on the anniversary of St. John the Baptist are not constitutional. Vol. XI, p. 467.

SEC. 331. An initiate being found unable to read and write, must learn to do so before being advanced.

Vol. XI, p. 467.

SEC. 332. No person can be invited by the Master or Wardens to confer the degrees who does not conform to our uniform work. Vol. XI, p. 467.

SEC. 333. It is the duty of every Lodge of Masons and of its officers and members to see that no one of its members is wrongfully suspended for *any* cause. The Lodge is a family and, theoretically at least, every member is supposed to know and to feel a personal interest in the welfare of every other. The law requires that every member pay to his Lodge certain dues, and directs that, in case of his neglect so to do for six months, he shall be *notified* by the Secretary of the fact of his delinquency and that he will be suspended unless he pay or show cause why he does not; and commands that in case, after notice, he neglect to pay or show cause why he does not, the Master shall declare his suspension as the judgment of the *law*. He must be notified of his delinquency, and, if he is unable to pay, some one of the members of his Lodge ought to know the fact and report it to the Lodge, when his dues

* Overruled. See Section 711.

should be remitted or further time be granted for payment; and if there is no one who does know, some one ought to inquire and inform himself and his Lodge, and no Master ought to declare any member of his Lodge suspended for nonpayment of his dues unless he is satisfied that proper notice has been given and that the delinquent has the ability but willfully neglects to perform his duty and deserves suspension. Vol. XI, p. 560.

SEC. 334. If one willfully neglects the performance of his duties he ought to be punished for it; and, if suspension is the proper punishment, he ought to be suspended; and if death overtake him while suspended for that cause, as for any other, the suspension ought to continue. He might in his lifetime have removed the cause but did not care to do it, and it is a sickly sentimentality that induces us, simply because he is dead, to mourn over him and to desire to show our mourning to the world. While living we were willing to let him remain suspended—would not pay his dues to relieve him, and the reason is not apparent why we should exhibit any extraordinary amount of consideration because he is dead.

Vol. XI, p. 560.

SEC. 335. Our business is first of all with the living members—to look after them in sickness, to stand by them in misfortune, to be friends to them in adversity as well as in prosperity; and we do to them and ourselves a grievous wrong if we suffer them to be disgraced by suspension when we know, or ought to know, that they do not deserve it.

Vol. XI, p. 560.

SEC. 336. We take it to be a well recognized principle of Masonic law that no man can be deprived of his rights and privileges, or be declared to have been so deprived, without having at least an opportunity to be heard in his defense. If he is contumacious and refuses to appear, after notice, judgment will pass against him by default. He has had his opportunity to be heard. The proceedings under Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of our Constitution, are in the nature of criminal

proceedings; but they are legal proceedings and constitute a trial. The charges are that the party has willfully neglected his duty to his Lodge, in failing to pay into the treasury his just proportion of the funds necessary for its maintenance and the performance of its legitimate work. He must be notified of the fact that such charge stands against him and must be answered; and the evidence must show that he has been notified, else the Master has no jurisdiction to declare the judgment of the law, and the law itself declares no judgment—can declare no judgment. Vol. XI, p. 560.

SEC. 337. Our law has never made any provision for notification to delinquents for non-payment of dues, other than that provided for in Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, which is simply "that he shall be notified by the Secretary that, etc." This, in our judgment, means personal service of the notice. By an amendment of the definition of "notification," adopted in 1874, the notifications "shall, when practicable, be personally served upon the brother to be notified by a Tyler or some other Mason properly deputed for the purpose. If this cannot be conveniently done, it shall be left at the residence or usual place of business of such brother, or, if such residence or place of business is distant or unknown, it may be placed in the postoffice, addressed to him at his last known place of residence, and this shall be deemed due and sufficient service." Vol. XI, p. 561.

SEC. 338. The notification called for in Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, is in effect a summons. It is an imperative order to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of a Masonic offense and deprived of all his rights as a Mason. Vol. XI, p. 561.

SEC. 339. It is not within the legitimate authority of this Grand Lodge, or of any Masonic power, to deprive a Mason of his rights without due process of law, and that due process of law implies of necessity that the defendant have notice of his offense, and have an opportunity to be heard in his defense. Vol. XI, p. 561.

SEC. 340. Whenever a Master of a Lodge has pronounced judgment of suspension against a member of his Lodge without having acquired jurisdiction to pronounce judgment, it is the plain duty of the Master to declare that the act was void. The party declared to have been suspended was not suspended, because the Master had no authority to make the declaration. Vol. XI, p. 562.

SEC. 341. With political differences Masonry has nothing to do; the proper remedy lies in appeal to the legal tribunals and not to a Masonic Lodge. Vol. XI, p. 567.

SEC. 342. The fact that a divorce has been obtained is by no means conclusive evidence of guilt on the part of the accused, in a charge of adultery. To convict a brother of such a crime the evidence must be direct and positive. Vol. XI, p. 567.

SEC. 343. The inability to pay a just debt, however annoying it may be to the creditor, is not a Masonic crime; and, where no moral turpitude is involved, should never be made the basis of charges of unmasonic conduct. Vol. XI, p. 568.

SEC. 344. A verbal notice does not constitute due notification, as provided in Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI, and in Art. II, Part VII, of the Constitution. It is especially important that, in case a special meeting of a Lodge is called for the election of Trial-Commissioners, every member thereof whose residence is known, should be notified, in order that justice may be done to all concerned. Vol. XI, p. 568.

SEC. 345. Each Inspector shall be a resident of the district for which he may be appointed, and it shall be his duty to officially visit every Lodge in his jurisdiction at least once in each year. Vol. XI, p. 575.

SEC. 346. No person who acted as a Commissioner on the first, is competent to sit as a Commissioner on the second trial. Vol. XI, p. 581.

SEC. 347. The first qualification of a Commissioner should be that he can and will determine the case according to the evidence that shall be produced on the trial and to the law applicable thereto, as declared by the Master. That he could not do if he had prejudged the case. Vol. XI, p. 581.

SEC. 348. A plan of life-membership might be accomplished by the adoption of resolutions to that effect duly recorded. Vol. XI, p. 583.

SEC. 349. A brother against whom charges are preferred, has the right to object to any of the Commissioners elected to try him, and it would be the duty of the Master to hear and determine the objection, and, if found to be well taken, to exclude the party against whom it was made from participation in the trial; and, further, if such objection was found to be well taken against a majority of the Commissioners, their election should be vacated, and a new one for the rejected Commissioners be ordered. Vol. XI, pp. 586, 587.

SEC. 350. It is the absolute right of the accused to object, and to show cause for his objection, at any time before the trial commences, unless the time for making objections is limited by positive enactment. Vol. XI, p. 587.

SEC. 351. If the case be one in which the Master is personally interested to such extent that he could be disqualified as a Commissioner, he is disqualified to preside at the trial, and another should be appointed by the Grand Master to preside thereat in his stead. Vol. XI, p. 587.

SEC. 352. In a case in which the Master is the accuser or the injured party in the matter of the accusation, he is disqualified to preside at the trial, and his Lodge is disqualified to try the case; and in such event the Grand Master should direct that the case be transferred to some other Lodge for trial. Vol. XI, p. 587.

SEC. 353. One who has prejudged the case; who has any personal ill-will or enmity towards the accused; who is strongly biased, either for or against him; or has a mind

biased or prejudiced by reason of unfriendly personal relations—is disqualified to act as a Commissioner. Vol. XI, p. 587.

SEC. 354. Our law necessarily implies that the qualifications of each one nominated for election as Commissioner may be canvassed and inquired into at the time, and that it would be entirely proper for the Master to require the attendance of the accused at such meeting, to interpose objections to any one proposed for election, if he desired to do so; and that the Master might very properly determine the sufficiency of the objections and qualification of the party named for election before the election proceeds. Vol. XI, p. 587.

SEC. 355. The Constitution will not permit a Lodge to try its Master; and, as a Ldoge should be in natural sympathy with its Master and directly interested in the preservation of his good name and fame, it should not be permitted to decide a matter at issue between him and a Mason not a member, as a verdict of acquittal would justify the defendant and imply the truth of the alleged slander. Vol. XI, p. 589.

SEC. 356. The fact that the testimony of the witnesses was not written out in full at the trial, was held to be good cause for reversal. Vol. XI, p. 590.

SEC. 357. Surreptitiously obtaining and falsifying the record is a Masonic offense. Vol. XI, p. 591.

SEC. 358. The Master of a Lodge is the proper person, when objections are made to the admission of a visiting brother to decide thereupon, as it is his duty to see that no discord or confusion be permitted to enter a Lodge, if he can prevent it. Vol. XII, p. 17.

SEC. 359. When a special meeting relating to the business of a Lodge is under discussion, it is quite proper that the Master should inform all brethren present, not members, that they could have permission to retire, the members desiring to commune alone upon matters relating to their own Masonic family. Vol. XII, p. 18.

SEC. 360. When a brother asks for a dimit, he wants a recommendatory certificate of withdrawal, which alone would enable him to affiliate with another Lodge in this jurisdiction, and if the Lodge refused to give him this dimit, the brother would remain a member. (See Sec. 372 for proper opinion.)
Vol. XII, pp. 18, 130.

SEC. 361. When a brother affiliates with a Lodge, his dues commenced from the date of his election, as from that time he is entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Lodge; and his own negligence, or the carelessness of the Secretary, should not relieve him from sharing his portion of the burdens.
Vol. XII, p. 18.

SEC. 362. In case of the death of an officer of the Lodge, the Master has the right to appoint *pro tempore*, to fill the vacancy during the unexpired term; and in case of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer, the Master is the proper custodian of the Lodge funds until the vacancy is filled.
Vol. XII, p. 18.

SEC. 363. There is no impropriety in a Lodge subscribing for stock in a Masonic Hall Association, provided that the Lodge had surplus of funds, and a majority of the members thought the investment a judicious one. Vol. XII, p. 19.

SEC. 364. It is the duty of a Lodge to see that no warrant is drawn upon the treasury if there are no funds to meet its payment, unless in extreme cases of Masonic necessity or charity. Vol. XII, p. 19.

SEC. 365. The Grand Master can issue Inspector's commissions to such brethren only as have a certificate from the Grand Lecturer as to qualification and proficiency in the work and lectures adopted by this Grand Lodge.
Vol. XII, p. 102.

SEC. 366. It is an inflexible rule of this Grand Lodge not to interfere or meddle with political or religious matters, at home or abroad. Its members may represent all shades of political and religious opinions, but when they are assembled in subordinate or Grand Lodge, they cannot so much as discuss such opinions. Masonry has its own proper objects and purposes, and those must be considered by us to the absolute exclusion of all others, and particularly of such as would certainly arouse contention and confusion. Of religion we only desire to know that each one asking admission is a sincere believer in God and a future existence. Of politics, we only ask if the applicant is a good citizen. These questions are determined before his admission. Once admitted, all discussion and consideration of religious and political affairs is strictly prohibited. Vol. XII, p. 111.

SEC. 367. In the United States it is universally recognized as the law of Masonry, that, whenever there are three chartered Lodges in any State or Territory in which no Grand Lodge has been established, those Lodges have the absolute right to meet in convention and organize a Grand Lodge for such State or Territory; that when a Grand Lodge is once regularly established in any State or Territory, it has exclusive jurisdiction over all Masonic Lodges and Masons within such State or Territory; and that no other Grand Lodge or Grand Body can establish a new Lodge within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge so organized, or can maintain jurisdiction over a Lodge therein to which it may have granted a charter. From the moment of the organization of the new Grand Lodge its jurisdiction becomes absolute over the entire territory, and all Lodges and all Masons there must acknowledge it and yield obedience to it, and their allegiance elsewhere ceases. Vol. XII, p. 112.

SEC. 368. The Grand Lecturer, in qualifying the Inspectors of the jurisdiction for the duties of their position, instructing the many Masters elect of Lodges who may apply to him for instruction, and visiting such Lodges as in his judgment require such visits, fully performs all the duties which ought to devolve upon him as such officer. Vol. XII, p. 116.

SEC. 369. In answer to the question, "can the Master of a Lodge refuse to entertain charges of unmasonic conduct

against a brother, when presented to him by a Master Mason in good standing," the Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows, and the report was concurred in by the Grand Lodge:—

"The office of Master of a Lodge, with its many dignities and peculiar prerogatives, is also an executive office. Where the landmarks and ancient customs point he must go, and when the Constitution of the jurisdiction in which he resides directs, he must obey. Our Constitution, upon the point at issue, is plain enough. Upon the presentation of charges against a brother by a member of the Lodge in good standing, to the Master of a Lodge having jurisdiction, it is his duty to initiate and oversee the proceedings until the conclusion is reached. If the Master of a Lodge should hesitate or refuse to inaugurate and cause the trial to be prosecuted, we could only presume that he was actuated in assuming such responsibility by a peculiar and personal knowledge of circumstances which satisfied him that justice and worthier results would be secured by refusing to commence proceedings; as for instance, where he knew that the brother submitting the charges was unfortunately not in his right mind, or that the charges were frivolous, or so evidently dictated by passion that their unreason was palpable. The Master who assumes such a responsibility must exercise a sound and wise judgment, for he must not forget that the Grand Master and Grand Lodge may review his acts. (See Const., Sec. 2, Art. IV, Part VI.)

Vol. XII, p. 128.

SEC. 370. Either a *recommendatory certificate* or a *certificate of withdrawal without recommendation*, is a proper dimit in the sense in which that expression is used in Sec. 13, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, and is sufficient to enable a brother to affiliate with another Lodge, if the brethren who constitute it are willing to elect him. Vol. XII, p. 131.

SEC. 371. A Lodge cannot, with propriety, receive the petition of one who had served a term in the State's prison.

Vol. XII, p. 131.

SEC. 372. A brother makes application for a dimit, his dues being paid, but the Lodge granted him a "certificate of withdrawal without recommendation." The brother refused to accept the certificate, saying that it was not what he wanted. The Lodge declined to grant him a recommendatory certificate, and he was placed on the list of members withdrawn from the Lodge. The Grand Master's decision, that the brother who had been refused a certificate was still a member of the Lodge, was sustained by the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XII, p. 131.

SEC. 373. Habitual intemperance is a Masonic offense for which suspension or expulsion are not too severe a penalty.

Vol. XII, p. 132.

SEC. 374. If Masons will engage in fighting one another they need expect no mercy at the hands of the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XII, p. 133.

SEC. 375. It has long since been established by this Grand Lodge that where the Commissioners cannot find the accused guilty of all the facts set out in the specifications, they must find him guilty of so much thereof as is proven.

Vol. XII, p. 133.

SEC. 376. Striking a brother is a Masonic offense.

Vol. XII, p. 133.

SEC. 377. Every violation of the laws of the land is a Masonic offense. Vol. XII, p. 133.

SEC. 378. In a case where a brother dimitted and moved to another locality, and charges were preferred against him, it was decided that the charges must be preferred in the Lodge in whose geographical jurisdiction he resides.

Vol. XII, p. 350.

SEC. 379. The accuser has the right to be present at the trial and to a hearing up to its conclusion.

Vol. XII, p. 498.

SEC. 380. The accused has no absolute right to be informed as to whom a charge had been preferred against, when the special meeting of the Lodge was called for the purpose

of electing Commissioners to try a brother for unmasonic conduct. Vol. XII, p. 498.

SEC. 381. A brother who had been suspended for non-payment of dues, sent the amount necessary to restore him, but the money did not reach the Secretary until after the brother's death. The Committee on Jurisprudence reported that, in their opinion, the only question to consider, and the one which should govern the case under the Constitution, is whether a brother under suspension, who, three hours before his death, remits to the Secretary of the Lodge the amount of money necessary to entitle him to restoration, complies sufficiently with the true spirit of the enactments and customs? This is the question presented by the record; and, while the committee have in view the decision by the Grand Lodge, that a Mason dying under suspension cannot be restored by any action subsequent to his death, they believe that the essential and necessary requirement by the Constitution had in this case been sufficiently complied with previous to the death; and they reported in favor of the restoration. The Grand Lodge concurred. Vol. XII, p. 510.

SEC. 382. It is the duty of the Secretary to pay over the funds which come into his hands as fast as they are received. Vol. XII, p. 511.

SEC. 383. When a Master has been carefully examined by the Inspector and found to be proficient in the work, and when, in the event of said Master's re-election, the Inspector still remains satisfied of his proficiency, it is unnecessary to require him to submit to a second examination. Vol. XII, p. 513.

SEC. 384. The accused has a right, at any time before the commencement of the trial, to object to any Commissioner on the ground that he is so biased, or interested, or prejudiced, that it would be unfair for him to act. The same objection may be made to the Master, and the same reasons that would disqualify a brother from acting as a Commissioner disqualifies the Master from presiding at the trial. The Commission, and

all trials in Masonry, must be so constituted and conducted as to be reasonably free from any suspicion of unfairness, bias, prejudice, or partiality. Vol. XII, p. 522.

SEC. 385. Reasonable continuance should always be granted, to afford the accused an opportunity to exercise his right of defense. The Commission may meet and continue their sessions during such reasonable hours as they, in their discretion, may deem convenient; but to compel the accused, against his consent, to undergo a trial after midnight, is an abuse of its discretion. Vol. XII, p. 522.

SEC. 386. A Lodge of Masons, as a Lodge, will only appear in a funeral procession when it shall conduct the ceremonies; it will not appear, even as an escort, when the funeral services are performed by other societies or appendant Orders. The Lodge conducting the ceremonies is entitled to the post of honor in the procession, at the left of the line, and nearest the body of the deceased; other Lodges in the same jurisdiction take position in the line in accordance with their Grand Lodge number; the Lodge may invite or permit other bodies to join in the procession as escort or otherwise, and will assign their position, which must invariably be in advance of the Lodge performing the service; after the Lodge has completed its service it cannot prevent services that may be performed by other societies or appendant Orders, but it retires and does not participate therein. Vol. XIII, p. 21.

SEC. 387. The only testimony introduced at the trial in support of the second specification is wholly hearsay, and is therefore insufficient to sustain the finding. Vol. XIII, p. 156.

SEC. 388. The proof in support of the first specification is ample, and consists of a transcript of the record of a trial had in the County Court of the County of Del Norte, wherein the accused was tried for the offense contained in the first specification. He was indicted for assault with intent to commit rape, but was finally convicted of a simple assault. Vol. XIII, p. 156.

SEC. 389. Several brethren stated that they had heard from other sources that the accused had behaved badly in various ways, but of their own knowledge they testified to nothing against him. A brother "can only be suspended or expelled upon sufficient charges sustained by sufficient evidence," and mere hearsay is not sufficient evidence upon which to found a conviction, either in civil or Masonic law.

Vol. XIII, p. 163.

SEC. 390. The Grand Lodge has not imposed upon Inspectors the duty of canvassing or determining the moral fitness of the Master elect for the responsible duties of that office. If he has been elected and is proficient in the work and lectures, he is entitled to the certificate of the Inspector, and to be installed. If, for any reason, he is unworthy to occupy the position, our Constitution provides the remedy; and it is the duty of the members of his Lodge to avail themselves of it. Vol. XIII, p. 180.

SEC. 391. It behooves the Lodge to see that the brother whom it elects as a Master is a man of good repute and of proper habits; a Lodge which elects a Master known to be intemperate in his habits, ought to be suspended.

Vol. XIII, p. 180.

SEC. 392. The Senior Warden cannot preside at the trial when the Master desires to become the prosecutor, or when the Master is a material witness. It is the duty of the Master to preside at all trials, but if he is the prosecutor or a material witness in the case, he ought not to preside. In such case he should report the facts to the Grand Master, who alone can depute another to preside, and who would, in a proper case, appoint some disinterested Master to conduct the trial. Vol. XIII, p. 180.

SEC. 393. The Master against whom charges of continued dissipation could be justly made, ought to be tried and expelled. Vol. XIII, p. 180.

SEC. 394. Amendments to charges ought to be allowed whenever they are necessary for, or will tend towards, a proper administration of justice. When the Commissioners have assembled, they, with the Master, constitute a court, and, if need be, may adjourn the trial until the pleadings are in such shape as to present fairly the issues to be tried. That the accused may not have occasion to complain of surprise, if he has appeared, the trial should never be allowed to proceed until he has had at least ten days' notice of the amendments, by service of a copy. If more time is necessary to enable him to prepare for his defense, it should be given in a Masonic court as it would be in a civil court. Vol. XIII, p. 181.

SEC. 395. There is no statute of limitations in respect to Masonic dues and duties. The party suspended for nonpayment of dues *may* restore himself at any time by payment, but his Lodge must remit or he must pay as a condition for restoration. The presumption is that his Lodge will remit if he ought not to pay, and the Constitution has very wisely left the determination of the matter to the discretion of the Lodge. Vol. XIII, p. 181.

SEC. 396. The very moment a member makes payment of his dues and notifies his Lodge that he withdraws, he ceases to be a member. Whether the Lodge will recommend him by certificate to the Fraternity as a worthy brother, is a matter for the Lodge to determine; and when membership has been severed, it can be restored only by petition and election in the way provided for affiliation. Vol. XIII, p. 181.

SEC. 397. A Lodge has jurisdiction to hear and determine charges against its own members wherever they may reside, and against all Masons residing within its territorial limits.

Vol. XIII, p. 181.

SEC. 398. If a Lodge consents that another Lodge may receive a petition from an applicant residing within its territorial jurisdiction, the Lodge granting the permission has the right to the fees, and might, at its pleasure, relinquish or insist upon them. The Lodge having the exclusive right to re-

ceive the petition and the fees, may surrender its right as to one or both, or may refuse as to either or both.

Vol. XIII, p. 181.

SEC. 399. The Grand Master decided that brethren holding dimits more than one year old need not make application to some Lodge and pay six months' dues before they can be allowed to sign a petition for a dispensation to form a new Lodge, on the grounds that the signing the petition should be regarded as an application for membership, and that, with respect to the formation of a new Lodge, every Mason presenting a dimit from the Lodge of which he was last a member, and who had not been suspended or expelled, must be deemed in good standing. In their report, the Committee on Jurisprudence say: "The right to become a petitioner for and a member of a new Lodge is one of the rights and privileges of the Order, and is within the inhibition of the provision contained in Sec. 1, Art. II, Part V, of the Constitution. It may be that this inhibition operates to the disadvantage of many worthy Masons, who, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, have never made application for membership or paid any amount as an equivalent for dues, but it is a plain declaration of the fundamental law of this jurisdiction. The section referred to declares it to be the 'duty of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge,' and prescribes the penalty for a disregard of that duty; and Sec. 2, Art. I, Part III, declares that no dispensation shall be issued unless the petition is accompanied by the certificate of the nearest or most convenient Lodge 'that the petitioners are all Master Masons in good standing.'" The report was concurred in by the Grand Lodge. Vol. XIII, p. 182.

SEC. 400. A fair construction of the regulation requires not only that the applicant shall *not* be deformed or dismembered, and shall be hale and sound in his physical conformation, having his right limbs as a man ought to have, but that he must *also* be able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him. Such construction gives

meaning to every part of the regulation, as the rules of construction universally require. The committee are aware that very many of the best informed brethren think that the last clause was the controlling one, and that the only inquiry to be made should be as to the ability to conform literally to the requirements of the degrees; and that if the candidate possessed that ability, he might be deformed or dismembered, and need not be hale and sound in his physical conformation. Your committee cannot so interpret the regulation, and are of the opinion that the applicant is ineligible if he be *deformed* or *dismembered*, or be, for any other reason, unable to conform literally to the requirements of the three degrees. The Grand Lodge concurred in this report, and thereby overruled the decision of the Grand Master to the effect that an applicant who was humpbacked could be received.

Vol. XIII, p. 182.

SEC. 401. All reports of committees upon petitions must be in writing, and a ballot was properly had when two members of a committee made a favorable report in writing, although a member of the Lodge, at the request of the third member of the committee, who was absent, presented an unfavorable *verbal* report. It was the duty of the absent member to make his own report, and to make it in writing, and he could not delegate the performance of that duty to another. The Constitution, Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III, provides that "if the report of the committee, or any member thereof, be unfavorable, no ballot shall be had; but the Master shall, upon the reception of such report, declare the candidate rejected." In the case presented no *such* report was received, and the only proper order was to proceed with the ballot.

Vol. XIII, p. 182.

SEC. 402. It would be extremely dangerous to allow a witness, whose evidence is important to the prosecution or the defense, to act as a Trial-Commissioner.

Vol. XIII, p. 183.

SEC. 403. If it were known at the time of the election of Commissioners that any individual would be, or ought, from

his knowledge of the facts of the case, to be a witness, the Master should not allow him to be elected, or, if elected, should declare him ineligible to the position; and if, when the Commission has assembled to hear the case, or, during the progress of the trial, either party should call one of the Commissioners as a witness and he testify to the merits of the case, he should cease to act as a member of the Board; and it should be good cause for reversing the judgment or determination of the Board that one of the parties participating in its final action had been a witness and testified to the material facts of the case. Vol. XIII, p. 183.

SEC. 404. The Lodge conducting the ceremonies will occupy the post of honor, and will assign such positions to other societies that may join in the procession or ceremonies as the circumstances of the case may seem to render proper. The members of a Lodge may join in the procession, as citizens, when the ceremonies are conducted by other organizations, but the Lodge can only appear on such occasions when the ceremonies are under its direction.

Vol. XIII, pp. 184, 197.

SEC. 405. When a Mason from another jurisdiction comes to this State with the purpose of making it his permanent residence, it is fitting that he should, and in most cases he will, withdraw from membership there and become a member of some Lodge here; but if he chooses, for any reason, to retain his membership in the other jurisdiction, he has the undoubted right to do so. Whether he pays his dues or not, concerns the Lodge of which he is a member, and does not concern us. If he maintains his good standing as a Mason elsewhere, he is entitled to the courtesies extended to Masons in good standing here. The only inquiry that we can legitimately make is, whether he is, or ought to be, suspended or expelled; and we have a formula, which is familiar to most Masons, by which Masters can satisfy themselves in that regard, whenever in their judgment it is necessary or proper to propose the test.

Vol. XIII, p. 184.

SEC. 406. It is certainly remarkable that a Mason should continue in full membership in a Lodge for fifteen years, and that no inquiry should be made as to his moral fitness until, by a sudden misfortune, he is rendered helpless and compelled to call for assistance. The common instincts of humanity should then impel us to forget his faults and delinquencies and to tender such aid as his necessities require. If we can afford to overlook his offenses against the moral law, when he is hale and strong, and amply able to provide for himself, it certainly is not the part of manhood to begin to speer out his faults when misfortune has overtaken him and he is helpless. It is a good maxim, which has come down to us from the generous and brave old Saxons, that every man is to be deemed innocent until he be proven guilty and until his guilt has been established by the judgment of some proper tribunal.

Vol. XIII, p. 186.

SEC. 407. When a brother applied to his Lodge for relief his name was on its roll as a member in good standing, and the only inquiry then to be made by the Lodge or by its Charity Committee was whether he was in actual distress; and if found so to be, the duty to relieve him was plain and imperative, and it was a duty for the neglect of which it is hard to conceive a plausible excuse. It is no excuse for the Lodge in this neglect of its first duty to say that the applicant had been dissipated, had squandered his estate, and, through his own folly, reduced himself to penury. That is a specious pretext, not an excuse. Vol. XIII, p. 186.

SEC. 408. The time when one of its members needs and applies for relief is not the time when the Lodge may stop to inquire whether the brother has, in some or many things, offended, and he must be presumed to be worthy until his unworthiness has been judicially determined; and, further, it is not the province of the Charity Committee of a Lodge at any time to canvass or determine the question whether or not a member of their Lodge is worthy of Masonic consideration.

Their only duty is to ascertain if the member is in actual need, and, if they find that he is, they are to relieve him.
Vol. XIII, p. 186.

SEC. 409. It is the right of every member of a Lodge to move, at any one of its meetings, that the Lodge relieve the distress of any one of its own members, and it is not within the discretion of the Master to refuse to entertain such a motion. Vol. XIII, p. 186.

SEC. 410. On the presentation of charges, if the residence of the accused was *unknown*, the Master of the Lodge should have ordered the trial to proceed *ex parte* and at once. If the residence of the accused *was known*, then the summons and accompanying papers should have been mailed to the address of the accused. Vol. XIII, p. 192.

SEC. 411. It is the duty of the several Inspectors to qualify the officers of the Lodges in their respective districts, and not that of the Grand Lecturer. Vol. XIII, p. 193.

SEC. 412. In case of the re-election of a Master or Past Master known to an Inspector to be competent and qualified, that officer shall have the power to issue his certificate of qualification without another personal examination.
Vol. XIII, p. 195.

SEC. 413. If one who has received the first, or the first and second degrees in another jurisdiction, desires to receive the remaining degree or degrees in and become a member of a Lodge in California, he must first obtain the permission of the Lodge in which he has been initiated to make the petition; his petition must be acted on as other petitions are, and the objection mentioned in Sec. 6, Art. III, Part. III, has no reference to such a case. Vol. XIII, p. 197.

SEC. 414. The Lodge in which an applicant is initiated gains, and can retain at its pleasure, control over him as an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft. He cannot apply to another Lodge for advancement without the consent of such Lodge. He may at any time apply for advancement in that

Lodge, and he is entitled to receive it if he has made suitable proficiency, and no objection is interposed under the provisions of Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution. The "dropping from the roll," so-called, as mentioned in a former regulation, now no longer in force, never meant more than that the names of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts should not be published in the printed proceedings more than two years in either of those grades. Their status in the Lodge was never affected by that regulation. Vol. XIII, p. 197.

SEC. 415. The pendency of charges against a Master elect does not debar him from being installed; his election gives him the right of installation upon obtaining the proper certificate of qualification. Vol. XIII, p. 198.

SEC. 416. When the Secretary of a Lodge either does not or cannot perform his duty, he should resign; and if he does not resign, then he ought to be displaced, and a suitable successor appointed. If the brethren persist in electing an incompetent person, then the Master ought to correct the situation without delay. Vol. XIII, p. 412.

SEC. 417. A Commissioner cannot act as counsel for the accuser or the accused in a Masonic trial.
Vol. XIII, pp. 418, 619.

SEC. 418. When a non-affiliate of six months or more applies for membership, he will pay a sum equivalent to six months' dues and the affiliation fee, if any. If he be rejected he places himself in good standing for six months; and if he applies again within the said six months, he would be required to pay only the affiliation fee. Vol. XIII, pp. 418, 619.

SEC. 419. When a judgment has been rendered by a Commission duly elected, and appears on its face to be regular and valid, it should be treated as a valid judgment until the appellate tribunal has declared its invalidity. The only method of review which our law has provided is by appeal to the Grand Lodge. Either party may have an appeal, and

the Grand Lodge can render such final judgment as the facts of the case require. Vol. XIII, p. 619.

SEC. 420. However it may have been in the earlier days of Masonry, there is no doubt that, under our law, the Commissioners to try an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft must be Master Masons, and can be elected only by a Lodge of Master Masons. Vol. XIII, pp. 418, 619.

SEC. 421. The Grand Master decided that if, upon a ballot, only one black ball appeared, it was not competent for the Master to declare the candidate rejected without first ordering a second ballot, for the purpose of correcting a possible mistake; and in a case where, by inadvertence, the Master made the declaration without ordering the re-ballot, directed that notice be given to all who were present at that meeting, and that a second ballot be had at another stated meeting. The directions of the Constitution are so explicit in regard to the ballot as to leave no doubt of the correctness of the decision. Vol. XIII, pp. 418, 619.

SEC. 422. A non-affiliate may apply to any Lodge in this jurisdiction for membership. Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

SEC. 423. When charges have been preferred and Commissioners have been elected, a trial must be had, and the fact that a grand jury had ignored a bill against the party for the offense charged, could not relieve the Commissioners from proceeding with the trial. Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

SEC. 424. Whenever charges have been preferred, which ought to be entertained at all, the Lodge and the whole body of Masons are interested in the result; and it ought never to be permitted that any Mason should make use of the procedure of the Lodge for the adjustment of his private business affairs. That procedure is criminal and is intended to punish offenses. When offenses have been committed we are all interested to see that the offender is punished, and it should never be left to the accuser to determine whether or not the trial should proceed. The Master of the Lodge should, in the exercise of a proper discretion, determine whether the offense charged is of such a character as to demand investigation, and in that he will look to the interests of the Craft and not to the private interests of the accuser. (Modifying decision of G. M.) Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

SEC. 425. In elections, blanks found in the ballot-box ought not to be counted as votes cast. In the Grand Lodge blanks have never been counted. Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

SEC. 426. If a Lodge owns real estate, not required for the purposes of the Lodge, it has the undoubted right to dispose of the same, provided that due notice of the intended action be given, and if, at a stated meeting, the proposition be adopted by a majority of the members present. Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

SEC. 427. The members of a Lodge are not entitled to know or inquire the name of the brother who interposes an objection to the initiation of a candidate any more than they would the name or motives of the party casting the black ball. Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

SEC. 428. Persons who have lost one or more fingers of the right hand, and all persons who have not their right limbs as men ought to have, cannot lawfully be made Masons in California. Vol. XIII, pp. 419, 620.

SEC. 429. The evidence presented on the trial was amply sufficient to warrant the sentence of expulsion which was adjudged by the Commissioners, it being a certified copy from the records of the Nineteenth District Court of the divorce of the accused from his wife for repeated acts of adultery, together with the cumulative evidence that the accused had applied for a new trial in the said Court, and that his application had been denied. Vol. XIII, p. 576.

SEC. 430. It is fully time that Masons should understand that this Grand Lodge has again and again decided that no

previous provocation will warrant personal violence or the use of indecent or threatening language to a brother Mason.

Vol. XIII, p. 578.

SEC. 431. The accused, while in an intoxicated condition, had on various occasions talked on Masonic subjects in public places and in the presence of strangers; he had used such expressions as that, "No Jew should become a member of a Masonic Lodge while he belonged to it;" he was frequently seen on the streets under the influence of liquor; and he was an habitual drunkard. The committee, in rendering a verdict of suspension instead of expulsion, went fully as far as they were justified in doing in tempering justice with mercy.

Vol. XIII, p. 578.

SEC. 432. When a brother has been summoned by his Lodge to appear for trial, may he remain away and another brother put in for him a plea of "guilty?"

The Grand Master decided that if he, without sufficient excuse, neglected to obey the summons, his neglect would be an offense for which he might afterwards be tried; that the plea of "guilty" could be put in by the party on trial for himself, but not by another for him; and that, when he neglected to appear and plead, the trial must proceed *ex parte*.

In this decision the committee concur. Masonic trials are strictly criminal proceedings, and the accused must be deemed innocent until he is proven guilty by competent evidence or by his own confession. He may, for himself, plead guilty, but it would be unsafe to permit another to do so for him.

Vol. XIII, p. 603.

SEC. 433. When a Mason is in prison under indictment for murder, the Lodge might properly wait till a trial had been had, and his guilt or innocence determined in the proper Court. It does not necessarily follow that a party is guilty because an indictment even for the gravest offenses has been found against him. Men have, from time to time, been indicted and tried for murder when the circumstances of the killing were such that we should all consider it entirely justifiable,

and the party free from moral as well as legal stain. An indictment should create so strong a presumption of guilt as to demand an investigation at our hands, but, the Courts of law have better facilities for procuring the attendance of witnesses than we have, and we may ordinarily wait till a result of a trial in the Courts has been announced.

Vol. XIII, p. 603.

SEC. 434. Would the Secretary of a Lodge be justified in refusing to receive the dues of a suspended member of his Lodge from one who might be deemed to have a personal interest in making such payment, without the knowledge of the suspended member?

The Grand Master answered that the Lodge has a right to expect that every member in arrears will, if he cannot pay, either directly or indirectly, make known his condition, and ask remission or an extension of time for payment, and that a failure to do so would be culpable. The presumption is, and should be, that such payments are, when made by others than the party himself, made with the knowledge and consent of the party, but that the Secretary would be warranted in refusing to receive such payment when tendered by parties who are induced to make it by their own personal interest, and when the receiving of it be in conflict with the good of the Lodge.

As the case was put to the Grand Master his decision was right. As a rule, however, it should not be left to the discretion of the Secretary to determine whether a brother offered to pay the dues of another was doing it to subserve his own personal interest or not, or whether the good of his Lodge would be best promoted by receiving or refusing the payment. The presumption is, and should be, that the brother making such payment does it from pure motives, and that it will meet the approval of the party for whom it was made. If a brother is in arrears for dues, and is about to be, or has been, suspended for non-payment thereof, ordinarily another may come to his relief and make payment for him, without his

knowledge; and the circumstances must be peculiar that would make it proper for the Secretary to inquire as to the motive. The consent of the party for whom the payment is made must be presumed, because it is for his good. If, however, having the ability, he, himself, had refused to make the payment, then no other should offer or should be allowed to make it for him.

A Lodge must exact the payment of dues to enable it to meet its necessary expenditures, and a member is bound to pay his dues as he is to pay every other debt. If he neglects to pay without excuse rendered, the law suspends him and cuts him off from his Masonic privileges so long as his neglect continues. He may relieve himself at any time by making the payment, and no good reason occurs to your committee why he should not be relieved if another makes the payment for him. If a case should occur in which a brother, from improper motives, should pay, or offer to pay, the arrearages of another, he may be dealt with for his actual or attempted wrong. No Lodge ought to have any member whose dues, if in arrears, it would not be willing to receive from any one offering to pay them; and, if any one of its members, suspended for non-payment of dues, is unworthy of restoration, he should be dealt with in the manner prescribed by our laws.

Vol. XIII, p. 603.

SEC. 435. If one Mason buys goods from another, and subsequently leaves the State without paying for them, the Master of the Lodge having jurisdiction should not entertain charges against him for his failure to pay the debt, unless the transaction was fraudulent. Lodges are not instituted for the purpose of collecting debts, and up to this time no procedure has been devised looking to such a purpose. Masonic law punishes men for offenses against the moral law, but does not attempt to enforce the payment of debts.

Vol. XIII, p. 604; Vol. XV, p. 686.

SEC. 436. Lodges shall not be permitted through circular, or otherwise, to solicit pecuniary assistance from the Lodges

or Masons of other jurisdictions. Circumstances may be such as to render a call for help not only proper but necessary, but none of us like professional beggars. Lodges should manage their affairs prudently. If they are poor, let them contrive to live within their means. If they may not be able to expend in charities as much as they would, let them expend only as much as they can; and, above all things, let them keep free from debt. If they must have help, then application should be made to their own Grand Lodge.

Vol. XIII, p. 604.

SEC. 437. When the report of a committee has been received and approved, it is not competent for the Lodge to expunge any part of it. In the first instance, the Lodge could receive and approve or reject the report. If it contained anything objectionable, it could refer the subject again to the committee, or discharge the committee who had presented the report and appoint another; but *expunging* records is not in order. Vol. XIII, p. 605.

SEC. 438. A dimit granted to a member without any legal notice on the part of the member that he desired a dimit, is utterly void and of no effect. Vol. XIII, p. 621.

SEC. 439. The provisions of our law allow *any* brother to appeal to the Grand Lodge from the decision of a Commission. (See Const., Sec. 10, Art. IV, Part VI.)

Vol. XIII, p. 622.

SEC. 440. Masters of Lodges, in addition to the regularly appointed officers, should select and appoint from among the qualified members of the Lodge, suitable brethren to act in conferring the second section of the third degree, whose duty it would be to be present, prepared to work, whenever that degree is conferred. Vol. XIII, p. 623.

SEC. 441. The Grand Lecturer was requested to prepare an installation service, wherein shall be embodied his recommendation that a proper Certificate of Qualification of the Master elect be presented to the installing officer at each installation. Vol. XIII, p. 624.

SEC. 442. The Grand Lecturer was requested to compile a monitorial work to be used in this jurisdiction, which work, when approved by the Grand Lodge, shall be substituted for that now in use, and that no change in such monitorial work shall be tolerated or permitted, except by authority of the Grand Lodge. Vol. XIII, p. 624.

SEC. 443. The necessity for visiting Lodges within their respective districts should be left to the sound judgment of the Inspectors; but a Lodge shall only be required to pay the expense of the Inspector's visit, when made at its request.
Vol. XIII, p. 624.

SEC. 444. A Lodge should not permit other organizations to participate in its funeral services. If the services of other bodies are desired, the Lodge should first conclude and retire.
Vol. XIV, pp. 20, 154.

SEC. 445. When the Lodge was willing to bury a deceased brother with Masonic honors, but was refused by the widow, the ceremonies of the church were employed, and subsequently the Lodge was called upon to defray the cost of the burial. In such case the Lodge can refuse to pay the funeral expenses with eminent propriety. Vol. XIV, pp. 20, 154.

SEC. 446. The election of Grand Officers is the first business of the Grand Lodge on the day fixed by the Constitution, and until the election shall have been concluded no other business shall be considered. Vol. XIV, p. 151.

SEC. 447. When a member is more than six months in arrears for dues, and has been notified as provided in Sec. 11, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, the Master must declare him suspended. He has no discretion and no authority to delay the declaration. Vol. XIV, p. 153.

SEC. 448. It is clear that until a member delinquent for dues has been notified and had an opportunity to show cause for his neglect, he cannot be suspended.
Vol. XIV, p. 153.

SEC. 449. There is no law to prevent immediate action on a petition for recommendation of a new Lodge. It would be better to delay action until the next stated meeting, in order that all the members might be notified of the subject to be acted upon, and every member of the Lodge should be notified. Vol. XIV, p. 154.

SEC. 450. A brother was accused of gross unmasonic conduct, in that he refused to obey the Master's gavel. After proper trial he was expelled. If the lawful prerogatives of the Master are not sustained, the whole fabric of Masonry falls to the ground. Ours is essentially an autocratic institution, and no one of our regulations should be more carefully maintained than that of the absolute right of the Master to control his Lodge. He is accountable to the Grand Lodge only, and if any brother considers himself unjustly treated, he has his remedy by applying to that supreme authority.
Vol. XIV, p. 165; Vol. XVII, p. 203.

SEC. 451. If the Master elect fails to qualify and be installed, and the former Master cannot or will not perform the duties, the Grand Master may, upon the application of the Lodge, issue a dispensation under which the vacancy may be filled. Vol. XIV, p. 168.

SEC. 452. As in the formation of a new Lodge it is a prerequisite for a Lodge which desires to change its place of meeting from one town to a town in proximity, to have a recommendation from the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge, inasmuch as one Lodge has not the right to restrict the jurisdiction of another, lessen the amount of another's material, occasion the dimission of another's members, or in any way impair the condition of another.
Vol. XIV, pp. 21, 167.

SEC. 453. When a man not a Mason removes from this State and becomes a resident of another State, the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he lived while here has no authority to consent that the degrees be conferred upon him; it has nothing to do with him. Vol. XIV, p. 168.

SEC. 454. When a party who had lived in California has removed to other territory under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of California, it is not necessary that he should have resided in that territory for one year before making application for the degrees in a Lodge. Vol. XIV, pp. 21, 168.

SEC. 455. Objection to the initiation of a person elected to receive the degrees of Masonry in a Lodge may be made to the Master thereof at any time before the initiation, either by simple oral statement or in writing, and either in or out of the Lodge. It is sufficient if the Master is advised by the brother objecting that he *does* object. Vol. XIV, p. 168.

SEC. 456. Residence very largely depends upon the intention of the party; if a man selects some place as his home and acquires the right to vote there, it is his residence in law, and should be considered so in Masonry, notwithstanding the exigencies of his business may keep him moving from place to place. Vol. XIV, p. 168; Vol. XV, pp. 658, 660.

SEC. 457. The word "State" means "Jurisdiction."
Vol. XIV, p. 168.

SEC. 458. The Secretary will have performed the letter of his duty when he has shown himself ready to deliver his books and semi-annual reports to the committee appointed to examine them at the place of keeping. The committee have not the power to summon him to appear before them at such place as they might name, with his books and papers. Such proceedings should, however, be attended with a reasonable degree of courtesy. Vol. XIV, p. 169.

SEC. 459. The ritual taught by the Grand Lecturer and the Inspectors is the only work recognized by the Grand Lodge. Vol. XIV, p. 181.

SEC. 460. No Inspector who has failed to make the report required by law should be reappointed, unless satisfactory reasons for the failure are assigned. Vol. XIV, p. 181.

SEC. 461. Inspectors are directed to examine whether Lodges fulfill the requirements of the Constitution relative to the payment of dues. Vol. XIV, p. 181.

SEC. 462. Except for funeral services, the avoidance of labor on Sunday is to be observed. It is neither right nor legitimate for a Lodge to work on the Sabbath.
Vol. XIV, p. 184.

SEC. 463. A Lodge cannot rescind a contract of life-membership entered into with a brother without his consent.
Vol. XIV, p. 190.

SEC. 464. The Master of a Lodge has no power to authorize a Past Master to open the Lodge and perform work during the absence of himself and Wardens; the Lodge cannot be opened except by or under the direction and with the presence of the Master or one of the Wardens.
Vol. XIV, p. 190; Vol. XVI, p. 736.

SEC. 465. In the absence of the Master and Wardens, the Lodge cannot be opened even for the burial of a brother; but any Mason may, on such an occasion, read the burial service.
Vol. XIV, p. 190; Vol. XVI, p. 736.

SEC. 466. It is the province of the Master, in all cases where objection is made to the admission of a visiting brother, to determine whether the objection is sufficient, and, in his discretion, to admit or exclude the brother.
Vol. XIV, p. 190.

SEC. 467. The installation of a Master who has not received the certificate of qualification required by General Regulation No. 16, is void. Vol. XIV, p. 190.

SEC. 468. When a Mason is charged with the commission of a crime, the fact that he has been acquitted by a civil court or that a Grand Jury has refused to indict, is no bar to his trial and conviction by a Masonic tribunal for the same offense.
Vol. XIV, p. 190.

SEC. 469. Charges may be withdrawn either before or after the election of Commissioners. Vol. XIV, p. 191.

SEC. 470. If either the accused or the accuser desire to produce evidence before the Grand Lodge on appeal, in addition to that produced before the Trial-Commission, he must cause it to be taken within sixty days after the announcement of the result of the trial by the Master; and if either party desires to present any argument before the Committee on Grievances, such argument must be transmitted to the Grand Secretary at least sixty days before the meeting of the Grand Lodge.
Vol. XIV, p. 191.

SEC. 471. The Grand Lodge alone has power to vacate and set aside a judgment of suspension or expulsion.
Vol. XIV, p. 191.

SEC. 472. It is the duty of the Lodge to satisfy itself, at the time of application for admission, as to the moral character of the applicant; and this having been determined, his *status* in the Order must depend entirely upon his conduct and course of life *after* his admission. Should he then prove himself unworthy, the remedy against his misconduct is ample.
Vol. XIV, p. 197.

SEC. 473. The fact that a brother charged with a crime had been acquitted in a Court of Justice is not absolutely conclusive, and a Masonic Court may go behind such acquittal; but such a decision ought to weigh strongly in favor of the accused, and should be considered *prima facie* evidence in his favor.
Vol. XIV, p. 199.

SEC. 474. The installation service and monitorial work, as prepared and compiled by the Grand Lecturer, is adopted as the ritual for this jurisdiction. Vol. XIV, p. 202.

SEC. 475. An election for officers held at any other meeting than that provided in the Constitution, unless by special dispensation, is illegal and void. Vol. XIV, p. 418.

SEC. 476. Inspectors are authorized to correct the work of a Lodge and examine its records. Vol. XIV, p. 418.

SEC. 477. When a Master shall refuse or fails to qualify, his predecessor should not continue in the functions of the office longer than until a special election can be held under a dispensation from the Grand Master. Vol. XIV, p. 418.

SEC. 478. For good reasons shown, the Master of a Lodge may, in his discretion, adjourn the trial for more than ten days. Vol. XIV, p. 418.

SEC. 479. The presence of a majority of the Commissioners is sufficient, because the judgment of a majority of the entire Commission is considered as a decision of the whole.
Vol. XIV, p. 418.

SEC. 480. The laws regulating trials do not provide for filling vacancies which may occur in a Commission, unless a majority thereof shall have been found to be disqualified; and a majority may act—but to convict, the concurrence of a majority of the entire Commission, and not alone a majority of those present, is essential. Vol. XIV, p. 418.

SEC, 481. When funeral ceremonies are conducted by organizations other than a Lodge of Masons, the members of a Lodge cannot, as Masons, take part in the ceremony, but as private citizens only. Vol. XIV, p. 418.

SEC. 482. A Masonic Lodge cannot hold its meetings in a hall situated in a town or village other than that in which it is sought by dispensation to establish the Lodge.
Vol. XIV, p. 418.

SEC. 483. The position that when a member of a Lodge dies he ceases to be a member thereof, and therefore the widow and orphans of such deceased Mason have no longer any claim upon the Lodge of which he was a member, but must look to Masons generally for that relief and consolation which the brother was taught to believe would be given by the members of his own Lodge, is wholly untenable and at variance with every principle of Masonry.
Vol. XIV, p. 419.

SEC. 484. It is improper for a Mason to lecture an applicant for visitation or affiliation, who has, on examination, failed to gain admission into a Lodge, the applicant having no brother to vouch for him. To do so is a most reprehensible proceeding, and should subject the offending brother to proper discipline. Vol. XIV, p. 419.

SEC. 485. No appeal from the decisions of a Master can, under any circumstances, be made to his Lodge.
Vol. XIV, p. 419.

SEC. 486. The family of a Mason who has taken his own life has, if the brother was in good standing at the time of his death, as much claim on the Lodge for aid and protection as if his death had not resulted from his own act.
Vol. XIV, p. 419.

SEC. 487. After Trial-Commissioners had balloted upon all the specifications of a charge laid before them, and had signed the findings and judgment, the Commission could not re-assemble and review their proceedings, or do anything further, as the whole matter had passed out of their hands.
Vol. XIV, p. 419.

SEC. 488. There is nothing unmasonic, or even reprehensible, in holding a dancing party in a Masonic hall. Social festivities, when properly conducted, do not desecrate the Lodge-room, it being understood, of course, that members on such occasions are not to be clothed as Masons.
Vol. XIV, p. 419.

SEC. 489. It is improper and unlawful for a Masonic Lodge to incorporate under State Laws.
Vol. XIV, p. 419.

SEC. 490. A Lodge may acquire and hold stock in any incorporated company. Vol. XIV, p. 419.

SEC. 491. A Master refusing initiation after the election of a candidate, for the reason that a member objected whose name and grounds of objection the Master refused to state, acted correctly. Vol. XIV, p. 419.

SEC. 492. To ballot for and elect as a member of a Lodge an applicant for affiliation who, not being vouched for, is unable to prove himself a Mason before the examining committee, is totally wrong and unjustifiable, and cannot be condemned in too strong terms. Vol. XIV, p. 419.

SEC. 493. The Grand Master cannot stay or interfere with the judgment and sentence of a Lodge; the only remedy of a brother deeming himself aggrieved or injured by the findings and judgment of a Commission lies in an appeal to the Grand Lodge; and pending such appeal, the sentence of the Lodge must be carried into effect and remain in force until set aside by a decision of the Grand Lodge. An appeal stays execution of a sentence of reprimand. (See Sec. 69.)
Vol. XIV, p. 421.

SEC. 494. The non-payment of a debt is no Masonic offense. To make it one, fraud must be charged and proved.
Vol. XIV, p. 559.

SEC. 495. Employing a stenographer to take testimony is disapproved, and all Lodges in this jurisdiction are forbidden in future to resort to any means of perpetuating testimony other than those provided by our Constitution and Regulations. Vol. XIV, p. 562.

SEC. 496. A Master Mason who had been sentenced by his Lodge to reprimand, and was, on appeal to the Grand Lodge suspended by it, would, on being restored by the Grand Lodge, occupy the position of "a Mason at large." His restoration by the Grand Lodge would not restore him to *membership* in the Lodge. That membership ceased upon his suspension, whether that suspension was by the subordinate Lodge, affirmed by the Grand Lodge, or by the Grand Lodge directly; and that connection, having been thus completely extinguished, could only be revived in the manner prescribed in Sec. 1, Art. I, Part V, of the Constitution. It would not be in the power of the Grand Lodge to restore him to membership. He would be entitled to all the rights and privileges

of Masonry *except* those which are incident to membership in a particular Lodge. These latter peculiar rights and privileges he could only acquire by affiliation, upon petition and election in the regular mode. Vol. XIV, p. 563.

SEC. 497. Whether the use of the name and emblems of Freemasonry in business matters is censurable or not, depends largely upon the nature and character of the business in which they are used. Vol. XIV, p. 564.

SEC. 498. No Lodge in this jurisdiction shall hereafter receive an application for affiliation until the applicant shall have proved, to the satisfaction of the Master of such Lodge, that he is a Master Mason. Vol. XIV, p. 581.

SEC. 499. The province of the Master in Masonic trials is simply to decide such questions of law as may arise during the trial, with perfect indifference as to the effect or result of such decision. To attempt to suppress evidence; to badger, confuse, or annoy a witness; to endeavor to put words into his month; to express his own opinion as to the knowledge of the accused in regard to certain facts, or as to his purpose or motive in doing certain things; or to declare his opinion as to the value, weight, or effect of certain evidence, is entirely beyond his proper province and cannot be too severely reprimanded. He is there simply to declare the law. The Commissioners are to settle all questions of fact, without reference to the opinions, surmises, or suspicions of the Master; and it is not proper for him to indicate his opinions, suspicions, or surmises. Vol. XIV, p. 582.

SEC. 500. The Grand Lodge has set its face firmly against taking cognizance of mere business controversies, in which there is no fraud, breach of trust, misrepresentation, or bad faith. Masonry deals with violations of the moral law alone; but when there is an obvious violation of that law, the Mason should not be permitted to shield himself behind the fact that it occurred in the course of a business transaction.

Vol. XIV, p. 582.

SEC. 501. No Mason under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall participate Masonically in any so-called Masonic funeral service or ceremonial, other than that prescribed by this Grand Lodge and conducted by a Lodge of Master Masons. (Rescinded. See Vol. XV, p. 172.)

Vol. XIV, p. 584.

SEC. 502. If the authority of an Inspector may be set at naught at the caprice of the Master of a Lodge, then the object and purpose of the system of inspection will fail. The Grand Lodge has clothed the Inspector with authority to convene a Lodge for inspection, and should see that authority sustained in order that the dignity of the office may not fall into contempt and the usefulness of the Inspector be destroyed. If a Master refuses to convene his Lodge when notified by the Inspector, he should be reported by the Inspector to the Grand Master. Vol. XIV, p. 595.

SEC. 503. If a Lodge fails to install a Master, within a reasonable time, who shall be qualified to confer the three degrees of Masonry in accordance with the ritual adopted by the Grand Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Grand Master to demand the surrender of its charter. Vol. XIV, p. 596.

SEC. 504. The expense incident to the trial of a non-affiliate should be borne by the Lodge preferring the charge.

Vol. XV, pp. 16, 658.

SEC. 505. When a candidate has taken the obligation in the third degree, and, in the progress of the following ceremonies, is suddenly stricken with such an illness as requires his immediate removal from the Lodge, and thereafter continues so dangerously ill that further ceremonies could not be observed, he is entitled to all the consideration and attention to which members are entitled, including burial; but is not entitled to sit in the Lodge until further instructed.

Vol. XV, pp. 16, 658.

SEC. 506. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Secretary, the Master may appoint a brother to fill it for the unexpired term.

Vol. XV, pp. 17, 660.

SEC. 507. The office of Master does not become vacant by the failure of his Lodge to elect at the usual time of elections, nor by the failure of the brother elected to qualify and be installed. Vol. XV, pp. 17, 660.

SEC. 508. When a petitioner for the three degrees had been elected, and, having received the first degree, or the first and second degrees, had waited for several years before presenting himself for further advancement, a new ballot was neither necessary nor proper. Vol. XV, pp. 17, 659.

SEC. 509. A suspended brother has the absolute right, at any time, even upon his dying bed and *in articulo mortis*, to make payment of his dues, and neither the Secretary nor his Lodge can rightfully refuse to receive payment. The tender of the amount, whether received or not, would effect his immediate restoration, and no inquiry should be allowed as to his motive in making the payment or tender. The same result would ensue if a third person had, at his request, made the payment or tender. The act would have been his—as much his as if made by his own hand. The maxim, "who does through another, does through himself," applies exactly, and it would make no difference whether the person employed were a Mason or not. A child could do the act as effectually as a man. Nor would it make any difference whether the money was his own or loaned, or given to him by a friend or a stranger, nor whether, if given, it was given for a mercenary or charitable purpose. Vol. XV, pp. 18, 661.

SEC. 510. A Mason, who was at the time under suspension for non-payment of dues, was tried on charges for unmasonic conduct and sentenced to be reprimanded. The reprimand should be given in open Lodge, and the party should be summoned to attend and be received for that purpose.
Vol. XV, pp. 18, 661.

SEC. 511. Whenever a Lodge, believing that one of its members, or a Mason within its jurisdiction, has been guilty

of an offense, has directed that charges be preferred against the offender, the Lodge is the complainant, and the party against whom the offense was committed can have no control over the case in any stage of the proceedings; and not even the Master could, in such a case, withdraw the charge, except by direction of the Lodge. If the brother against whom the offense had been committed should refuse when summoned to appear and testify as a witness, there should be another trial, the result of which ought to be very certain.
Vol. XV, pp. 18, 661.

SEC. 512. A Lodge can, through Trustees, buy, hold, manage and sell property as effectually and quite as conveniently as it could if incorporated, and nothing would be gained by incorporation. The Lodge may appoint its Trustees and give them such powers, and such powers only, over its property as it desires to give. They are at all times under its control and direction. They can sell or mortgage, by direction of the Lodge, and the proceedings are all simple, well understood, and inexpensive. Vol. XV, p. 188.

SEC. 513. Installations may be either public or private.
Vol. XV, p. 189.

SEC. 514. A brother dying while under suspension, cannot be restored to Masonic life any more than he could be to physical life. No action on the part of the Grand Lodge can be had. Vol. XV, p. 192.

SEC. 515. The Commissioners met to deliberate upon the verdict. Only eight of the nine were present—four voted "guilty," and four "not guilty." It was held by the Grand Lodge that there was no verdict, the Constitution, Sec. 8, Art. IV, Part VI, requiring a majority of all the Commissioners to render a verdict. Vol. XV, pp. 202, 647.

SEC. 516. Charges were preferred by the Junior Warden, by order of the Lodge; the appeal was taken by the Master of the Lodge. Both acts being the action of the Lodge through its proper representatives, the appeal was properly taken.
Vol. XV, pp. 202, 647.

SEC. 517. No moneys (except such as may be disbursed by the Charity Committee) can legally be drawn from the treasury of a Lodge without its express consent and under its instructions. Such consent should always appear in the minutes, and every warrant drawn upon and paid by the Treasurer should be shown by the minutes to have been thus expressly authorized to issue. Vol. XV, p. 204.

SEC. 518. The minutes of a Lodge should furnish a complete history of all its transactions outside of its esoteric work. Every action of the Lodge relating to its business matters should be clearly and concisely set forth therein, and, in every case where, by our Constitution and Regulations, a particular mode of procedure is prescribed, the minutes should show that the prescribed course has been pursued—not by stating a mere conclusion, but by a plain statement of the facts whence the conclusion followed. Vol. XV, p. 204.

SEC. 519. The funds of a Masonic Lodge are set apart for its necessary expenses and for the special calls for charity for which the Lodge was instituted; and no Lodge should expend such funds for any other purpose, however worthy or patriotic it may be. For all purposes, other than those recognized as purely Masonic, the members of the Lodge, desiring to make contributions, should make them from their private funds.
Vol. XV, pp. 440, 686.

SEC. 520. The Master of a Lodge is justified in refusing to entertain a charge of unmasonic conduct against a Mason when the only specification is that the accused had refused to renew a promissory note which the accuser had allowed to become barred by the Statute of Limitations.
Vol. XV, pp. 441, 686.

SEC. 521. The reversal by the Grand Lodge of a judgment of suspension or expulsion by a subordinate Lodge, at once restores the party to all his rights and privileges in his Lodge.
Vol. XV, pp. 441, 686.

SEC. 522. When a Mason who is a member of a Lodge, but who resides within the jurisdiction of some other Lodge in this State, is guilty of an offense, charges may be preferred against him either in his own Lodge or in the Lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, both having jurisdiction—the one by reason of his membership, and the other by reason of his residence. Vol. XV, pp. 441, 686.

SEC. 523. It is the duty of an Inspector to refuse to give a Certificate of Qualification to any Master elect who fails to qualify, and to report to the Grand Master the case of every Master elect who fails to qualify within the proper time.
Vol. XV, pp. 441, 686.

SEC. 524. There is no Statute of Limitation that will bar the prosecution of a brother for unmasonic conduct.
Vol. XV, pp. 441, 687; Vol. XVII, p. 202.

SEC. 525. An application for affiliation, accompanied by the necessary amount of dues and the fee therefor (if a fee be required), places the applicant in good standing, whether his application be accepted or rejected, and he may renew such application every six months or oftener, if he chooses; but the particular application acted upon by the Lodge cannot be again referred. Vol. XV, pp. 441, 687.

SEC. 526. If a non-affiliate, who had maintained his standing as indicated in Sec. 525, should die, it is the duty of the Lodge or Lodges having jurisdiction to bury him with Masonic honors. Vol. XV, pp. 441, 687.

SEC. 527. In case of a vacancy in the office of Treasurer of a Lodge, the Master should fill the vacancy by appointment; and no election can be held for that purpose till the next annual election, without a dispensation from the Grand Master. Vol. XV, pp. 441, 687.

SEC. 528. It is the duty of a Master to install his successor, and it is not the privilege of the Master elect to select the installing officer or in any way interfere with the duties or privileges of the officer until he is installed; but a Master elect who has been installed by a Past Master, though selected by himself, is duly installed. Vol. XV, pp. 441, 687.

SEC. 529. The Master has discretion to admit or exclude visitors; and when objection is made, he may require that the reasons therefor be stated to him; and must judge of their sufficiency. Vol. XV, pp. 442, 687.

SEC. 530. The Master may enjoin secrecy upon all present in his Lodge in regard to such matters as may transpire therein which, in his judgment, should not be known elsewhere; and for any violation of such injunction, a charge of unmasonic conduct should be speedily preferred against the offender. Vol. XV, pp. 442, 686.

SEC. 531. The Master ought never to participate in the debate of questions before his Lodge, unless he first calls one of his Wardens or a Past Master to the chair and takes the floor. Vol. XV, pp. 442, 686.

SEC. 532. The Grand Master decided that when a judgment of conviction for an alleged Masonic offense has been reversed and set aside by the Grand Lodge, charges for the same offense may again be preferred, and the accused be again put upon trial therefor, and that the testimony offered in the former trial, with other testimony, may again be offered.

The Committee on Jurisprudence did not agree with the Grand Master in this decision, although they were aware that it is sustained by some Masonic authorities of good repute. The committee say: "There is a maxim which has come down to us from the old Roman judges, and which has been adopted in every system of jurisprudence, that it is for the public weal that there should be an end to a litigation; and, following this maxim, that a defendant shall not be twice vexed with the same contention, whether that be in its nature civil or criminal; your committee think that the maxim should have the same application in Masonic as in civil tribunals. On appeal from the judgment of a subordinate Lodge the accuser may introduce in Grand Lodge any additional or new evidence which he may have discovered; but when the Grand Lodge has determined that the accused ought not to have been convicted, and has vacated and set aside a judgment of conviction, without ordering a new trial, they think that its judgment ought to be final and conclusive. It is for the interest of our Fraternity that there should be some end to litigation." Vol. XV, pp. 440, 687.

SEC. 533. It is a matter of wonder that any Lodge or Master should be found so derelict in its or his duty to the Fraternity as not to give immediate attention to objections made or stated by another Lodge, or even by any worthy Mason, to any candidate knocking at its doors for advancement. Vol. XV, p. 687.

SEC. 534. All transcripts of trial-records, when prepared by the Secretary of any subordinate Lodge in this jurisdiction, shall, before being transmitted to the Grand Secretary, be submitted to the Master of the Lodge, who shall carefully examine the same and see that they comply with the twentieth and twenty-first paragraphs of the form of Transcripts, and that it is fairly and legibly written, with sufficient spaces between papers and testimony, and otherwise complies with the law and regulations of the Grand Lodge; and who shall endorse his approval thereon. Vol. XV, p. 626.

SEC. 535. There certainly can be no verdict or judgment of conviction or acquittal until a majority of *all* the Commissioners elected to try the case have rendered a verdict of conviction or acquittal. Vol. XV, p. 648.

SEC. 536. Under our Constitution, the Grand Lodge has no jurisdiction to consider a case upon its merits until a Trial-Commission has rendered a verdict thereon. Vol. XV, p. 648.

SEC. 537. No Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall confer any degree of Masonry on Sunday. Vol. XV, p. 677.

SEC. 538. The fact that the widow of a deceased member of the Lodge has removed from the jurisdiction of the Lodge, does not relieve the Lodge from its duty to see that she is properly cared for. Vol. XVI, pp. 17, 278.

SEC. 539. Where a candidate for the degrees had been rejected by a Lodge within whose jurisdiction he was residing, a dispensation could not be granted to authorize another Lodge to re-ballot upon his petition, because the Lodge which had received his petition and rejected it is the only one that can, by our law, petition the Grand Master for a dispensation to re-ballot upon such a petition. Vol. XVI, pp. 17, 278.

SEC. 540. Cubes may be used as substitutes for black-balls in ballotings. Vol. XVI, p. 278.

SEC. 541. An application for affiliation cannot be withdrawn after it has been referred to a committee. The law is general that no petition, whether for degrees or affiliation, can be withdrawn after such reference, unless the Lodge should discover, from the report of the committee, that the petition ought not to have been received, as provided in Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution.
Vol. XVI, pp. 17, 278.

SEC. 542. When one black-ball appeared in the first and second ballots for a candidate for the degrees, the Master had no authority to order a third ballot; in a case where a third ballot was ordered and the candidate declared elected, the election so declared was void. Vol. XVI, pp. 17, 278.

SEC. 543. Upon an application for degrees one black-ball appeared on the first ballot, and the Master, without ordering a second ballot, declared the candidate rejected. This being reported to the Grand Master, he directed that all the members of the Lodge be notified and that another ballot be had at the next stated meeting. The Committee on Jurisprudence say: "The Master committed an error in not having at once ordered the second ballot, but that could hardly be corrected by another error on the part of the Grand Master, in directing that a second ballot should be had at a second meeting of the Lodge. The inhibition of the Constitution, Sec. 3, Art. III, Part III, is positive and exact. If it could not be postponed to another meeting, it certainly could not

be had at another meeting." This overrules the decision contained in Sec. 421. Vol. XVI, pp. 17, 279.

SEC. 544. A Lodge may elect any one of its members, possessing the requisite qualifications as a Trial-Commissioner, although he be not present at the time of the election.
Vol. XVI, pp. 18, 278.

SEC. 545. A Lodge cannot grant a dimit to one of its members except upon an application made by himself or by some one authorized by him. Vol. XVI, pp. 18, 278.

SEC. 546. A petition for affiliation can be acted upon by the Lodge receiving it but once, and if the petitioner desires to renew his application he must do so by a new petition.
Vol. XVI, pp. 18, 278.

SEC. 547. At an election for officers none but members whose dues are paid are entitled to vote or are eligible to any office in the Lodge; and one elected as Master, who was at the time of the election in arrears for dues, could not be legally installed. Vol. XVI, pp. 18, 278.

SEC. 548. One who is ruptured is not eligible for the degrees of Masonry. Vol. XVI, pp. 18, 278.

SEC. 549. Every Master Mason who is in good standing at the time of his death, is entitled to be buried with Masonic honors; and the Master of a Lodge has no discretion to determine whether he should or should not be so buried.
Vol. XVI, p. 279.

SEC. 550. A judgment of *acquittal* by the subordinate Lodge of which the accused is a member, should not be reversed or disturbed by the Committee on Grievances or by the Grand Lodge, except in case of gross violation of Masonic law by the Trial Commissioners, or by the Lodge acquitting him, whatever may be done in a case of conviction by way of reversing or modifying a sentence. It holds as well in Masonry as in civil jurisprudence that no one should be placed twice in jeopardy either for his natural, civil, or Masonic life.
Vol. XVI, p. 229.

SEC. 551. When the sentence is reprimand it shall not be carried into effect, in case of appeal, until after a decision by the Grand Lodge affirming the judgment of the subordinate Lodge. Vol. XVI, p. 265.

SEC. 552. The usual manner of voting is *viva voce* or by show of hands, but it is competent for a Lodge to determine for itself that the vote upon any particular matter be taken by ballot, in the absence of any law forbidding it.
Vol. XVI, p. 276.

SEC. 553. For method of procedure in the consolidation of Lodges see Vol. XVI, p. 277.

SEC. 554. If a Mason found guilty of unmasonic conduct and sentenced by the Trial-Commission to be reprimanded, appeals to the Grand Lodge from the judgment, the sentence should not be carried into execution until the appeal has been heard and determined. Vol. XVI, p. 279, note.

SEC. 555. The Master of a Lodge has no authority to open his Lodge at any other than its appointed place, even for the purpose of conducting a funeral. He should open his Lodge in its Lodge-room, and proceed thence to the place where the funeral service is to be performed.
Vol. XVI, pp. 564, 736.

SEC. 556. When a Commission consists of seven members, *five*, or even *four*, may try the case, but a majority of the *whole number elected* must concur in the judgment; a majority of those present is not sufficient. For the further prosecution of the charges new Commissioners must be elected. No person who acted as a Commissioner on the first, is competent to sit as a Commissioner on the second trial.
Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 736.

SEC. 557. A Mason who retains his membership in another State, but who is a permanent resident of this State, should be buried by the Lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, without reference to whether the expenses of the burial will ever be repaid or not. Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 736.

SEC. 558. The Master may, in the proper exercise of his discretion, exclude from a meeting of his Lodge one of its members who presents himself for admission in a state of intoxication. Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 737.

SEC. 559. When the Grand Lodge has reversed a judgment of one of its subordinates and ordered a new trial, a new trial *must* be had, and the Lodge has no power to dismiss the charges or to take any action in the matter except to elect a new Commission. Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 737.

SEC. 560. The Grand Master has no authority to authorize a Lodge to confer the three degrees upon the same candidate in one evening. Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 737.

SEC. 561. A Lodge in California has no authority to receive a petition for affiliation from a Mason residing in another Grand Jurisdiction. Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 737.

SEC. 562. When a Lodge has heard objections made to the advancement of a candidate, and has determined by a proper vote that the cause is not a valid and Masonic one, the Master should not allow the same objection to be made a second time.
Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 737.

SEC. 563. An Entered Apprentice cannot receive Masonic burial. Vol. XVI, pp. 565, 738.

SEC. 564. The Master has authority, at the request of the accuser, to dismiss charges that do not involve gross immorality or criminal conduct, and ought in all cases to dismiss or refuse to entertain charges that are in his judgment frivolous.
Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 738.

SEC. 565. When, upon a motion to grant a recommendatory certificate to a withdrawing member, three voted in favor of the motion and one against, the Master had the right to presume that all those who did not vote assented to the motion, and had authority to declare the motion carried; and when the motion had been so declared, it was the duty of the Secretary to enter it upon his record and to issue the recommendatory certificate. Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 738.

SEC. 566. All who neglect to vote upon any proposition before the Lodge must be presumed to assent to whatever disposition may be made of it by those who do vote, and the Master may rightfully declare the result as the majority of those voting shall be for or against the proposition; the Secretary must record the result so declared as the action of the Lodge. Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 738.

SEC. 567. It is greatly to be desired that all the members of a Lodge should maintain the most friendly relations one with another, but it is not necessarily a grave offense if some one gets offended with another and for a time refuses to speak to him or even stays away from the Lodge meetings because of his presence. Friendly admonition is the discipline best suited to such cases. Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 738.

SEC. 568. A Lodge which rejects the petition of an applicant for the second and third degrees, must pay over to him the fees which it received with the petition.
Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 738.

SEC. 569. The word "State" should be considered to mean "Jurisdiction." Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 739.

SEC. 570. A Lodge formed by the consolidation of two or more Lodges is responsible for the debts of each of its constituents. Vol. XVI, pp. 566, 739.

SEC. 571. If, after initiation and before passing, or after passing and before raising, the candidate meet with such misfortunes as preclude the possibility of a *literal* compliance with our requirements, such fact alone will not preclude his further advancement. Vol. XVI, p. 724.

SEC. 572. The Grand Lodge was not instituted for the purpose of affording a channel through which transactions of every-day life in trade and commerce should be adjudicated—there being plentiful redress for such grievances, if any there be, in the Courts of the country. Vol. XVI, p. 732.

SEC. 573. A petition for affiliation cannot be received unless accompanied by a proper dimit from the Lodge of which

the applicant was last a member, or a satisfactory explanation in writing of the inability to furnish such dimit. If a Lodge does receive such a petition, and the applicant is elected, such election would be void. Vol. XVI, p. 735.

SEC. 574. By an amendment to the Constitution adopted Oct. 17th, 1884, the Grand Master, upon request of a Master to whom charges of unmasonic conduct against a Mason have been presented, may transfer the trial of the accused from the Lodge having jurisdiction by reason of his residence or membership, to some other Lodge to be named in his order of transfer, whenever, for the convenience of witnesses or other good cause, such transfer is, in his judgment, necessary or expedient. Vol. XVI, p. 940.

SEC. 575. In order to give a Lodge jurisdiction of a Masonic offense, it is required, as primary steps, that the charge should be preferred, that the Master should pass upon its sufficiency, and that he then should call a special meeting to elect Commissioners, of which the brethren should have due notice. Upon the Lodge convening in special meeting, it designates the number of Commissioners, tellers are appointed, the Lodge elects by ballot, the Master delivers the charge to the Secretary, and directs him to prepare a copy for service on the accused, with a summons for him to attend, and also notifications to the Commissioners of their election, and to them and the accuser of the time and place of the first meeting of the Commission. When this is done, and not until it is done, does the Lodge acquire jurisdiction of the offense. These matters are not waived by an appearance, neither will consent or appearance confer jurisdiction. They are Constitutional requirements and must be complied with.
Vol. XVII, p. 198.

SEC. 576. In the case of charges against a brother whose residence was unknown, the record should show that a summons to the accused had been issued, the return that he could not be found, and the mailing of the summons addressed to

his last place of residence; otherwise the Master and Commission would have no proper ground for proceeding *ex parte*. Vol. XVII, p. 199.

SEC. 577. The record, as shown by the transcript, must state the facts that the Commissioners were elected by ballot; that the accused was notified by summons, or otherwise, of the time and place of the meeting of the Commission; and that a copy of the charges had been served upon him. Vol. XVII, p. 200.

SEC. 578. The Commissioners must find the accused "guilty" or "not guilty" upon each specification, and also upon the charge. A finding upon the charge, separate and distinct from the specifications, is as necessary as a finding upon the specifications; for, while the accused might be guilty of the facts set forth in the latter, it does not follow that *they* constitute a Masonic offense, and that he would be guilty of unmasonic conduct. Vol. XVII, pp. 200, 201, 202.

SEC. 579. A deposition taken without notice to, and in the absence of, the accused, constitutes no part of the record of a trial, and, therefore, is not entitled to any consideration. Vol. XVII, p. 200.

SEC. 580. The objection to the Master presiding on the ground that he was a witness, was untenable. Because of that fact he was not disqualified, and it was not shown that he was personally interested by being a witness or otherwise. Vol. XVII, p. 203.

SEC. 581. The members of a Commission who participate in the entire proceedings are alone qualified and entitled to participate in its findings. Vol. XVII, p. 203.

SEC. 582. Unless a Commission shows by the records that the findings are upon both the specifications and the charge, it fails to find the accused guilty of any offense to which a penalty can attach. Vol. XVII, pp. 203, 205, 209, 229.

SEC. 583. Disobedience to the Master's gavel is an offense considered one of the gravest in the Masonic Code, and one

which renders the offender amenable to the severest penalty known to our laws. Vol. XVII, p. 204.

SEC. 584. The matter of when a notice of appeal is given is a very necessary item in getting an appeal before the Grand Lodge for its consideration. Vol. XVII, p. 205.

SEC. 585. At the time appointed by the Master the Commission failed to meet, but it did meet on a subsequent day. Having failed to meet on the day designated by the Master, it was, *ipso facto*, dissolved. This is the rule when a Commission fails to meet pursuant to adjournment and no further time is granted by the Master. For a more cogent reason would it be the rule when the Commission did not meet at all. Under this rule the Commission lapsed, became *functus officio*, and any action which it did take was extra-judicial, a usurpation of power and authority, and void. It will not avail to claim that the accused, by being present, waived this. The accused by his presence, or by his consent, cannot create this body. It can only be brought into existence by the mode prescribed by the Constitution through the action of the Lodge. It having ceased to exist, no consent of the accused, or act of the Master or Commission, could revivify and restore it, any more than they could create it in the first instance. Vol. XVII, p. 205.

SEC. 586. It would be no excuse for the failure of a Commission to meet at the time designated by the Master, that the accused could not be served with the summons, he being absent from the State. In any event, and under any circumstances, the Commission should meet at the time designated, and, if not ready to proceed, should adjourn in the manner provided by the law, and thus perpetuate itself. Failing to do so, any act which it performs is void. Vol. XVII, p. 205.

SEC. 587. The Constitution provides that the record and findings shall be signed by the Commissioners—all of them—and not by a portion only. Vol. XVII, p. 205.

SEC. 588. Specifications must not be general, but, as the word implies, specific. The facts should be stated with sufficient particularity as to give the accused information of the matter with which he stands charged. Unless they do this they are not tenable. Vol. XVII, p. 210.

SEC. 589. At the special meeting for the election of Commissioners, and before the Commissioners were elected, it was an irregularity and highly improper to announce the name of the brother against whom charges had been preferred.
Vol. XVII, p. 227.

SEC. 590. A Secretary who was present only a part of the time of the trial, is incapacitated and unable to certify to the correctness of the record. Vol. XVII, p. 228.

SEC. 591. Without a finding upon a charge, there is nothing upon which a Commission can attach a penalty; and without such finding a Commission which assesses a punishment does so without having found the accused guilty of any offense, for the offense is the accusation that the accused has been guilty of "unmasonic conduct. Vol. XVII, p. 228.

SEC. 592. The Master cannot transfer his duties to either of the Wardens when he is present. The Constitution makes the provision that, in the absence of the Master, the Wardens, in their order, shall succeed to his powers and duties.
Vol. XVII, p. 247.

SEC. 593. Without the Master's endorsed approval thereon, no record should be received or countenanced by the Grand Lodge, whether on appeal or otherwise.
Vol. XVII, p. 228.

SEC. 594. The Master being present, neither the Senior nor the Junior Warden can be invested with authority to receive or pass upon the sufficiency of charges preferred against a member of the Lodge, or to call a special meeting of the Lodge for the election of Commissioners, or for any other purpose.
Vol. XVII, p. 247.

SEC. 595. The Master being present, neither of the Wardens can be invested with authority to preside at a trial.
Vol. XVII, p. 247.

SEC. 596. When a Master prefers charges against a member of his own Lodge, the trial cannot be had in that Lodge.
Vol. XVII, p. 247.

SEC. 597. When the Master of a Lodge desires to prefer charges against a member of his own Lodge, the charges must be presented to the Grand Master; and, if he finds them sufficient, he will designate the Lodge in which the case shall be tried, and will transmit the charges to the Master of that Lodge, with directions to proceed to elect Commissioners for the determination thereof, in accordance with the regulations of the Grand Lodge. Vol. XVII, p. 247.

SEC. 598. When one Lodge surrenders jurisdiction over a petitioner residing within its territorial limits to another Lodge, and the petitioner is therein rejected, the Lodge which surrendered jurisdiction cannot receive his petition and ballot upon it before the expiration of twelve months.
Vol. XVII, p. 248.

SEC. 599. Masonic residence within the meaning of Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, is the domicile—home—place where the party resides with the intention of remaining permanently, or for an indefinite time, and which he leaves on business or pleasure with the purpose of returning. Vol. XVII, p. 248.

SEC. 600. When the Secretary of a Lodge neglects his duties and fails to account for and pay over moneys collected by him, the Master may and ought to suspend him from office, and cause charges to be preferred against him.
Vol. XVII, p. 248.

SEC. 601. *A dimit presented by an applicant for affiliation must be a proper dimit in the jurisdiction from which it emanates—that is, it must be in accordance with the regulations of that jurisdiction. Vol. XVII, p. 248.

*SEC. 602. A Lodge cannot surrender jurisdiction and grant a rejected candidate permission to apply for the degrees in another Lodge until after the lapse of twelve months.
Vol. XVII, p. 248.

*See Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, as amended in 1892.

SEC. 603. The Grand Master has no authority to grant permission for a Lodge to appear in Masonic clothing for a Fourth of July parade, or upon any other occasion not Masonic in its character. Vol. XVII, p. 248.

SEC. 604. A certificate of qualification from an Inspector is not a necessary prerequisite to the installation of the officers of a new chartered Lodge, as, under our Constitution, no charter can issue from the Grand Lodge unless it be certified that the Master and Wardens named therein are thoroughly skilled in the work and lectures. Vol. XVII, p. 248.

SEC. 605. The inhibition contained in Sec. 2, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, is explicit, and one Lodge cannot surrender jurisdiction over a person not a Mason, who resides within the territory over which its jurisdiction is exclusive. We find nothing in the Constitution which authorizes a Lodge to take *any* action in respect to a person, not a Mason, resident within its territory, until he has made application to it for the degrees. Upon the presentation of such an application, its jurisdiction over the person is called into exercise. It can then elect or reject him; and having elected and conferred the first degree upon him, it *can* surrender its jurisdiction over him to another Lodge at his request. Vol. XVII, p. 249.

SEC. 606. No Lodge in this State can lawfully receive and act upon the petition for degrees of any person, other than one belonging to the army or navy, before he has *resided* for six months within the territory over which it has jurisdiction, exclusive or concurrent, and in the State twelve months. Vol. XVII, p. 249.

SEC. 607. Lodge funds are sacred to purposes of charity, and should not be misused by being appropriated for light or trivial purposes. Vol. XVII, p. 249.

SEC. 608. The discretionary power, involving the right to bury a Mason who has been suspended for non-payment of dues only, and against whom no other Masonic offense has been established, must be exercised by the *Lodge*, and not by the Master and Wardens. Vol. XVII, p. 250.

SEC. 609. It has been decided that a prayer for restoration of an expelled or suspended Mason, who has removed from our jurisdiction, should not be granted unless he produce satisfactory evidence, by or through the Lodge, or its members, within whose jurisdiction he at the time resides, that he is worthy and that his standing and character is such as would entitle him to affiliate with the local Lodge should he be restored. Vol. XVII, p. 644.

SEC. 610. An appeal may be taken by either party, upon notice of the intention to appeal being given to the Master, in writing, within thirty days after the Master shall have announced the result of the trial in his Lodge. The accused, if he desires to appeal, has, therefore, thirty days after the result of the trial was announced by the Master in which to give notice thereof. Until such announcement is made, and the judgment is recorded by the Lodge, the accused is not obliged to take any step in the review of the action of the Commissioners by this Grand Lodge. Vol. XVII, p. 653.

SEC. 611. Inability on the part of Lodges, when shown to exist, is a sufficient answer to any demand of the Board of Relief to repay any moneys advanced by said Board for the relief of the widows of deceased Masons belonging to those Lodges; but when a Lodge requests another Lodge or a Board of Relief to advance money for its benefit, and after such advances are made, not only refuses repayment, but coolly repudiates its liability and actually reduces its monthly dues so as to deprive itself of the means of paying, there can be no ground upon which its conduct can be justified. The Lodge should be required to pay the same, and Art. III, Part III, provides a method of procedure against a Lodge in such a case. Vol. XVII, p. 681.

SEC. 612. When a petition for the degrees of Masonry is received and referred to a Committee of Investigation within a year after the rejection of the applicant by another Lodge, the committee should find the applicant ineligible on account

of insufficient lapse of time since his rejection; and the petition, by order of the Master, should be withdrawn.

Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

SEC. 613. When a case has been remanded to a subordinate Lodge for re-trial, a demurrer to the charges cannot be sustained, because the action of the Grand Lodge in remanding the case established the sufficiency of the charges.

Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

SEC. 614. A brother applied for affiliation, but died in a few days after his application had been received by the Lodge. Should he receive Masonic burial? Yes.

Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

SEC. 615. The Secretary of a Lodge paid a private debt to a member by giving a receipt for dues and crediting the brother on the books of the Lodge, but no money was paid into the treasury. Such private arrangement releases the brother from paying his dues, because the Lodge is bound by the action of its officers. Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

SEC. 616. In the absence of the Master of a Lodge the Senior Warden has the right to call a Past Master to preside; and in the absence of the Master and the Senior Warden, the Junior Warden may call a Past Master to preside; but said Warden must remain in the Lodge during the evening.

Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

SEC. 617. A brother so prejudiced that he cannot determine the case upon the evidence, is certainly disqualified, and should be excused.

A brother prepossessed in favor of either the accuser or the accused, to such an extent as to warrant the apprehension of partiality, should not be retained on the Commission.

If a brother have any interest in the trial other than a due regard for the welfare of the Craft, he should be considered ineligible. Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

SEC. 618. If a suspended Mason on his death-bed pay his dues, and thereby re-instate himself, would the preferring of charges against him excuse the Lodge from burying him with Masonic honors should he die before the case could be brought to trial? No. Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

SEC. 619. The preferring of charges against a member of a Lodge does not deprive him of any of the rights and privileges until said charges are proven. Vol. XVIII, p. 21.

SEC. 620. In case of the death of a brother suspended for non-payment of dues, nothing else appearing against him, the Master should, at the request of any number of brethren, call the Lodge together for the purpose of determining whether or not he should be buried with Masonic honors; and he should do so without such request if he believes that there would be a general disposition to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

SEC. 621. It is not lawful to use the funds of a Lodge to pay the funeral expenses of a Mason who has been suspended for non-payment of dues. Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

SEC. 622. It is not lawful to use the funds of a Lodge for charity outside of the Fraternity, because that charity which extends to all mankind is individual. Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

SEC. 623. The Master of a Lodge should not divulge to other members the name of a brother who makes objection to the admission of a visitor. Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

SEC. 624. It is sufficient to notify a visitor privately against whose visiting a brother objects.

Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

SEC. 625. The objection to a visiting brother is a private matter upon which the Master should exercise his discretion, having in view the peace and harmony of the Lodge. His decision, when given, is final, and he should not give to the visitor the name of the brother objecting.

Vol. XVIII, p. 22.

SEC. 626. It is the duty of a Mason to be honest in every station of life, and he cannot justify a crime in himself because it was not committed in our Order.

Vol. XVIII, p. 175.

SEC. 627. It is not the province of the tribunals of Masonry to adjust mere legal rights, whether pecuniary or otherwise, as the courts of law afford all the necessary facilities for the adjustment of such questions. Vol. XVIII, p. 176.

SEC. 628. Section 6, of Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, gives to every member the right to object to the advancement of a candidate; but while such is the language of the section named, the party can only avail himself of this privilege when he has presumptive evidence of the unworthiness of the candidate, and where such evidence has come to his knowledge after the candidate's initiation. Vol. XVIII, p. 177.

SEC. 629. The fact that there were no cubes (black-balls) in the ballot-box when the candidate was elected, does not justify the brother in objecting to the advancement of a worthy brother, because that brother was himself innocent of wrong and should not be made to suffer for wrongs committed by others. Vol. XVIII, p. 177.

SEC. 630. When a brother seeks to gratify his personal feelings of enmity towards the Lodge or its officers, by assailing the character of a candidate to him totally unknown, he proves himself unworthy of being or remaining a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and the sooner the Lodge deprives such brother of the power to do harm the better it will be for the Craft. Vol. XVIII, p. 177.

SEC. 631. The crime of rape is one of the greatest of which a Mason can be guilty, and, when proven, should subject the offender to the extreme penalty of the law.
Vol. XVIII, p. 187.

SEC. 632. The Master of a Lodge may refuse to entertain charges against a brother when such charges relate to a purely business transaction. Vol. XVIII, p. 187.

SEC. 633. Records of a Lodge should show that bills have been referred to the Auditing Committee; and payments made by Treasurer should be ordered by the Lodge.
Vol. XVIII, p. 189.

SEC. 634. The payment of moneys from the Lodge funds for banquets are violations of the By-Laws and of the laws of the Grand Lodge, and are, in the case of Lodges under dispensation, quite sufficient to warrant the denial of a charter.
Vol. XVIII, p. 189.

SEC. 635. The writing and publishing a defamatory letter is a sufficient offense to warrant more than simple reprimand. (Reconsidered, p. 195.) Vol. XVIII, p. 192.

SEC. 636. A Lodge cannot avoid the payment of its debts by consolidation any more than by direct refusal.
Vol. XVIII, p. 193.

SEC. 637. The inability to pay a just debt, however annoying it may be to the creditor, is not a Masonic offense; and when no moral turpitude is involved, it should never be made the basis of a charge of unmasonic conduct.
Vol. XVIII, p. 194.

SEC. 638. Habitual intemperance and the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors are grave offenses, sufficient to warrant expulsion. Vol. XVIII, p. 195.

SEC. 639. Slander and the use of vile language is a Masonic offense sufficient to warrant suspension.
Vol. XVIII, p. 204; see also p. 206.

SEC. 640. Frequenting a house of ill-fame and notoriously consorting with an inmate thereof, are sufficient offenses to warrant expulsion. Vol. XVIII, p. 205.

SEC. 641. Lodge funds should not be used for banqueting purposes. Vol. XVIII, p. 210.

SEC. 642. When a Lodge has exhausted its power for good and there is no hope of restoring harmony, the good of Masonry demands that it cease to exist.
Vov. XVIII, p. 211.

SEC. 643. The revocation of a charter is an act which can only be exercised by the sovereign power, the Grand Lodge.
Vol. XVIII, p. 212.

SEC. 644. *Resolved*, That hereafter, the Inspector of each Masonic district in this jurisdiction shall be required to ex-

amine each and every Master elect in his district as to his knowledge of such portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge as relates to the government of a Lodge, as well as in regard to his proficiency in the work and lectures; that each certificate of qualification issued by such Inspector shall declare that, after strict examination, he has found the Master elect named therein to be well qualified in both the respects above named; and that no Master elect shall be installed until he shall have produced such a certificate to the installing officer. Vol. XVIII, p. 214.

SEC. 645. When the Grand Lodge has expelled a Mason who was at the time a life-member of a Lodge, and such party should subsequently be restored, and again elected to membership in the Lodge with which he held the contract of life-membership, he should be deemed to be restored to all the rights pertaining to his life-membership, as well as to others. His contract was that in *that* Lodge he should be forever exempt from the payment of dues, and common justice would require the observance of that contract on the part of the Lodge. If such party, subsequent to his restoration, should become a member of a Lodge other than the one from which he had been expelled, he would be subject to the payment of dues. Vol. XVIII, p. 674.

SEC. 646. Members specially exempted from the suspension involved in the order of arrest of the charter of a Lodge, should pay dues during the period of arrest—to the Lodge if the charter be restored, and to the Grand Lodge if it be revoked and the Lodge be declared extinct. Either the Lodge or the Grand Lodge could remit such dues, but unless remitted they should be paid. In case the charter be revoked, they should pay dues up to the date of issuing the certificate by the Grand Secretary. Vol. XVIII, p. 674.

SEC. 647. At the date of the declaration by the Grand Lodge that a Lodge has become extinct, whether by revocation of its charter or by the acceptance of the surrender thereof, all its members theretofore in good standing, become non-affiliated Masons, and, as such, are to be deemed subject to the provisions of Section 1, Article II, Part V, and Section 8, Article V, Part VI, of our Constitution.

Vol. XVIII, p. 674.

SEC. 648. Regulation No. 1, relating to the degree of Past Master, has never been rescinded, and is still existing law; and a newly elected Master of a Lodge is required to receive it before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office and presiding in his Lodge. Vol. XVIII, p. 674.

SEC. 649. The degrees of Masonry should not be conferred upon a person subject to epileptic fits.

Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

SEC. 650. The Master of a Lodge, at the election for officers thereof, is not entitled to a casting vote, in addition to his proper vote, in case of a tie vote in his Lodge.

Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

SEC. 651. The word *ballot* in our Constitution means a secret vote by the use of balls, cubes, or slips of paper.

Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

SEC. 652. No Lodge can confer the degrees of Masonry gratuitously, it being contrary to our Constitution.

Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

SEC. 653. When an Entered Apprentice is refused advancement, he is entitled to a return of that portion of the fee paid by him which is charged for the two remaining degrees. Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

SEC. 654. When objection is made to the admission of a visitor, the Master should require the member objecting to state to him the reasons for the objection, that he may judge of their sufficiency. Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

SEC. 655. A non-affiliated Mason, residing in this State, cannot keep himself in good standing by contributing to a Lodge in any other State. Vol. XVIII, pp. 454, 674.

SEC. 656. The intent of a party is always an important factor in determining his residence; his acts and declarations may show his intention. Vol. XVIII, pp. 460, 462, 676, 677.

SEC. 657. A Committee of Investigation are guilty of serious neglect of duty if they report favorably upon a petition without reliable information as to all the matters upon which the Lodge require advice. Vol. XVIII, p. 677.

SEC. 658. No Lodge can amend, repeal, or nullify one of its By-Laws by a standing resolution. Vol. XVIII, p. 677.

SEC. 659. Life-membership created by reason of a term of membership is unjust and dangerous to the well-being of a Lodge, and is disapproved by the Grand Lodge, even if it were lawful. The better plan, if there be any good plan at all in regard to life-membership, would be to grant such exemption only upon the payment of a sum of money which the Lodge shall judge to be at least a fair equivalent for its monthly dues; and the money so received should in all cases be securely invested as a distinct fund, of which only the income should be used for current or even extraordinary expenses. Vol. XVIII, pp. 463, 677.

SEC. 660. If extraordinary expense is at any time incurred, it should be met by an increase of the dues of the members of the Lodge; and a life-member should no more be exempt from such an increase than one who had maintained his standing by the monthly payment of his dues. Vol. XVIII, p. 677.

SEC. 661. The officers of a Lodge undertake, when they accept office, not only to qualify themselves to perform their official duties, but to be diligent in performing them; and, if one neglects to perform such duties, it is proper that the Master suspend him from his office, and appoint in his place another who is not only competent, but willing to perform the duties. Your committee would not except even the Wardens from this rule. The Master is not excepted, for he *must* qualify himself before he can be installed; and if, after being installed, he neglects to perform his duties, the Grand Master may, and upon well verified complaint should, suspend him from his office. The sooner incompetent and inefficient officers are disposed of, the better for the Lodge. Vol. XVIII, pp. 463, 678.

SEC. 662. Masonry has no use for men who will hesitate and quibble about God, or belief in his *omnipotence, omniscience,* and *omnipresence.*

The indispensable qualification of a candidate for initiation is that he must have faith in God—not a nameless something, but the true God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. No man who does not believe in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul, can lawfully be made a Mason. He must believe, else he should not be received. If he honestly believes, he will not hesitate or equivocate in the declaration of his belief. Whenever he hesitates or equivocates in declaring it, it must be assumed that he does not believe, and all further proceedings should be stopped.

A case of hesitancy would never occur if the Committee of Investigation to whom the petition was referred had done their duty. It is the duty of a committee to know that the petitioner was in *all* respects qualified; and if found in this respect disqualified, his petition should be reported upon unfavorably. Vol. XVIII, pp. 464, 678.

SEC. 663. No special dispensation is necessary to appear in Masonic clothing for the purpose of decorating the graves of deceased Masons. The authority for so doing is ample, under the provisions of our Constitution. The custom of decorating the graves of the dead, upon some day to be selected by each Lodge for itself, is one that is commendable. Vol. XVIII, pp. 464, 678.

SEC. 664. It is in exceedingly bad taste for a Lodge to rent any portion of the building in which its Lodge-room is situated, for saloon purposes. Vol. XVIII, pp. 468, 679.

SEC. 665. An accused party has the undoubted right to be confronted with his accusers, and should have notice, in case it is the intention of his accusers to take affidavits for use against him, to be present when the affidavits are made and sworn to. Vol. XVIII, p. 654.

SEC. 666. There is no provision in the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, or in the ancient land-

marks of the Order, which in any way limits or restricts the powers of the Grand Lodge to appropriate such sum as it may deem proper for any purpose which it may consider worthy.
Vol. XVIII, p. 681.

SEC. 667. Lodges of the jurisdiction are not permitted to attend funerals, as Lodges, when the ceremonies are conducted by a Commandery of Knights Templar.
Vol. XVIII, p. 681.

SEC. 668. The rule is that testimony must be taken in full by question and answer, be reduced to writing, and be signed by the witness. The construction of testimony must be given by those who shall pass upon it, and not by those who are merely to commit it to writing. Vol. XIX, p. 169.

SEC. 669. Findings must be rendered separately and distinctly upon the charge *and* the specifications; and the record must bear the proper attestation of the Secretary, and the approval of the Master. Vol. XIX, p. 171.

SEC. 670. The record of the proceedings had at a trial must be taken and made up in the prescribed manner, and must be *kept* in the archives of the Lodge trying the case,—not sent to the Grand Lodge. Immediately after the trial, the *transcript* of the trial record must be sent to the Grand Secretary. A transcript means a copy—a full, complete and correct copy of all the proceedings had in, or relative to, the case. Vol. XIX, p. 173.

SEC. 671. A notice of intended application for restoration is not given to the subordinate Lodge until it has been received by such Lodge at a stated meeting; and by Sec. 5, of Art. V, of Part VI, of the Constitution, the notice must be given in writing, at least forty days prior to the commencement of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.
Vol. XIX, p. 190.

SEC. 672. Every one who accepts the office of Master, undertakes that he will perform the duties of his office faithfully, and will make himself familiar with the law governing their performance, at least so far as has been declared by our own

Grand Lodge. Ignorance of the law in respect to the number of members requisite to constitute a Lodge for the transaction of business, is inexcusable. Vol. XIX, p. 194.

SEC. 673. The Master of a Lodge should be a gentleman, and should at all times, in the Lodge, if not elsewhere, not only observe towards his brethren the amenities and proprieties which are due from one gentleman to another, but should require such observance from them. Whenever any one occupying this position, by base conduct or obscene conversation, dishonors himself and his office, his attendance and his services can well be dispensed with. Vol. XIX, p. 194.

SEC. 674. The Grand Lodge is the only tribunal that can reverse or modify the decisions of the Grand Master.
Vol. XIX, p. 195.

SEC. 675. Residence and citizenship are dependent upon the *intention* of the party; and one having a residence may absent himself from it for a few months, or for years, and retain his residence, and be, on his return, immediately entitled to all the benefits and privileges attaching to it, provided he went and remained away with the *intent* to maintain it. His own statement would ordinarily be received as sufficient evidence of his intent. Vol. XIX, p. 196.

SEC. 676. Causing his name to be placed on the Great Register of another place, or exercising his rights as a legal elector of another place, would be conclusive evidence that the party so doing had solemnly declared his intent to become a resident of such place. Vol. XIX, p. 196.

SEC. 677. The executive powers of the Grand Lodge include "the exercise, generally, of all such authority as may be necessary to carry its own legislation into complete effect." (See Sec. 3, Art. III, Part I, of the Constitution.) The Grand Master is given authority not only to "exercise a general and careful supervision over the Craft," but "to discharge all the necessary executive functions of the Grand Lodge when that body is not in session." (See Subdivisions 4th and 5th, of Sec. 2, Art. I, Part II, of the Constitution.) Vol. XIX, p. 209.

SEC. 678. The accuser and the accused have a right to demand that the Trial Commission shall be composed of men who have not prejudged the case, and who will try it fairly and honestly; and whenever such a Commission cannot be obtained in the Lodge in which the accusation is made, the Grand Lodge when in session, and the Grand Master when it is not, has the right, and will ever recognize the duty, to transfer the case for trial to some other Lodge, where even justice may be done. Vol. XIX, p. 209.

SEC. 679. Under the Constitution, the accused has thirty days after the announcement of the result of the trial within which to give notice of appeal; and the Grand Lodge cannot affirm the record prior to the expiration of said thirty days, and prior to the giving of such notice of appeal, without depriving the brother of a right guaranteed to him by the Constitution. Vol. XIX, p. 211.

SEC. 680. Authority attaches to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge the moment the action is had in the Grand Lodge, and the printed proceedings furnish ample authority upon which subordinate Lodges can act.

Vol. XIX, p. 211.

SEC. 681. When a Trial-Commission fails to adjourn in accordance with law, it so far fails to perpetuate itself, and thus becomes *functus officio*, and any act which it performs is void. Vol. XIX, p. 556.

SEC. 682. The reading of the summons to the accused is not sufficient. The summons must be issued in duplicate, one to be served, "the other presented to the Commission with certificate of service appended thereto."

Vol. XIX, p. 556.

SEC. 683. In Masonry, as in law, litigants only can be appellants. By Sec. 10, Art. IV, Part VI, of the Constitution, it is declared that an appeal may be taken to the Grand Lodge *by either party*. The judgment of the Commission is the judgment of the Lodge. Vol. XIX, p. 558.

SEC. 684. An accused party should be confronted with his accusers; hence, an *ex parte* affidavit cannot be admitted in evidence. Vol. XIX, p. 559.

SEC. 685. When charges are preferred by the Secretary of the Lodge, that officer becomes disqualified from acting as Secretary of the Trial-Commission. Vol. XIX, p. 560.

SEC. 686. A Masonic trial is a criminal proceeding, and the conduct of such a trial ought to be pretty strictly in accordance with the provisions of our law regulating such trials, and there are certain things required which are indispensable:—

1st. Charges must be presented to the Master.

2d. The Master must examine the charges and determine whether they are sufficient in form and substance.

3d. He must, by due notification, call a meeting of his Lodge for the election of Commissioners.

4th. The Commissioners being elected, he must appoint a time and place for their meeting.

5th. A summons must be issued directed to the accused and commanding him to appear and answer the charges preferred within ten days, if served within the territorial jurisdiction of the Lodge; within thirty days, if served outside that jurisdiction, but within the State; within ninety days, if served out of the State.

6th. If the accused can be found, or has a known place of residence or business, or a known address, the summons must be served in the manner prescribed, and proof of service should, in all cases, be endorsed on the summons by the officer making it.

7th. If the address be unknown the trial may be taken *ex parte*.

8th. If depositions are desired, the party desiring them must make application in writing to the Master, stating the names of the witnesses, the reasons for taking their depositions, and that their testimony is material to the proper trial of the case, and the Master must, if he deem the application

sufficient, make an order authorizing the taking of the depositions before some officer authorized to administer oaths, after such notice to the adverse party as may be prescribed by the order, and at a time and place therein designated. The application, order and notice cannot be dispensed with.

Vol. XIX, p. 581.

SEC. 687. The rule is that testimony must be taken in full by question and answer, be reduced to writing and signed by the witness. Vol. XIX, p. 583.

SEC. 688. The construction of testimony must be given by those who pass upon it, and not by those who are merely to commit it to writing. Vol. XIX, p. 583.

SEC. 689. Under Sec. 3, Art. I, Part V, of our Constitution, no Lodge in this State can receive a petition for the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason from a person who had received the degree of Entered Apprentice in a Lodge subordinate to any foreign Grand Lodge until the applicant has resided twelve months in the State and six months within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and that no Lodge in this State can receive such petition at all until it has received permission from the Lodge which conferred on him the first degree.

Vol. XX, pp. 15, 212.

SEC. 690. When the Grand Master has transferred the trial of charges from the Lodge to which they were presented by reason of the disqualification of the Master to preside, he may, if a new Master is elected, against whom no objection exists, before any proceedings have been had for or in the trial, retransfer the case for trial to the Lodge from which it was removed. Vol. XX, pp. 15, 212.

SEC. 691. It is the duty of a Lodge to attend the funeral of a deceased member, and, if he requested it, to conduct the ceremonies; to see to it in all cases that proper provision is made for his burial, and in case of need to pay the expense; but it is not the duty of the Lodge to pay the funeral expenses when the deceased has left a large estate.

Vol. XX, pp. 15, 212.

SEC. 692. When a petition for the third degree shows that the Lodge in which the petitioner received the first and second degrees has surrendered its charter, the Lodge to which the petition is presented must, before receiving it, obtain permission from the Grand Lodge to which the charter was surrendered, or in the interval between its sessions from its Grand Master. Vol. XX, pp. 15, 213.

SEC. 693. If, at the annual election in a Lodge, the party declared elected to the office of Master then declines to accept the position, the Lodge may immediately proceed to ballot again for Master as though no ballot had been had.

Vol. XX, pp. 16, 213.

SEC. 694. The Master of a Lodge is not disqualified to preside at the trial of a member, because as Junior Warden he had, by direction of the Lodge, preferred the charges, or because he is a witness, unless he is personally interested.

Relative to the decision contained in Section 580 of Anderson's Manual, as compiled from Vol. XVII, p. 203, of Grand Lodge Proceedings, the Committee on Jurisprudence say: "We are not, however, satisfied with the rule adopted in 1885" (Sec. 580), "and to the end that it may receive further and more careful consideration, we recommend that it be referred to our successors with directions to report thereon at the next Annual Communication." There seems, however, to have been no report relative to the matter in 1892.

Vol. XX, pp. 16, 213.

SEC. 695. In one case the petition for a dispensation to form a new Lodge was accompanied by the dimits of all the petitioners, but some of them were a few days over six months old. It was shown that all the petitioners had obtained their dimits for the purpose of joining in the petition, but there was some delay in getting it ready, because the seal of *Traver* Lodge, from which some of them hailed, had been lost and its records destroyed by fire. Under the circumstances the Grand Master ruled, as we think very properly, that all the petitioners were in good standing and competent to join in the petition. Vol. XX, pp. 16, 213.

SEC. 696. No Lodge can pay the expenses of one of its members out of its funds, in attending meetings of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast.

Vol. XX, pp. 16, 213.

SEC. 697. "It is the duty of every Master Mason to be a member of *some* Lodge, and every non-affiliated Mason who, having resided six months within this State, shall refuse or neglect to make application for membership to *some Lodge therein*, shall be deemed unworthy of Masonic consideration, and shall not be entitled to, nor the recipient of, any of the rights, privileges or charities of the Order." This language admits of but one interpretation. If a non-affiliated Mason wishes to preserve his standing he must apply to some Lodge, and he may apply to any Lodge *in the State*.

Vol. XX, p. 214.

SEC. 698. One on asking to be received as a visitor must, unless vouched for by some one present, prove himself to be a Mason, to the satisfaction of the Master of the Lodge, on a personal examination, and a Grand Lodge diploma or certificate or other documentary evidence can never be received as sufficient to entitle the applicant to admission without examination. Vol. XX, pp. 16, 214.

SEC. 699. It is proper that every Lodge should provide a suitable place for the burial of its dead, and the expense of the purchase of such a place and of the keeping of it in good condition is a legitimate Lodge expense. Every Lodge should secure such a place and should see that it is kept in good condition. Vol. XX, pp. 16, 214.

SEC. 700. Under our Constitution the Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation to a Lodge to receive and act upon a petition for the degrees from any person who has not resided in the State twelve months, and within the jurisdiction of the particular Lodge six months, unless the petitioner is a person belonging to the army or navy of the United States. Vol. XX, pp. 16, 214.

SEC. 701. An applicant for the degrees of Masonry must be a man not deformed or dismembered, but hale and sound in his physical conformation. Vol. XX, pp. 17, 215.

SEC. 702. No Lodge can be permitted to use its funds to provide refreshments or entertainments for its members or friends. Vol. XX, pp. 17, 215.

SEC. 703. The payment of a sum equivalent to six months' dues, by a non-affiliate, is a condition precedent to the presentation of his petition for membership, and places the applicant in good standing. The money, therefore, so paid, will not be refunded in case the application is rejected. The right to make such application is one of the privileges from the exercise of which he had by his own neglect deprived himself, and the payment was made for the purpose of restoring him to that right and other rights incident to good standing. Vol. XX, pp. 17, 215.

SEC. 704. No Mason of our own or of a foreign jurisdiction can be allowed to circulate among the brethren here a petition for contributions for the erection of a church or for other like purpose. Vol. XX, pp. 17, 215.

SEC. 705. A Lodge having charge of the burial of one of its members may properly invite other organizations to furnish pallbearers and to join in the procession, but not to take part in the ceremonies. This must not be understood to mean that no service except the Masonic burial service can be performed at the burial of one who has requested Masonic burial, but only that the Lodge must, in the procession, occupy the place of honor, and must have charge of and conclude the service. Not unfrequently the friends of the decedent desire service in the church of which he was a member or attendant, and it is customary and proper in such cases for the Lodge to accompany the body to the church and there assist in the proper church services, and upon the conclusion of such services to conduct the body to the place of burial,

and thence, in accordance with Masonic usage, conclude the service and consign the body to the grave.

Vol. XX, pp. 17, 215.

SEC. 706. When a special meeting for the election of Trial Commissioners has been called and notice given, if for any reason no meeting is held at the time designated, the Master must issue another call and cause new notices to be served.

Vol. XX, pp. 17, 216.

SEC. 707. A petitioner for degrees must be recommended by at least two members of the Lodge, but he is not required to furnish references. If, however, he does furnish references, he may give the names of firms with as much propriety as of individuals. Vol. XX, pp. 17, 216.

SEC. 708. In 1879 Grand Master Browne decided that a "Lodge cannot be opened except *by or under the direction and with the presence of* the Master or one of the Wardens," (Proceedings, Vol. XIV, p. 190,) and that we understand to be the correct rule. If, for instance, the Grand Lecturer were present, he might, at the request and in the presence of the Master, open the Lodge and confer degrees or assist in the transaction of business. In such case, the Master being present, directs and controls his Lodge and its work as effectually as though himself occupying the chair. But the rule is that the Lodge cannot be opened, nor any work done, nor any business transacted, except in the presence and under the direction of the Master or one of the Wardens.

Vol. XX, pp. 17, 216.

SEC. 709. A Lodge may, for special reasons, as for services performed in instructing candidates, remit the dues of one of its members. The Lodge has full control in such cases, and may of its own motion or upon his request, remit the dues of some member for services performed, or because for some reason he is unable to pay them.

Vol. XX, pp. 18, 218.

SEC. 710. Under our procedure the Lodge, as such, has no authority to act in the matter of entertaining or dismissing or

permitting the withdrawal of charges. That duty is devolved upon the Master, and, as in the first instance, he had the right to determine whether the acts complained of constituted a Masonic offense, so he should have authority when the offense charged is trivial, to permit charges to be withdrawn before trial, or after a reversal of judgment before retrial, whenever, in his judgment, all the good results that could be hoped for from a trial or retrial have been accomplished. Vol. XX, pp. 18, 216.

SEC. 711. *Yuba* Lodge, No. 39, had elected a candidate for the degrees, and a member of another Lodge had interposed an objection to his initiation. Thereupon the Master inquired of the Grand Master what he should do, and whether he had a right to demand the reasons for the objection. The Grand Master, construing a decision of Grand Master Hines and the report of this committee made thereon in 1879 (Proceedings, Vol. XIV, p. 168), to mean that a member of another Lodge could, under the provisions of Sec. 6, Art. III, Part III, of the Constitution, interpose an objection to the initiation of a candidate, held that an objection so interposed would, if not withdrawn within sixty days, be equivalent to rejection.

The language of the section of the Constitution alluded to is: "No Lodge shall have more than one ballot for the three degrees; but, though an applicant may be elected to receive them, if, at any time before his initiation, objection be made by any *member*, he shall not receive the degree until such objection shall have been withdrawn; and such objection shall, unless withdrawn within sixty days, have the effect of a rejection by ballot, and shall be reported to the Grand Secretary.

It is worthy of note that the right of objection is given to the members of the Lodge only and not to every Mason in good standing.

In 1878 Grand Master Browne decided "that the members of a Lodge are not entitled to know or to inquire the name of

the brother who interposes an objection to the initiation of a candidate any more than they would be the name or motives of the party casting a blackball." (Proceedings, Vol. XIII, p. 620.)

In the case before him an objection had been interposed by a member, and other members desiring to know who had interposed it and why, the question was asked, if they had a right to know.

Again, in 1879, a member outside of the Lodge, stated to the Master that he objected to the initiation of a candidate who had been elected, and the question was asked, whether the Master should notice an objection made in that way. In that case Grand Master Browne decided that "an objection to the initiation of a person who has been elected to receive the degrees of Masonry in a Lodge, may be made to the Master thereof at any time before the initiation, either by simple oral statement or in writing, and in or out of the Lodge. It is sufficient if the Master is advised by *the brother* objecting that he does object." (Proceedings, Vol. XIV, p. 118.)

Both of these decisions were approved by the Grand Lodge. We have given these decisions and the section of the Constitution upon which they were based, because it is plain to us that the Grand Master was misled by the use of the words *the brother* in these decisions, in interpreting them to mean any Mason in good standing or a member of any Lodge. We do not think the decisions ambiguous, but, if they are so, the language of the section upon which they were based is so explicit and clear as to leave no room for doubt.

As we interpret that section and the decisions, a *member* of the Lodge may at any time before the initiation, and in the Lodge or elsewhere, by word of mouth or by writing, advise or inform the Master that he objects, and that the candidate cannot be initiated unless that objection is withdrawn; but no member of another Lodge has a right to interpose an objection any more than he would have had a right to participate in the ballot upon the candidate's petition.

If the Master, however, should at any time before initiation be advised by any Master Mason in good standing, or by any respectable gentleman, that the candidate was unworthy or disreputable, it would be the Master's duty to delay further proceedings until he could satisfy himself fully as to the candidate's character. Vol. XX, p. 216.

SEC. 712. A Lodge of Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts can exercise no control over the funds of a Lodge for charity or for any other purpose, and a Lodge of Master Masons cannot give any portion of its funds for the relief of the widow of an Entered Apprentice, for no business can be transacted except in a Lodge of Master Masons, and none but Master Masons can be members of a Lodge or are entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the Order.

Vol. XX, pp. 18, 217.

SEC. 713. When the advancement of a candidate, elected for the first degree only, has been stayed by reason of an objection interposed, the Lodge may, whenever the objection is withdrawn, proceed to ballot upon his petition for the remaining degrees, and, if the ballot is clear, proceed to confer them.* Vol. XX, pp. 19, 218.

SEC. 714. The charges against an accused brother should not be read at the meeting called to elect Commissioners; nor should the name of the accused be made known.

Vol. XX, p. 191.

SEC. 715. The accused is clearly entitled to vote at the meeting called to elect Commissioners. Vol. XX, p. 191.

SEC. 716. In ordinary cases of reprimand no transcript is necessary, unless a proper appeal is taken, in which case the sentence is stayed until the case is heard in the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XX, p. 192.

SEC. 717. Inability to pay debts does not constitute a Masonic offense; there must be some Masonic delinquency

*This has reference to a party elected when a separate ballot was had for the degrees.—J. W. A.

shown, involving moral turpitude. Lodges cannot be made collectors for bad debts. Vol. XX, p. 686.

SEC. 718. An accused party has thirty days after the announcement of the result of the trial, within which to give notice of appeal, and to affirm the record prior to the expiration of said thirty days, and prior to the giving of such notice of appeal, would be to deprive the brother of a right guaranteed to him by the Constitution. Vol. XX, p. 687.

SEC. 719. It is not in the power of the Grand Lodge to restore to *membership* in his Lodge one who has been suspended or expelled therefrom. It can restore him to all the rights and privileges, *except* those which are incident to membership in a particular Lodge. These latter peculiar rights and privileges he could only acquire by affiliation, upon petition and election in the regular mode. Vol. XX, p. 711.

DECISIONS IN 1893-1894.

720. The six months' dues paid by an applicant for affiliation whose dimit had been issued more than six months prior to his making application, is a condition precedent which simply entitled the party to make application. If elected to membership, his dues in the Lodge will begin to run from the date of his election and the equivalent which he had paid can not be applied in payment of dues accruing subsequent to his election.

Vol. XXI, P. 212.

721. (1) It is the *duty* of every Master Mason to be a member of some Lodge.

(2) If being a member of a Lodge in some other State or Country, he comes to reside in California, he may continue his membership in the State or Country from which he came.

(3) If, however, before coming to California, he severs his membership with the Lodge in the State or country from which he came, he must, within six months from the time he becomes a resident of California, make application for membership to some Lodge in this State.

(4) If he neglects to make such application within the time limited, he is not to receive, nor are we permitted to accord to him, "any of the rights, privileges or charities" of the Order. He is, in effect, suspended.

(5) If, however, after the lapse of six months, he desires to make application for membership, he must, as a condition precedent, pay a sum equivalent to six months dues of the Lodge to which he would apply, and then present his petition with his dimit and thy affiliation fee.

(6) The rejection of his application places him in good standing for six months *from the date of the rejection*, and during that period he may again apply to the same Lodge or to any other Lodge in the State, without the payment of any sum as a condition pre-

cedent. (That is, without the payment of six months' dues.—J. W. A.)

(7) The six months begin to run from the time the non-affiliate becomes a resident in California, and not from the date of the dimit, unless it were issued subsequent to his becoming a resident here.

(8) If a member of a Lodge in this State withdraws therefrom, and, continuing to reside here, neglects for six months from the date of such withdrawal to make application for membership to some Lodge here, he will place himself under the same disabilities and be subject to the same conditions as the non-affiliate who, coming from abroad to reside here, neglects the duty prescribed.*

VOL. XXI, p. 213.

722. When a custom prevails, generally, in respect to a matter, such as balloting on an application for membership or for the degrees, it should be observed as the law, and should be modified only by express law. In balloting, the following method of procedure should be employed:

The Senior Deacon should, when directed by the Master so to do, approach the altar and then prepare the box for the ballot, and having prepared it, he should present it to the Junior and Senior Wardens, and then to the Master. These officers should severally inspect it, and, if found to be properly prepared, the Master should, before handing the box to the Deacon, deposit his ballot; he should then direct the Deacon to present the box to the Senior and Junior Wardens that they may, without leaving their stations, cast their ballots. The Deacon should then

---

NOTE.—These eight paragraphs fully interpret Section 1, Article II, Part V, and Section 8, Article V, Part VI, of the Constitution, and settle the question in reference to the payment of the six months' dues by an applicant for affiliation. They also more fully explain what is intended by Sections 418 and 703 of Anderson's Manual. This section 721, and these eight paragraphs should be carefully studied by all Masters of Lodges. (See also page 211 of Vol. XXI). J.W.A.

place the box upon the altar, and each member present shall be required to approach the altar and deposit his ballot.

Vol. XXI, p. 214.

723. A Lodge in California may, at the request of a Lodge in Michigan or in any other State, confer, as an act of courtesy, the second and third degrees upon a person who had been elected and initiated by the Lodge making the request.

Vol. XXI, p. 215.

724. If, at the time fixed for the installation of the newly elected officers of a Lodge, the Master happens to be sick and unable to attend, the installing officer may, nevertheless, proceed to install the other officers present, and the Master may be installed when he is able to attend.

Vol. XXI, pp. 10, 215.

725. There can be no installation by proxy. At the time fixed for the installation of officers, the installing officer shall, upon satisfactory proof of qualification, install such as then present themselves; and such as cannot, for any reason then present themselves, may be afterwards installed, but they cannot, in any case, enter upon their duties until they have been installed.

Vol. XXI, p. 215.

726. An application for affiliation unaccompanied by a dimit, may be received if it is accompanied by a statement or explanation which is satisfactory to the Master and the Lodge, stating the reason why the applicant cannot present a dimit or certificate of withdrawal. The applicant must, in such case, present with his application a statement or statements showing to the satisfaction of the Master and his Lodge, that the applicant had been a member of some particular Lodge; that being in good standing, he had withdrawn therefrom, and had received a dimit or simple certificate of withdrawal, which had been lost or destroyed; or that, under the laws of the particular Grand Jurisdiction, as in New York, no dimits were ever issued until the particular member desiring one had made application to some other Lodge for mem-

bership, and had been elected. The dimit is the best evidence, but when that cannot be had, secondary evidence may be resorted to. So long as the Lodge continues in existence, a statement of the facts by its Secretary, and under the seal of his Lodge, is next in order, and when the Lodge has ceased to exist, the Grand Secretary of the Grand Jurisdiction to which the records of the extinct Lodge belong, would be the next best.

Vol. XXI, pp. 10, 215.

727. No Lodge in this State has authority to waive jurisdiction over an applicant for degrees whose application has been rejected by it. Under our law, the Lodge, whether in this State or elsewhere, acquires by receiving or rejecting his application for the degrees, exclusive jurisdiction over the applicant for the period of twelve months from the date of rejection. And no other Lodge can lawfully, within that period, receive an application from him. When that period has expired, its jurisdiction is gone, and the party is free to make another application as he would if he had never made one.

Vol. XXI, pp. 10, 216.

728. The Grand Lodge of California recognizes perpetual jurisdiction only when an applicant has been elected and initiated by the Lodge to which he applies. In such a case our law is so general, and yet so precise, as to leave no room for doubt. The language is, "No Entered Apprentice or Fellowcraft shall be advanced to a higher degree *in any Lodge* other than that in which he shall have received those, or either of those degrees, unless by the official consent of such Lodge, if it be then in existence and be within the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada." The policy of this prohibition might be doubtful if it were open to question. If it were a matter of absolute right, there should be no limitation to particular countries. But we accept it as our written law.

Vol. XXI, p. 216.

729. California recognizes a jurisdiction of one year over a rejected candidate. During that time the

rejecting Lodge may by dispensation from the Grand Master, receive from him a second application, but no other Lodge can. When the full year after a rejection has elapsed, the jurisdiction has lapsed, and we recognize no claim or authority over the rejected applicant by reason of the rejection, whether claimed by one of our own Lodges or by a Lodge in any other State or country.

Vol. XXI, p. 216.

730. The funds of a Lodge, no matter from what source derived, cannot be used for the purpose of providing refreshments or entertainments for the members or their friends. (See Sec. 771, Vol. XXI, p. 777).

Vol. XXI, pp. 11, 217.

731. When a member of one of our Lodges withdraws therefrom and receives a dimit, he should, within six months from the date of withdrawal, make application for membership to some Lodge here. After a lapse of six monts, if he desires to make such application, he must first pay to the Lodge to which he wishes to apply a sum equivalent to six months' dues of that Lodge, and the Lodge can thereupon receive his application.

Vol. XXI, pp. 11, 217.

732. Whenever it becomes necessary or expedient for the Master to assign to a candidate for initiation any reason for delay in conferring the degree, he should assign the true reason; and he should never attempt, by prevarication or equivocation, to mislead or deceive the candidate.

Vol. XXI, pp. 11, 217.

733. When an Entered Apprentice is guilty of offenses cognizable by our tribunals, charges should be preferred against him, and a trial should be had in accordance with the provisions of our Constitution regulating trials for Masonic offenses. An Entered Apprentice is not a member of the Lodge, but he is a Mason and is amenable to Masonic law, and if guilty of any serious infraction of that law, he should be tried, and reprimanded, suspended or expelled, as may meet his offense. Dropping from the roll is not

mentioned in our Penal Code as punishment for offenses committed.

Vol. XXI, pp. 11, 218.

734. When the Secretary of a Lodge dies shortly after his installation, the fact should be reported to the Grand Master, with the request for a dispensation to elect a Secretary to fill the vacancy. This rule applies to all elective officers of a Lodge, except the Master, to whom the Wardens have the right of succession whenever a vacancy occurs in the early part of the term from death, resignation or suspension of the incumbent, or his removal from the jurisdiction. If the vacancy should occur near the end of the term, it would be proper and more convenient to appoint pro tempore.

Vol. XXI, pp. 11, 218.

735. Under Section 2, Article III, Part III of the Constitution, as amended in 1892, the permission by the Lodge within whose jurisdiction a party resides to a neighboring Lodge to receive and act upon his petition must be given at a stated meeting; and the determination of the question may be made by the vote of the majority of the members present, taken in the manner in which other matters of business are usually determined.

Vol. XXI, pp. 12, 219.

736. The permission to a Lodge to attend religious services, as a Lodge and in Masonic clothing, in company with a Commandery of Knights Templar, is a matter strictly within the discretion of the Grand Master.

Vol. XXI, p. 219.

737. The signatures to a petition for a dispensation to authorize the formation of a new Lodge must be only those of Master Masons in good standing at the time. Parties holding dimits six months old can not sign the petition.

Vol. XXI, pp. 12, 219.

738. It is a primary duty of every Lodge to care for, and in case of need, to assist the family of one of its own deceased members; but it would be a duty of any Lodge within whose jurisdiction the family of a deceased member of another Lodge resides, to care for and assist such family—a duty, the neglect of which could not be excused by any neglect on the part of the Lodge of which such deceased brother had been a member.

Vol. XXI, pp. 12, 219.

739. The rule of our Penal Code that when the accused is not within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, but is in the State, and his residence is known, the summons and a copy of the charges shall be issued at least thirty days before the day of trial and forwarded to his address by the Secretary by mail or other usual mode of conveyance, is general, and applies to a case transferred from one Lodge to another for trial. If the accused *is in fact* within the jurisdiction. the time is ten days. If he is not within that jurisdiction and is within the State, and his residence is known, the time is thirty days.

Vol. XXI, pp. 12, 220.

740. The daughter of a Master Mason, whether of tender years, or, if unmarried, of mature years, is a member of his family, and is, if in need, entitled to ask for and receive assistance from Masons wherever she may be; and a Lodge or Board of Relief may lawfully and properly pay out from the fund at its disposal, such sum as may be necessary to relieve the needs of such applicant.

Vol. XXI, pp. 12, 220.

741. When a cause has been transferred from the Lodge in which the charges were presented to another Lodge for trial, the accused is not entitled, as a matter of right, to notice of the time fixed for the election of Commissioners.

Vol. XXI, pp. 13, 221.

742. It is competent and proper for the Master, without a vote of his Lodge, to direct the Secretary to draw and the Treasurer to pay a warrant for Grand Lodge dues, which, by the Constitution, are required to accompany the annual report of the Lodge.

Vol. XXI, pp. 13, 221.

743. When a trial is had in the Lodge of which the accused is a member, or in another Lodge to which the

case is transferred, the Secretary can not make any charge for serving the summons, or for writing up the record of the trial, or for writing a transcript or copy of the record, for transmission to the Grand Secretary in case of an appeal.

Vol. XXI, pp. 13, 222.

744. The Master of a Lodge ought not to preside at the trial of a Mason, whether a member of his Lodge or not, when it is known to him in advance of the trial that he is to be called as a witness or when he, as Junior Warden or otherwise, has preferred the charges upon which the trial is to be had.

Vol. XXI, p. 206.

745. A Lodge can properly appropriate from its Lodge funds for the payment of the premium on a policy of insurance for a brother who has been pronounced to be in the last stages of consumption, and whose death would leave a destitute family dependent upon the Lodge.

Vol. XXI, p. 207.

746. (1) No Lodge in California can do anything in the way of advancing an Entered Apprentice or Fellowcraft except at request or by permission of the foreign Lodge.

(2) At request of the foreign Lodge the Lodge here may confer both the second and third degrees, or either of them, as an act of courtesy; but in such case no petition need be, or can be, received or ballot taken, and no fee can be demanded either from the Lodge making the request or from the party advanced; and, when the third degree has been conferred the recipient becomes *ipso facto* a member of the foreign Lodge.

(3) If a Fellowcraft from a foreign jurisdiction desires to receive the third degree in, and to become a member of one of our Lodges, he must first procure the permission, the *official consent* of the Lodge that made him a Fellowcraft, and must present that official consent and the proper fee with his petition, else his petition can not be received. If elected, the degree may be conferred and he will thereby become a member of the Lodge conferring it. The fee *must*

accompany the petition, and the applicant must pay it. The Lodge ought not even to suggest that it might present a claim to the foreign Lodge under such circumstances. If any reclamation on account of fees paid but not earned is to be made, let the party who paid them make it.

Vol. XXI, p. 209.

747. When an applicant has been initiated in any Lodge, whether in this State or elsewhere in the United States or Canada, no Lodge in this State can confer either of the remaining degrees upon him, except as an act of courtesy at the request of the Lodge which initiated him, or by its *permission* to receive and act upon his petition. See Constitution, Section 7, Article III, Part III, p. 55 of Manual.

Vol. XXI, p. 209.

748. *Ex parte* affidavits are not admissible as testimony. The testimony should be taken in the form of a deposition, in the manner prescribed in Section 5, Article IV, Part VI, of the Constitution.

Vol. XXI, p. 231.

749. When a resident of California makes a visit to another State or country for business or pleasure, and while away from his home, without permission of the Lodge nearest his residence, applies for and receives the degrees of Masonry in a regularly constituted Lodge, he is a Mason and cannot be classed as clandestine; yet no Lodge here can recognize him as a Mason until he has made application to and been received as a *member* by the Lodge nearest his place of residence; and that Lodge may demand of him, as a condition for receiving his petition, the payment of the full fee for the three degrees; and when, under such circumstances, the party has received only the first degree, or the first and second degrees, no Lodge in this State should, even at the request of the foreign Lodge, confer the remaining degree or degrees without the consent of the Lodge having jurisdiction over his place of residence.

Vol. XXI, pp. 537, 762.

750. The entire work of conferring the third de-

gree should be completed at the meeting at which it is begun.

Vol. XXI, pp. 538, 765.

751. It is proper for a Lodge to re-refer any subject of investigation, even after the committee appointed to make it has submitted a report, if for any reason further inquiry be desired.

Vol. XXI, pp. 538, 765.

752. In case of the death of the Master of a Lodge during his term, the Senior Warden succeeds to the office of Master, and can and should assume the duties of the office. In such case the Lodge is under no obligation to apply for a dispensation to fill the office. If, however, at the request of the Lodge, a dispensation is granted, any member of the Lodge in good standing, and whose dues are fully paid, is eligible. (See Section 734).

Vol. XXI, pp 538, 765.

753. A Lodge may instruct its Master or other representatives, relative to voting upon any proposition coming before the Grand Lodge.

Vol. XXI, pp. 538, 766.

754. Neither one who has lost an eye and wears a glass eye in its place, nor one who has lost the sight of one eye, can be lawfully initiated in this State.

Vol. XXI, pp. 538, 767.

755. Masters of Lodges ought not to need the advice of the Grand Master to enable them to determine whether one who has lost an eye, or arm, or leg, is dismembered; or whether a hunchback is deformed; or whether a paralytic is hale and sound in his physical conformation.

Vol. XXI, pp. 538, 768.

756. An election for officers of a Lodge, held on any other day than that fixed by the Constitution, is illegal and void, unless authorized by special dispensation.

Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 768.

757. No officer of a Lodge can be installed by proxy; such act is void.

Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 768.

758. The funds of a Lodge cannot be used to procure presents for retiring officers.

Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 768.

759. The Master of a Lodge has no authority to suspend one of its by-laws for any purpose or for any time.

Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 768.

760. The extension of time for the payment of dues will not entitle the delinquent to vote at the election. See Constitution, Section 3, Article I. Part IV.

Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 768.

761. When objection is made to the advancement of a candidate, the Master must appoint a committee to investigate the cause of objection. He is not vested with any discretion in the matter. The language of the Constitution is peremptory—"Such objection shall be referred to a committee, with power to inquire into the cause thereof."

Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 769.

762. No Lodge can receive as visitors any but Masons in good standing; and one who, residing in this State, had been dimitted more than six months and has not made application for affiliation, is not in good standing.

Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 769.

763. No Lodge can receive an application for affiliation until the applicant has proven that he is a Master Mason to the satisfaction of the Master; but if the applicant in such case is unable to make satisfactory proof, he may make application for the degrees, and, if elected, may receive the degrees and thus become a member. [The Committee on Jurisprudence recommended that this decision be approved—not, however, as a precedent, but only as the proper disposition of the case before the Grand Master.]

Vol. XXI, pp. 539, 769.

764. A Past Master, by service of this or any other jurisdiction, is competent to install the officers of a Lodge when the Lodge is under the immediate charge of its proper officers.

Vol. XXI. pp. 540, 770.

765. When trial commissioners, after finding a verdict of guilty, fail to agree upon or refuse to fix the

penalty, the Master should discharge them and order the election of new Commissioners, and a new trial.

Vol. XXI, pp. 540, 770.

766. If a vacancy occurs in the office of Secretary, the Master may appoint a brother to fill it for the unexpired term. It is not only the privilege, but the right of the Master to appoint for the unexpired term, in case of a vacancy in the office of Secretary or of any office in his Lodge other than of Master and Wardens. Provision is made in the Constitution, Section 2, Article I, Part IV, for filling a vacancy in either of the offices of Master or Wardens; but no provision is made in that instrument for filling a vacancy in any other office. The Grand Master may, in the exercise of the executive functions of the Grand Lodge during its recess, grant a dispensation for the election of a Secretary or Treasurer, whenever, upon the application of the Lodge, there shall appear to him to be urgent necessity for such election; but, except under peculiar circumstances, the Master should exercise the right of appointment.

Vol. XXI, pp. 540, 770.

767. Trial commissioners, in fixing the penalty for an offense of which they have found the accused guilty, are not limited to one or any number of ballots. They should continue to discuss the matter among themselves and to ballot so long as there is any reasonable prospect of agreement.

Vol. XXI, pp. 540, 770.

768. An application for the degrees must be made to the Lodge within whose jurisdiction the applicant resides, and his place of residence is the place he has selected for and made his home.

Vol. XXI, p. 771.

769. Connection with or membership in any particular religious demonstration, society or sect, is not a valid or Masonic cause of objection to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice or Fellowcraft.

Vol. XXI, pp. 541, 771.

770. Whenever the Grand Master is informed, no matter how, that any Lodge in its action, or any Master by his ruling, has violated or disregarded a

Landmark of the Order, his duty is to investigate the matter immediately, and to make such orders in respect to it as the case may require, and to report it to the Grand Lodge that it may take such action as will effectually prevent the recurrence of such offending.

Vol. XXI, p. 772.

771. The simple non-payment of a debt, without some element of fraud, deceit, false pretense, or the like, would not justify the conviction of a brother of a Masonic offense.

Vol. XXI, p. 729.

772. *Be it resolved*, By the Grand Lodge of California, that the subordinate Lodges of this jurisdiction are hereby authorized to expend, in each Masonic year, a sum not exceeding five per cent. of their total revenue for the preceding Masonic year, for purposes of refreshment and the promotion of fraternal intercourse; *provided*, no expenditure whatever shall be made for spirituous, malt or fermented liquors. [Adopted in 1894; and thus nullifying decisions 304, 634 and 702.—J.W.A.]

INDEX TO DECISIONS.

(The figures refer to the Sections.)

ABSENCE—Master or one Warden must be present..... 70
Of Master and Warden, effect of.....464, 465
ABUSIVE LANGUAGE—Is a Masonic offense.....
..156, 160, 198, 200, 201, 207, 232, 234, 321, 430, 431, 639
ACCUSED—Has a right to be present at the election of Commissioners..... 54
May make a statement in his own behalf.....77, 336, 339
Statement of, should have its weight..... 77
Statement of, should form part of record of trial..... 77
Effect of reversal of decision on.....110
May appeal from the decision of a Commission.....
.....111, 439, 610, 683
.....147
Should have access to records.....
Should be found guilty of facts proven.....161, 375
Must be notified of meeting to elect Commissioners.....228
May object to any Commissioner.....229, 349, 350, 384
Cannot be required to testify against himself.....238
Must be informed of his right to counsel.....239
Admissions of are evidence.....277
When should be acquitted.....278
Must be served with copy of summons.290, 339, 576, 588, 682
When too late to object to Commission.....294
Must have opportunity to produce his testimony...310, 320
When objection to Commissioners must be made..350, 384
Master may require attendance of at special meeting..354
Has no right to know name of accused at special meeting.380
May object to Master of his Lodge.....384
Is entitled to reasonable continuance.....385, 394
Cannot be compelled to undergo trial after midnight...385
Must have notice of amendments to charges 394
May be tried when acquitted by a Grand Jury or Court...
.....423, 468, 473
Cannot have another put in a plea of "guilty" for him...432
May produce additional evidence, on appeal.....274, 470
May present additional argument, on appeal.....470
When additional evidence or argum't must be presented.470
Cannot be placed twice in jeopardy. 532, 550
Consent of does not revive defunct Commission.....585
Name of should not be given at special meeting...589, 714
Time allowed in which to give notice of appeal...610, 679

Is not deprived of rights until charges are proven.227,618,619
Has right to be confronted with his accusers.....665,684
Should have notice of intention to take affidavits.....665
Is entitled to be tried by unbiased Commission.....668
Mode of serving summons on..... 684
Has right to vote for Commissioners. 715
Has thirty days in which to appeal..... 718
ACCUSER—May appeal from decision of Commission.....
.....111, 439, 610, 682
Has the right to employ a brother as counsel.....128
Cannot be a Commissioner..... ...242
May adduce additional evidence, on appeal.....274, 470
Cannot be recalled in absence of accused.....281
Must have opportunity to produce his testimony.....310
Must not apply abusive epithets to the accused.....321
If Master is, he cannot preside at trial.....352
Has right to be present during whole trial..... 379
Should not determine whether trial proceed or not....424
May adduce additional argument, on appeal.....470
Time in which additional argument or evidence must be adduced.....470
May have certain charges dismissed.....564
When Master is, trial cannot be held in his Lodge.....596
When Master is, to whom charges must be presented..597
Has right to an unbiased Commission..... 678
ACQUITTAL—Is no bar to second trial.....37, 51, 550
Rendering verdict of in despite of proof of guilt is cause for charges..... 265, 301
By Grand Jury, or Court, is no bar to trial... 423, 468, 473
Judgment of should not be disturbed, except.....550
ACTS—Mason liable for those committed as a profane.....212
ADJOURNMENT—When dissolves Commission 280
Of trial, when should be had..... .....310, 385, 394
Of trial, may be for more than ten days.....478
ADMISSION—Of visitors. (See Visitors.)
Of members, may be refused.....150, 558
Of applicants, vote on cannot be questioned 259
ADMISSIONS—Of accused, are evidence...277, and Vol. VI, 374
ADULTERY—Not conclusive evidence of guilt.....342
When may be conclusive evidence of guilt.....342. 429
ADVANCEMENT—Proficiency is the requisite for.....8, 83
Object of appointing a committee on objections to..... 84
Committee should hear all testimony on objections..... 84
Candidate should be heard in his own defense..... 84
When second objection for same cause may be made.. 85
When Master should confer next degree..... 86
Of E. A. who has removed from jurisdiction.....97, 162
Effect of valid objection to.....109, 167
When party may re-apply.....109, 167

How party should re-apply..... .....109, 167
Of E. A. whose Lodge is extinct.....135
On demand, charges and evidence should be read.....151
Of E. A. or F. C. when dismembered.....154
Of party unable to read and write.....331
Where should be applied for.....414
New ballot for is not necessary 508
Objection to may be made by member of other Lodge....533
When second objection for same cause cannot be made..562
Right of objection belongs to every member.....628
No cubes in ballot-box does not justify objection to....629
Part of fees to be returned when refused.....653
When Lodge may ballot for remaining degrees.....713
AFFIDAVIT—*Ex parte* cannot be admitted in evidence.....684
AFFILIATION—Applicant for must present dimit....40, 152, 573
Where application for must be made.62, 64, 80, 257, 422, 697
How often application for may be made.....64, 525, 546
What rejection for implies..... 64
What dues applicant for must pay.....79, 418, 703
Petitions for take same course as for degrees 117
Petitions for cannot be withdrawn after reference.117, 541
When dimit is not necessary.....152
Petitions should be signed with full name.....185
Applicant for must not be lectured..... 484
Applicant for must prove himself to be a Master Mason.....492, 498
Application for, places party in good standing.....525, 703
Applicant for, in case of death, is entitled to Masonic burial.....526
New application requires new petition.....525, 546
Applicant for must reside in California..... ....561, 697
When election for is void.....573
When is entitled to Masonic burial.....614
Dues paid for cannot be refunded.....703
Object of paying dues for.....703
AGREEMENT—Breach of, not recognized by Lodge.....100
AMENDMENT—To charges, when should be allowed.....394
Notice of should be given to accused.....394
AMERICAN DOCTRINE—For formation of Grand Lodges..284, 367
ANSWER—Construction of the term..... 78
APPEAL—From Grand Master not allowed.....2, 119
From Master to his Lodge not allowed.....2, 485
Stays sentence of reprimand.....69, 493, 551, 554
From Master to Grand Lodge or Grand Master.....105
Only accused or accuser entitled to.. .....111, 419
Right of belongs to *any* member 439
Additional evidence may be adduced, on.....470
Additional argument may be adduced, on.....470
When additional argument is to be presented.....470

When may be taken by the Master.....516
Time of notice of is very important.....584
The dimit presented by, must be a proper one.....601
Time in which it must be taken.....610
APPLICANT FOR DEGREES—Must be initiated, where 27
Qualifications of....6,89,102,112,153,168,217,400,428,548,701
Must be declared rejected on unfavorable report of committee.....210
Must be initiated within three months.....221
When may be initiated after three months.....222
When qualifications of may be discussed.....224
Who has lost one eye is not qualified.....267
To reject is the sacred right of any member.....315
Member of another Lodge may object to.....328
Must not have served term in State's Prison.....371
What Lodge has right to fees of.....398
What Lodge has control of.....414
Second ballot on should be had.....421
When not necessary to have resided one year.....454
To whom, how, and when objection to may be made...455
When moral character of should be determined.....472
Upon what *status* of depends.....472
Ballot on cannot be deferred.....543
When rejected, cannot apply in another Lodge for one year.....602
When jurisdiction over can be surrendered.....605
Residence required for 606
When petition of may be withdrawn.....612
A brother must not gratify personal feelings against....630
Must be recommended by two members. 707
Is not required to furnish references.....707
ARCHIVES—Records of trial belong to secret.....147
Records of trial must be filed among secret.....299
ARREARS—Notice of must be given..... .....125, 448
Order of Master to give, not necessary..... 125
Notice of must have seal of Lodge.....125, 127
ARREST OF CHARTER—May be made for lack of harmony.318, 642
ASSESSMENTS—Lodges cannot levy.....39, 205
ASSISTANCE—Lodges must render.....106, 255, 407, 408, 409
Moneys advanced for must be refunded..... 158
ASSOCIATION, MASONIC VETERAN—Expenses for attending cannot be paid by a Lodge..... 696
ATTORNEY—Rules of civil Courts apply to.....164
Must not be compelled or allowed to reveal secrets....164
BALLOT—No one can be required to divulge his..... 4
One negative defeats candidate..... 5
When one negative, second should be had.....5, 421, 543
May be retaken for correction..... 5
Must be had at stated meeting..... 15

Must be had on favorable report..... 16
Mistakes in should be corrected 43
Course to be pursued when not corrected immediately.. 43
Must be unquestioned.....45, 113, 315
Master cannot give casting vote on.....47, 650
Vote of Commission must be by 60
Must be secret and sacred.....113, 129
Mason must not make known his vote 113, 139
Mason must not converse about with candidate.....123
Offenses against law of.....129, 201
Meaning of terms "unanimous vote by"..... 133
Discussion of unfavorable, not allowable.....139
Master must not declare result of former.....139
None must be had on unfavorable report.....210
Casting of unfavorable may be an offense.....315
Should be had when one member of committee is absent.401
Meaning of "ballot"..... 651
When second may be had for Master.....693
Lapse of time does not necessitate new.....508
Third ballot cannot be had.....542
Second can be had at deferred meeting.....543
BANQUETS—Cannot be paid for with Lodge funds..... .....301, 634, 641, 702
BEGGING CIRCULARS—Are not permitted.....436
BLACK BALL—(See Ballot.)
BLANKS—Should not be counted as votes.....425
BOARD OF RELIEF—Relative to re-payment of moneys..... ..... 158, 255, 611
Extent of relief that may be given.....158
BOOKS—Secretary must not permit persons not members to inspect.....215
Where presented for examination.....458
BURIAL, MASONIC—Not allowed to person falling in duel... 17
Deceased sojourning brother entitled to..... 68
Expense of burial of sojourner, by whom borne..... 68
Of suicides.....93, 170, 193
Rites of Craft must have precedence.....258
Suspended Mason not entitled to.....334
When service may be read by any brother.....465
Applicant for affiliation is entitled to..... .....526, 614
No discretion allowed as to burial of Mason in good standing..... 549
Of Mason belonging to another jurisdiction.....557
Entered Apprentice cannot receive... 563
Discretionary power of Lodge relative to.....608
In case of death while under charges.....618
Lodge should provide suitable place for.... 699
Providing place for is proper expense.....699

BUSINESS—Seven members necessary to transact..... 42
Degrees may be conferred with less than seven..... 42
BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES—Lodge not the place to settle..... 90, 116, 252, 424
When Lodge may consider.....90, 96, 100
Not recognized by Grand Lodge.....500, 572
BY-LAWS—Violation of is unmasonic 65
Need not be signed on restoration for dues.....104
Cannot be repealed by standing resolution.....658
CANDIDATE—(See Applicant for Degrees and Qualification.)
CAUCUSING—Condemned.....165
CEREMONIALS—Of the Craft, must have precedence.....258
Lodge conducting occupies post of honor.. 404
Position of other societies 404
CEREMONY—Master may omit part of opening or closing... 71
Master must not waive whole opening or closing..... 71
CERTIFICATE—Should be given to brother withdrawing.....220
Of Inspector, Master must have..... 256
Of Inspector, must be sent to Grand Lecturer.....256
Recommendatory may be refused..... ....316, 396, 523
Effect of refusal to grant, when dimit is asked for...360, 372
Not sufficient evidence to admit visitor..... 698
CHALLENGE—Of Commissioners, when too late to make..53, 350
(See Commissioners.)
CHANGE OF VENUE—Grand Master may grant.....352, 574
CHARACTER—Traducing of is an offense..... 99
Of applicant may be discussed.....224
Slandering the character of citizens is a crime.....249
CHARGES—All members must be notified of.....56, 684
Announcement at stated meeting is not notice of..... 56
Publication in paper is not notice of..... 56
All members should be notified in due season..... 56
May be preferred against a suspended Mason..... 72
When suspended Mason resides in another jurisdiction.. 73
Master may strike out portions of..... 159
Must be specific.....159, 160, 180
Certain expression not to be tolerated in.....160
May be preferred against Past Master for acts committed whilst Master.....183
Of fraud, must be clearly proven.....203
Preferred, do not deprive brother of rights.....227, 619
When vote must be had on.....278
Must be free from duplicity.....292
Must contain what..... 292
How distinct offenses must be set out.....293
Where formerly tried..... 306
Power to try is a delegated power. 306
Master must consider when presented by any Mason... .....369, 686

Where preferred in case of removal 378, 522
Accused has no right to know party charged... 380
When amendments to should be allowed.....394
Notice of amendments to be given..... 394
Against whom may be heard ... .397
Pendency of does not debar from installation... 415
Master determines validity of..... .....424, 686
Of murder, Lodges may wait for decision of Court....433
May be withdrawn at any time..... .....469, 710
Certain cannot be withdrawn.....511
Master may dismiss certain 564
Master may refuse to entertain certain..... 632
Preferred by Secretary, he cannot serve on Commission.685
Must be presented to the Master. 686
Lodge cannot act relative to withdrawal of... 710
When may be withdrawn.....710
Should not be read at meeting to elect Commissioners..714
CHARITY—Funds should not be diverted from. 44
CHARTER—Cannot be granted in U. S. by Foreign Grand Lodge..... .....1, 20
What requisite to entitle a new Lodge to..... 48
What may forfeit..... 150
May be arrested for lack of harmony.....318, 642
Revocation of, by whom exercised 643
To whom members exempt should pay dues.....646
How long members should pay dues in case of revocation of charter..... 646
Effect of revocation of..... 647
Effect of surrender of 647
CLANDESTINE—When Lodges are..... 20
It is competent for the Grand Lodge to heal Masons made in..... 216
It is competent for the Grand Lodge to authorize Lodges to heal such..... 216
CLOTHING, MASONIC—When Masons may appear in. .. 114, 169
Grand Master may grant dispensation to appear in..114, 169
Should not be worn at Masonic balls.....114
When Grand Master cannot grant dispensation to appear in..... 603
No dispensation necessary when decorating graves of deceased brethren..... 663
COLLATIONS—Must not be paid for with Lodge funds.....364
COLOR—Distinction of not recognized.....217, 260, 303
Charters may be granted without regard to.....218
COMMISSION—Meetings to elect cannot be advertised in papers..... 67
Full record of proceedings of must be kept.....124
Master cannot fill vacancies in.....126
Master should remain with.....132

Packing a, cannot be tolerated.....172
Master is chairman of.....202
Finding of must not be on detached paper without seal...243
Lodge not responsible for acts of.....266
Failure to meet at time appointed dissolves.....280, 585
Cannot recall accuser after dismissal.....281
When decision of should be announced.....295
No discussion allowable on decision of.....295
Meetings of should be at reasonable hours.....385
Judgment of, how reviewed.....419
Any brother may appeal from decision of.....439
Grand Lodge alone has power to set aside judgment of..471
Cannot review finding after signing.....487
Manner of arriving at findings.....578, 582, 591
Should meet at time appointed.....586
If not ready to proceed should adjourn.....586
Findings of must be signed by all.....587
Certain parties disqualified to act on.....617
Judgment of is judgment of the Lodge.....683
Secretary when accuser can not act as Secretary of ...683
Meeting of must be appointed by Master.....684
Failure to adjourn in accordance with law, it dies.....681
Master appoints time and place of meeting of.....686
When second meeting must be held to elect.....706
COMMISSIONERS—Are judges of credibility of witnesses..... 50
Too late to challenge after assembling.....53, 350
Accused has right to be present at election of..... 54
Majority of may proceed with trial.....59, 126, 480
Majority of all necessary for judgment.....61, 126, 480, 515, 535, 556
Effect of reversal of judgment of.....110, 521
Judgment of majority is judgment of Lodge..111, 313, 683
Accused or accuser may appeal from judgment of..111, 419
May find on part of facts charged.....141, 144
Should find accused guilty of facts proven.....161, 375
Notification of meeting to elect must have seal.....181
Cannot elect a chairman.....202, 297
Notice must be given of meeting to elect.....225, 344, 686
Cannot issue summons.....226
Accused must be notified of meeting to elect.....228
Cannot be witnesses.....229, 402, 403
Must sign transcript on appeal.....230
Must be elected at special meeting.....235
Master cannot be one.....241
Accuser cannot be one.....242
Non-compliance with their duty is an offense.....246
Must act on their own convictions.....264
Are the sole judges of facts proven.....264
When would be unworthy.....265

Must sign the whole record.....285
Charges may be made against.....301
May participate in latter part of trial.....311
Cannot act on second trial.....346, 566
First qualification of.....347
Accused may object to.....349, 384
When new election for must be had.....349
When are disqualified to act.....353
Qualification of may be canvassed.....354
Master determines objections to.....354
Master may require attendance of accused.....354
When objection to must be made.....384
Master may be objected to.....384
Cannot act as counsel.....417
Must be Master Masons.....420
Must be elected by Master Masons.....420
Presence of majority at trial sufficient.....479, 556
Vacancy in office of not provided for.....480
Need not be present at time of election.....544
Majority of those present may not be sufficient.....556
What ones may participate in findings.....581
Accused has right to vote for.....715
COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION—Minority report of cannot be received.....149
Duty not complete until majority report.....149
Object of committee.....224
Qualifications of candidate, on favorable report may be considered.....224
Reports of must be in writing.....401
Verbal report cannot be received.....401
Members of must make their own report.....401
No ballot can be had on unfavorable report.....401
Ballot may be had on majority report, when.....401
When guilty of gross neglect.....657
COMMUNICATION, MASONIC—Who not admitted to..... 27
When one Mason may hold with another..... 34
When one Lodge may hold with another..... 34
Visitor must know that Lodge has lawful authority..... 34
Lodges cannot have with "negro Masons".....215
CONDUCT—Immoral is a Masonic offense.....240
No limitation for prosecution for unmasonic.....524
CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES—Reference to plan for.....553
New Lodge responsible for debt of old.....570
Lodges cannot avoid their debts by.....636
CONSTITUTION—All questions to be decided according to... 57
Provides remedy for abuse of power by Master..... 63
Neglect of principles of may forfeit charter.....190
CONSTRUCTION—Of testimony, by whom given..... 52
Of the terms to "appear and answer"..... 78

Of the terms "sixty days notice"..... 146
Of the term "State"..... 569
Of terms "Masonic residence"..... 599
Of regulation as to qualification of candidate 400
CONTINUANCE—Of trial when should be had. 310, 385, 394
CONTRACT—When Lodge should consider breach of.... ...252
CONTRIBUTION—To retain standing is done away with. (See Constitution, Sec. 1, Art II, Part V.)
CONTRIBUTIONS—Petitions for cannot be circulated 704
CONVICT—Petition of State Prison cannot be received.....371
CONVOCATION—Of present or Past Masters, object of..... 28
CORPORATION—Within a Lodge is dangerous..... .282
COUNSEL—Accuser may employ.....128
Rules of Civil Courts apply to.....164, 298
Accused must be informed of his right to.....239
Any Master Mason, in standing, may act as.....298
A Commissioner cannot act as..... 417
COURT RECORDS—Sufficient proof in trials.....388, 429, 433
CRIMES—(See Offenses.)
CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS—(See Charges.)
CUBES—May be used instead of black-balls..... 540
None in box, no cause for objection..... 629
DANCING, PARTY—May be held in Masonic Halls..... 488
DEBATE—Master should leave chair to take part in.....531
DEBT—Relative to non-payment of.....12, 90, 494
When Lodge may notice cases of.....90, 435
Inability to pay, not an offense 279, 343, 637, 717
Not the business of Lodges to enforce payment of. ...435
Lodges should not incur.... 436
Of consolidated Lodges, new Lodge must pay.....570
DECISION—No appeal from that of Grand Master..... 2
No appeal from Master's to Lodge.....2, 485
Of Master should be respected..... 105
Of Commission, when to be announced.....295
DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS—Masons should not originate or circulate 142
DEFRAUDING—By false representations, is an offense.....197
In non-payment of debt, is necessary to incur censure..279
Is cause for suspension or expulsion.....308
DEFORMITY—Physical disqualifies for degrees 6, 400
DEGREES—Grand Master cannot confer at sight..... 3
Deformity debars from.....6, 400
Without lectures are not complete.....21, 505
Of present and Past Master, what recognized as 28
Of present and Past Master, how conferred 28
Who are entitled to confer..... 31
"Side," no part of Masonry..... 36
"Side," conferring of in Masonic Lodge-rooms, discountenanced..... 36

May be conferred with less than seven members..... 42
Qualification of applicants for. (See Applicants for Degrees.)
When conferred by one Lodge at request of another.. 163
Permission by Lodge to confer is relinquishment of rights.163
Petitions must be signed with full name.....185
Petitions for must be recorded with full name.....185
What ones are recognized by Grand Lodge.....219
When fee for is forfeited 221, 222
Grand Lodge has control of first three..... ...261, 262
Who cannot be invited to confer.....332
Method of procedure when part have been had elsewhere..... 413
Petition for cannot be withdrawn after reference.....541
Party ruptured not eligible for.....548
Cannot be conferred gratuitously.....652
Petition for from certain parties 689
When charter has been surrendered..... 692
Applicant for must be recommended by two members of Lodge.....707
Applicant for is not required to furnish references.... 707
DELINQUENTS—Must be notified..... ..... 125, 333
DEMONSTRATIONS—Lodges should not take part in public...169
DEMURRER—To charges when cannot be sustained..... 613
DEPOSITIONS—When no part of trial-record..... 579
When not entitled to consideration 579
How taken..... 686
DIMIT—Applicant for affiliation must deposit with Secretary 40, 573
If lost, reasons must be filed with Secretary.....40, 573
Construction of in certain cases.....152
In certain case member need not accept.....360, 372
What constitutes a proper one.....370
When void.....438
By whom must be applied for.....545
Must be in accord with regulation where granted.....601
DIMITTED MASON—Where should apply for affiliation.....257
When cannot sign petition for new Lodge.....399
Must be a resident of jurisdiction.....561
DINNERS—Must not be paid for with Lodge funds.....304
DIPLOMA—Not sufficient evidence to admit visitor.....688
DISCIPLINE—Good causes for. (See Offenses.).....315, 316
DISMEMBERED—(See Qualification.)
DISOBEDIENCE—Of Constitution may forfeit charter.....190
Of gavel, cause for suspension or expulsion.....450, 583
DISPENSATION—To confer degrees out of time..... 38
To re-ballot for candidates..... 38
To appear in public procession.....114, 169
To elect at other than Constitutional time.....325

Cannot be granted to appear on Fourth of July.....603
Grand Master cannot grant to receive petition of party not twelve months in this State.....700
DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY—Lodge has the power of.....426
DISQUALIFICATION—(See Qualification.)
DISSIPATION—On part of Master.....393
DISTRICTS—Grand Master authorized to divide.....300
DIVORCE—Not conclusive evidence of guilt.....342
Sufficient when corroborated.....429
DIVULGING—Of vote on candidate cannot be required.....4
DROPPING FROM ROLL—Is no longer in force.....83, 414
DRUNKARD—Habitual, is amenable.....307
DRUNKENNESS—Is a Masonic offense.....206, 296, 307
DUELING—Is repugnant to teachings of Masonry.....17
Is just cause for expulsion.....17
Party falling by, not entitled to Masonic honors.....17
DUES—Suspension for non-payment of, is absolute.....65
Disabilities of suspension for non-payment of.....65
Difference between suspension for non-payment of dues and that for unmasonic conduct.....65
May be remitted to restore a brother.....76
When not necessary to require.....79
Member having paid may withdraw.....91
Payment of restores a brother.....104
Cease during suspension for unmasonic conduct...120, 121
Secretary must give notice of delinquency in.....125, 333
Notice of arrears for must have Lodge seal.....125, 127
Discretion of Lodge relative to.....166
Operation of law suspends for non-payment of....166, 336
Object for collection of.....205
Penalty for refusal or neglect to pay.....205
When member should be suspended for non-payment of.305
Of suspended member may be remitted.....333
When they commence.....361
May be paid by brother on his death-bed.....381, 509
Remission of left to Lodge.....395
When Secretary might refuse to receive.....434
General rule relative to payment of.....434
Member delinquent six months, must be suspended....447
Member cannot be suspended without opportunity to show cause.....448
To whom payable when charter is arrested.....646
How long payable when charter is revoked.....646
May be remitted for services in instructing.....709
DUTY—Of Masons to respectfully submit to Master's ruling.105
ELECTION—Of Commissions, accused may be present at....54
Of officers, caucusing for condemned.....165
Of officers, effect of failure to hold.....283
Annual cannot be held on St. John the Baptist's Day....330

Of Grand Officers, relative to.....446
Of officers, when void.....475
Who are entitled to vote at.....547
In case Master-elect declines.....693
ELECTIONEERING—Condemned.....165
Document when not forbidden.....268, 269
ELIGIBLE—Parties in arrears for dues are not.....547
EMBEZZLEMENT—A gross Masonic offense.....140, 254
EMBLEMS—Use of on signboards condemned.....19
Must not be used for advertising.....323
Relating to use (per contra).....497
ENTERED APPRENTICE—Advancement requisite for.....8, 83
May apply to another Lodge for degrees, how.....97
Method of procedure when his Lodge is extinct.....135
May be advanced even though dismembered.....154
Status when another Lodge confers degrees by request.162
Status when another Lodge confers degrees by permission.....162
Cannot be members of a Lodge.....712
Are not entitled to all privileges and benefits.....712
EPILEPTIC FITS—Degrees not to be conferred on one subject to.....649
ESCORT—Lodge cannot appear as when services are performed by other societies.....385
Lodge may invite other societies to join as escort or otherwise.....386
EVIDENCE—When should be held insufficient.....101
Must be sent up on appeal.....187
Of one witness when not sufficient.....194
Written must appear in transcript.....209
Additional may be had on appeal.....275
Admissions of accused may be received as.....277
Hearsay cannot be taken.....155, 287, 312, 387, 389
How should be given.....288
Certain statements not evidence.....289
Transcript of Court records is sufficient.....388, 429
EXAMINATIONS—Private do not entitle to vouch.....138
EX PARTE—When trial may be had.....410, 432
What should be shown to justify.....576
Affidavit cannot be admitted in evidence.....684
EXPELLED MASON—Who has right to restore.....58
EXPENSE—Traveling, when may be paid.....107
Extraordinary should be met by increase of dues.....660
Certain cannot be paid.....696
EXPULSION—From R. A. Chapter, effect of.....23
Good causes for.....99
Reversal of judgment of restores to good standing.....521
EXPUNGING RECORDS—Not in order.....436
EYE—Loss of one disqualifies for degrees.....267

FEES—When one Lodge may claim of another..... 35
Claim to is determined by residence..... 35
Which Lodge is entitled to in certain cases.....173, 388
When candidate forfeits to Lodge.....221
Amount of to be paid by applicant for affiliation.....418
Must be returned to rejected candidate.....568
Part of fees returned when refused advancement.....653
FELLOW CRAFT—Requisites for advancement.....8, 83
Advancement of when dismembered 154
Advancement after removal from jurisdiction of Lodge.162
When petition for degree of can be received.....689
Cannot be members of a Lodge.....712
Are not entitled to benefits and privileges 712
FIGHTING—Mason engaging in, need expect no mercy..... 37
FINDINGS—Vote on must be by ballot 60
Must not be on detached paper.....243
Who may participate in.....581
How to be rendered.....669
FINES—Lodges cannot impose 192
FLOOR-WORKERS—Masters should appoint..... 440
FRAUD—Charge of must be clearly proven.....203
Is good ground for suspension or expulsion..... 308
FULL NAME—All petitions must be signed with.....185
Must be used in roll-books, etc.....185
FUNDS—Cannot be paid for jewels..... 10
Must not be diverted from charity.....44, 304, 607, 641
Lodge should retain control of its own.....282
For what purpose are gathered.....304, 519
When warrants cannot be drawn for.....364
Must be paid by Secretary when received..... 382
Cannot be used to pay funeral expenses of non-affiliate..621
Cannot be used for charity outside of Fraternity..... 622
Should not be used for banqueting purposes.....634, 641
E. A. or F. C. Lodges have no control over..... 712
Cannot be given to widows of E. A. or F. C. Masons...712
FUNERALS—When Lodge may appear at.....386
When Lodge must not appear at.....386, 481
Position of Lodge in procession at.....386, 705
Lodge may invite other Bodies to.....386, 705
Lodge must retire after service performed.....386, 444
Lodge cannot prevent service of other Bodies.....386, 705
Other orders should not be allowed to participate in....444
When Lodge may refuse to pay expense of....445, 621, 691
When Lodge cannot be opened for..... 465
When ceremony may be read by any Mason.....465
Where Lodge should be opened at.....555
Lodge cannot attend when conducted by Knights Templar.....667
Duty of Lodge to attend.....691

When must conduct ceremonies at.....691
When should pay expense of.....691
GAMBLING—Is a Masonic offense..... .....95, 272
GAVEL—Should be carried at funerals.....327
Should be carried at general public occasions.....327
Should always be obeyed... .....327, 450
Disobedience of is gross unmasonic conduct.....450, 583
GOVERNMENT—Laws of should be construed liberally..... 88
GRAND LECTURER—When duties of are performed.....368
Not his duty to qualify officers.....411
Requested to prepare installation service.....441
Requested to prepare monitorial work.....442
Ritual taught by is the only work.....459
GRAND LODGE—Will not countenance the formation of Lodges in the U. S. by Foreign Grand Lodges....1, 20
Extent of jurisdiction of..... 7
May try Grand Master.....14, 25
Restriction on in formation of Lodges..... 18
Will not tolerate infringement of jurisdiction..... 27
Has exclusive territorial jurisdiction..... 74
Has power to restore suspended Mason.....103
When will exercise power of restoration..... ...103
Can compel Lodges to do justice.....189
Recognizes no authority to grant charters in California..219
Recognizes no title of 33°.....219
Recognizes none but the three degrees.... 219
Expects Lodges to provide for their needy.....225
Cannot inquire into vote against applicants..... 259
Has control of first three degrees.....261, 262
Cannot divest itself of power to try charges..... 306
Cannot deprive a Mason of his rights without due process of law..... 339
American doctrine concerning..... .... 284, 367
Does not meddle with political or religious matters.....366
Alone has power to set aside judgment.....471
Has no jurisdiction until after verdict.....536
Is the only power that can reverse decisions of the Grand Master.....674
Executive powers include what..... 677
Cannot restore to membership..... 719
GRAND MASTER—Cannot confer degrees at sight.....3, 24
Is but a creature of the Grand Lodge..... 13
Possesses no implied powers.....13, 24
May be tried by the Grand Lodge.....14, 25
May grant certain dispensations.....38, 114, 169, 451
May divide districts as may be necessary.....300
May appoint Inspectors for new districts.....300
Power in regard to harmony in Lodges.....318
When should transfer trial of cases..... 352

Whom may appoint as Inspector....365
Cannot stay judgment of Lodge.... 493
Cannot authorize conferring of the three degrees on the same candidate on one evening....560
Decisions of by whom reversed....674
Authority of....677
Cannot grant dispensation to receive petition of party not twelve months in this State....700
GRAND OFFICERS—Election of....446
GRIEVANCES, COMMITTEE ON—Cannot be cognizant of facts outside of record....250
Cannot be cognizant of standing of applicants for restoration....250
Object of....274
May hear additional evidence....274
GUILTY—Plea of, must be made by accused himself....432
HARMONY—Power of Grand Master relative to....318
HEALED—How irregular Mason may be.... 27
Mason may be by Grand Lodge....216
Mason may be by Lodge....216
HEARSAY TESTIMONY—(See Testimony.)
HONORARY MEMBERSHIP—Nothing to justify such title.... 82
HONORS—(See Burial.)
HUMPBACKED—Such party disqualified....400
IMMORAL CONDUCT—Is a Masonic offense....240
INCORPORATION OF LODGES—Impolitic and dangerous....282
Under State laws not allowed....489
Lodges may hold stock in incorporated companies....490
Nothing gained by....512
INDEBTEDNESS—(See Debt.)
INDICTMENT—By Grand Jury not sufficient evidence of guilt.433
INFRINGEMENT—Of jurisdiction not allowed..1, 20, 27, 35, 74, 81
INITIATION—Effect of objection to....108
Masons may be tried for acts committed before....212
Members of another Lodge may object to....328
Members not entitled to know name of objector.... 427
Objection may be made orally or in writing....455
Objection may be made in or out of Lodge.... 455
Member of another Lodge cannot object to....711
INSPECTOR—Master must have certificate of....256, 319
Certificate must be sent to Grand Lecturer....256
Grand Master appoints....300
Must be resident of his district....345
Must visit every Lodge once a year....345
Whom Grand Master can appoint as....365
Need not examine re-elected Master....383, 412
Does not examine moral fitness of Master....390
His duty to qualify officers of Lodge....411
When need not examine a Past Master....412

May judge of necessity for visiting Lodge....443
When Lodge must pay expenses of....443
When shall not be reappointed....460
Must examine Lodges as to payment of dues....461
Is authorized to correct work of Lodges....476
Authority of must be respected....502
May convene a Lodge for inspection....502
Should report Master for refusal to convene his Lodge..502
Must refuse certificate to Master who fails to qualify...523
Must report Master who fails to qualify....523
Officers of new Lodge do not need certificate of....604
Must examine Masters on Constitution....644
INSTALLATION—Immediate not essential.... 325
Grand Lecturer to prepare service for....441
Is void unless Master have certificate....467
Service adopted by Grand Lodge is ritual for....474
May be public or private....513
Is duty of Master to perform....528
Master elect may not select installing officer....528
Not void if performed by Past Master selected....528
INTEMPERANCE—Is no excuse....143, 296, 307, 431
Habitual may be punished....373
Habitual is a gross offense....638
INTOXICATION—Is no excuse for wrong....143, 431
Intoxicated member may be excluded....558
INVESTIGATION—Committee on—(See Com. on Investigation.)
IRREGULAR MASON—Who considered such.... 27
How healed.... 27
JEWELS—Lodge funds cannot be used to purchase.... 10
JEOPARDY—No one can be placed in twice....550
JUDGMENT—(See Commission and Commissioners.)
JURISDICTION—Infringement of not allowed..1, 20, 27, 35, 74, 81
Is determined by residence.... 73
Grand Lodges have exclusive territorial.... 74
Lodge has exclusive right in its own territory.... 81
Extent of should be known by Lodge.... 81
Of Lodge extends to geographical center....130
The air line governs....130
Of Lodge after removal....247
Suspension without is void....340
To whom fees are paid on surrender of....398
Of offenses, how obtained....575
Over rejected candidates....602
Over profanes, when cannot be surrendered....605
JUSTICE—Grand Lodge can enforce.... 189
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Suspension from dues does not affect standing.... 23
Lodges cannot attend funerals conducted by....667
LANGUAGE—(See Offenses.)

LAWS—Lodges should obey..... 43
Masonic, how constituted.....78, 88
Of morality, should be strictly construed..... 88
Of the land, violation of are offenses.....377
LECTURER, GRAND—(See Grand Lecturer.)
LECTURES—From whom not to be received..... 9
Degrees without are incomplete..... 21
Grand Lodge requires to be given..... 21
LEGAL RIGHTS—Not province of Masonry to adjust....252, 627
LETTERS—(See Offenses.)
LIFE MEMBERSHIP—Plan of might be accomplished.....348
Contract of, Lodge cannot rescind.....463
Effect of restoration of one who holds..... 645
Is unjust and dangerous.....659
Life member is subject to extraordinary expense.....660
LIMITATION—None relative to dues or duties.....395
None in case of unmasonic conduct..... 524
LODGES—From whom may receive lectures..... 9
Establishment of restricted to what..... 18
Must not infringe jurisdiction of other Lodges 20, 27, 35, 74, 81
Under dispensation not entitled to representation..... 29
Cannot suspend members for *definite* time..... 30
Who can preside in... 31
Who can confer degrees in.....31, 708
When may demand fee from another Lodge.....35, 398
Has no power to levy assessments..... 39
Cannot admit an applicant for affiliation without dimit. 40
Seven members required as a quorum..... 42
May confer degrees with fewer than seven members... 42
Must not take liberties with the law..... 43
Requisite for a charter for..... 48
Master or one Warden must be present at meeting of. 70, 708
Part of opening or closing ceremony may be omitted.. 71
May try a Mason under suspension..... 72
Cannot try a Mason suspended by themselves, when... 73
Has not the right to make Mason of those outside the jurisdiction..... 74
Should aid widows and orphans of worthy non-affiliates. 75
May remit dues of member to restore him.....76, 276
Has right of exclusive jurisdiction..... 87
Should know extent of jurisdiction..... 81
May release a member from dues and duties..... 83
Are not the places for settlement of business difficulties.....90, 96, 100, 424, 627, 632
Cannot re-instate by vote one who withdraws..... 91
Any officer of may withdraw..... 92
Cannot get rid of members on trifling charges..... 94
Duty of when applying for restoration of a member... 98
When has power to restore a member.....103

Must not suffer members to want for necessaries. 106, 407, 408
When cannot appear in Masonic clothing 114, 169
Extent of jurisdiction of.....130
No action of required to suspend non-affiliate.....134
May confer degrees by request of other Lodges.....162
When conferring degrees is act of requesting Lodge....163
Effect of granting permission to receive petition..... 163
Only discretion of in reference to payment of dues....166
Power of relative to suicides..... 170
When are entitled to fees in advancement.....173
Cannot impose fines 192
Relative to petition wrongly received by another Lodge.201
May not lightly condone an offense.....212
Cannot receive petition of one unable to read and write.213
Cannot have intercourse with "Negro Masons".....215
Ought to give certificate to withdrawing member.....230
When non-affiliate may petition for new.....223, 399
Jurisdiction of in case of removal.....247
Should give opinion on petition for restoration 250
When must not recommend restoration.....251
Must care for its own needy members.....255
Is not responsible for acts of Commissioners.....266
Should control its own funds.....282
Effect of failure to hold election at proper time.....283
Should not suspend member without just cause....305, 333
Cannot try its Master.....355
May subscribe for stock in Masonic Hall Association....363
Duty of in reference to warrants on its treasury.....364
Cannot receive petition of one who has been a convict..371
When only may appear at funerals.....386
Must not elect Master intemperate in habits.....391
May hear charges against whom.....397
Place of in the conduct of ceremonies..... 404, 705
Has control over its own initiates 414
Has the right to dispose of real estate.....426
May wait for determination of charges in a Court.....433
Must exact the payment of dues.....434
Must not issue begging circulars..... 436
Should not permit other bodies to participate in funeral service.....444
May refuse to pay funeral expenses.....445
Must have recommendation when changing place of meeting.....452
Has no jurisdiction over profanes.....453
Cannot rescind contract of life membership.....463
Cannot be opened in the absence of Master and Wardens 465, 708
Must satisfy itself of moral fitness of candidate.....472
Must hold it meetings in its own hall.... 482

Must care for widows and orphans of deceased brethren.483
Cannot incorporate under State laws.....483
May hold stock in incorporate company.....490
Must not receive application for affiliation, when.....498
Cannot set aside authority of Inspector.....502
Penalty for failure to install Master qualified.....503
Should bear expense of trial of non-affiliate.....504
When Lodge is complainant it has control.....511
May buy, hold, sell, and manage property through Trustees.....512
Should not divert funds from purposes of charity..519, 607
Should notice objections stated by another Lodge.....534
Cannot confer degrees on Sunday.....537
Removal of widow does not relieve Lodge of her care...538
May elect any member qualified as a Commissioner....544
When can grant dimit to member.....545
Must be opened in its Lodge-room.....555
Must return fees to candidate rejected for second and third degrees.....568
When formed by consolidation is responsible for debts of old Lodges.....570
How it acquires jurisdiction of offense.....575
Cannot receive petition, within twelve months, of party rejected after surrender of jurisdiction.....598
Cannot surrender jurisdiction and grant permission to a candidate to apply to another Lodge.....602
May receive what petitions.....606
Can alone exercise discretionary power relative to the burial of Masons suspended for non-payment of dues.608
Should return moneys advanced, if able.....611
Is responsible for acts of its officers.....615
Cannot use funds to pay funeral expenses of Masons suspended for non-payment of dues.....621
Cannot use funds for charity outside of fraternity.....622
What records of should show.....633
Cannot avoid payment of debts by consolidation.....636
When it should cease to exist.....642
MAJORITY—Will of is law.....317
Of Commissioners is sufficient at trials.....473
MALICE—May be ground for charges.....315, 609
MASONIC CLOTHING—(See Clothing, Masonic.)
MASONIC COMMUNICATION—(See Communication, Masonic.)
MASONIC CRIMES—(See Offenses.)
MASONIC DISTRICTS—(See Districts.)
MASONIC HALL—Lodges may subscribe for stock in.....363
MASONIC HONORS—(See Burial, Masonic.)
MASON—Who has right to restore.....58
May be a member of any Lodge.....62
May apply for membership in any Lodge.....62, 80

In what jurisdiction should be a member.....62
May apply as often as he chooses.....64
Should be a member of some Lodge.....66
May be tried when under suspension.....72
What Lodge should try a suspended Mason.....73
Dying whilst suspended, cannot be restored.....87
Must not injure a brother in good name.....142
May be tried for acts committed before initiation.....212
Whom the Grand Lodge recognizes as.....219
When unworthy should be expelled.....314
Must not be deprived of rights without cause....336, 339
May retain his membership anywhere.....405
Is presumed worthy until otherwise proved.....408
Should be honest.....626
MASONRY—Is not a Christian or religious Order.....32
Requirements of.....32
Has nothing to do with politics.....341, 366
MASTER—May admit or refuse visitors.....26
When should not admit visitor.....26
Degree of Present or Past, when recognized.....28
Degree of Present or Past, how conferred.....28
Need not have served as Warden.....33
Has power to issue summons.....49, 236
Must see that members are notified in due season of charges preferred.....56
Has absolute control in his Lodge.....63
May refuse admission to any.....63, 529
May exclude, or remove a member.....63, 558
He or one Warden must be present.....70
May omit part of opening or closing ceremony.....71
Is proper person to judge of fitness of material.....86
May withdraw from Lodge.....92
Is Chairman of all Commissions.....202, 264, 286, 297, 392
Must not retire until verdict is found.....202, 297
When must declare a candidate rejected.....210
Cannot be a Commissioner.....241
Must have certificate of Inspector.....256
Should bring offenders to trial.....263
Re-elected, must have Inspector's certificate.....325
Should notice objection offered by member of another Lodge.....328, 533
May be elected even if maimed.....329
When cannot preside at trials.....351, 352, 392
May require attendance of accused at election of Commissioners.....354
May determine sufficiency of objection to Commissioners.....354
Cannot be tried by his own Lodge.....355
May request brethren not members to retire.....359

May appoint officer *pro tempore*.....362
When may be custodian of funds.....362
Must consider charges when presented by any Master Mason in standing.....369
Re-elected, need not be re-examined.....383
Accused may object to.....384
What disqualifies to conduct trial.....384
Inspector does not examine moral fitness of.....390
Should be a man of good repute and habits.....391, 673
Mode of procedure when he cannot preside at trials.....392
When should be tried and expelled.....393
Must suspend delinquent.....447
Effect of failure to qualify and be installed.451, 477, 503, 661
Province of in trials.....499
When office does not become vacant.....507
Cannot select installing officer.....528
Should leave chair when he engages in debate.....531
Must examine and approve trial records.....534, 593
When cannot be installed.....547
May be a witness.....580
Cannot transfer his duties to the Wardens.....592, 594
Grand Master may suspend for failure to qualify.....661
Ignorance of law does not excuse.....672
Undertakes to perform duties faithfully.....672
When second election may be had.....693
When not disqualified to preside at trial.....694

MASTER, GRAND—(See Grand Master.)

MASTER MASON—When petition for degrees may be received 689

MATERIAL—Master is proper judge of.....86

MEETINGS—To elect Commissioners cannot be advertised in newspapers.....67
Master or one Warden must be present at all.....70
Notice of to elect Commissioners must be given.....225
Of Commissioners should be at reasonable time.....385
Of Lodge, where must be held.....482

MEMBER—Cannot be required to divulge his vote.....4
Cannot be suspended for a definite time.....30
Mason need not be of nearest Lodge.....62
May be excluded or removed from Lodge-room.....63
Has his rights, which must be respected.....94
Lodge must not permit needy to be a burden to other Lodges.....255
When only should be suspended for non-payment of dues.....305
When one ceases to be.....396
Is entitled to relief, if in good standing.....406
Master must entertain a motion to relieve.....409
When must be declared suspended.....447
Cannot be suspended without notice of arrears.....448
Widows and orphans of are entitled to relief.....483, 538

MEMBERSHIP—Dimit must accompany application for.....40
Mason may hold in any Lodge.....62
When ceases in a Lodge.....73, 91, 396
There is nothing that justifies title of "Honorary".....83
Life, plan of might be accomplished.....348
Life, Lodge cannot rescind contract of.....463
Grand Lodge cannot restore to.....719

MINUTES—Should be a history of the Lodge.....518
Should show what.....518
Should be written, how.....518

MISREPRESENTATIONS—(See Offenses.)

MISTAKES—Second ballot allowed for correcting.....5
In balloting, should be corrected.....43

MONEY—Nothing in Constitution to enforce payment of.....205
Obtaining by promise to pay from particular source.....273

MONEYS—How drawn from treasury.....517
Grand Lodge may appropriate for any worthy purpose.666

MONITOR—Grand Lecturer requested to prepare.....442
No change in permitted.....442
What adopted for California.....474

MORALITY—Of Masonry is practicable.....22
Grand Lodge is pledged to sustain.....22
Laws relating to should be construed strictly.....88

MORAL LAW—Relative to violation of.....140, 500

NAME—Petitions should be signed with full.....185
Should be recorded in full.....185

NEAREST LODGE—Applicant for degrees must join.....27
Mason need not be member of.....62, 64, 80, 257, 422

NEEDY MEMBERS—Lodge must care for its own.....255

"NEGRO MASONS"—Rule in regard to still in force.....214
Lodges can have no intercourse with.....215
Negroes made in regular Lodges may be admitted.260, 303

NEW LODGE—When non-affiliate may sign petition for.....223
When non-affiliate may not sign petition for.....399
Petition for may be acted on at once.....449
But members should be notified of.....449
Relative to petitions for.....695

NEW TRIAL—Must be had when Grand Lodge orders.....559

NOMINATIONS—For officers, there is nothing forbidding.....270
Would tend to facilitate business.....270
Would preserve harmony of Lodge.....270

NON AFFILIATES—Position of.....66
After six months are suspended.....66, 697
May be restored in what manner.....66
Lodges should relieve widows and orphans of those dying in good standing.....75
When may petition for new Lodge.....223
When may not petition for new Lodge.....399
What Lodge bears expense of trial of.....504

Cannot keep in good standing by contributing to a Lodge in another State....655
Must apply for affiliation in this State....697
NON-PAYMENT OF DUES—(See Dues.)
NOTICE—All from chartered Lodges must have seal....11
All documents from chartered Lodges must have seal....11
By advertisement in newspaper is not due....67
Of arrears for dues must have seal....125
Of special meeting to elect Commissioners must have seal....181
Of special meeting to elect Commissioners must state object....182
Accused must have notice of special meeting to elect Commissioners....228
Verbal does not constitute due....344
How served....55, 67, 410
Delinquent cannot be suspended without....448
OBJECTION—To advancement. (See Advancement.)
To Commissioners. (See Commissioners.)
To initiation....108, 427, 455 (See Initiation.)
To visitors. (See Visiting Brother.)
OBSCENE LETTERS—(See Offenses.)
OFFENSES—Using Masonic emblems to advertise business....18, 323, 497
Gambling and being connected with games....95
Traducing the character of a Mason....99, 272
Accusing a brother of theft, etc....99
Endeavoring to obtain property fraudulently....99
Depositing ballot in such way as to be seen....129
Looking to see how another votes....129
Telling how another votes....129
Accusing another of casting a black-ball....129
Asking another why he cast a black-ball....129
Asking another if he cast a black-ball....129
Fraudulently alleging untruths in a petition for the degrees....131, 196
Fighting a brother Mason....133
Embezzlement....140, 254
Violations of the laws of the land....140, 377
Violations of the moral law....140
Originating defamatory statements....142, 171
Circulating defamatory statements....142, 171
Intemperance....143, 296, 307, 393
Abusive language to a brother..156, 160, 198, 200, 201, 207 232, 234, 431
The habitual use of profane language....156, 206
Packing a trial commission....172

Divulging the proceedings of a Lodge to one not entitled....177
Slandering a brother....179
Writing out the secret work of the Order....184
Willfully misrepresenting the transactions of a Lodge..195
Defrauding a brother by false representations....197
Sending scurrilous or obscene letters....199
Declaring that certain parties should never become members of the Lodge....201
Fraud, especially against a Mason....100, 203, 308
Drunkenness and profanity....206
Swindling a brother....209, 253
Knowingly receiving a petition from one who cannot read and write....213
Cutting and seriously wounding a brother....233
Immoral conduct....240
Secretary's allowing one not a member to see his books..245
Non-compliance with duty as a Commissioner....246
Suppressing a paper while acting as Secretary....248
Slandering the character and impeaching the virtue of citizens....249
Obtaining money from a brother by promise of payment from a particular source, and violating promise....273
Habitual intemperance, and being a common drunkard....296, 373, 633
Rendering verdict of acquittal in spite of proof....301
Want of respect to Masonic superiors....324
Surreptitiously obtaining and falsifying the record....357
Striking a brother....376
Neglect to obey summons....432
Refusal to obey the Master's gavel....450, 583
Lecturing a brother for visitation or affiliation who is unable to pass examination....484
To ballot for and elect one who, not being vouched for, cannot pass examination....492
Neglect of duty and failure to pay over moneys by the Secretary....600
Committing rape is one of the greatest....631
The writing and publishing a defamatory letter....635
Slander and the use of vile language....639
Frequenting a house of ill-fame, and consorting with inmates thereof....640
OFFICE—Nominations for may be made....270
Vacancy in, may be filled by Master....362
Vacancy in, of Treasurer, Master is custodian of funds..362
No election can be held to fill vacancy in....527
Vacancy in office of Secretary, Master fills....506
OFFICERS—Any one may withdraw from Lodge....92
The Master may resign and withdraw....175

Old officers hold until new are elected....283
When election for is unconstitutional....330
Grand, when do not receive pay....167
Grand, election of....446
Master may suspend for failure to qualify....661
PALL-BEARERS—Other organizations may be invited to furnish....705
PAPERS—Suppressing of by Secretary *pro tem.* an offense..248
PAST MASTER—Degree of, by whom conferred....28
Degree of, how conferred....28
May be tried for acts committed while Master....183
In case of election as Master, need not be examined...412
Cannot open Lodge in absence of Master and Wardens.464
Regulation relative to degree of has never been rescinded....648
PAYMENT—Of money, nothing in Constitution to enforce...205
PECUNIARY RIGHTS—Not province of Masonry to adjust....252
PENALTIES—Only ones recognized....192
PETITIONS—Are property of the Lodge....16
Cannot be withdrawn. (See Sec. 612.)....16
Ballot must be had on....16
For affiliation, must be accompanied by dimit....40
Of party rejected by another Lodge, cannot be immediately received....204
Must have recommendation of two members....211
Of whom may be received....217
Of ex-State Prison convict cannot be received....371
Reports upon must be in writing....401
Duty of reporting on cannot be delegated....401
When cannot be received....598
When should be withdrawn....612
For new Lodge. (See New Lodge.)
For restoration. (See Restoration.)
When certain may be received....689
In case of surrender of charter....692
PHYSICAL QUALIFICATIONS—(See Qualifications.)
PLEA—Of "guilty," by whom put in....432
POLITICS—Masonry has nothing to do with....341, 366
POPULATION—What necessary for new Lodge....48
PREROGATIVES—Of Grand Master....38
PRESENT MASTER—Degree of, by whom conferred....28
Degrees of, how conferred....28
PRESIDING OFFICER. (See Trials.)
PRISON—Petition of ex-convict of State cannot be received....371
In case of charges, Lodge may wait until after trial by Court....433
PROCEEDINGS—Should not be made public....147
Of Grand Lodge authority to subordinate Lodge....680

PROFANITY—(See Offenses.)
PROFICIENCY—Requisite for advancement....8, 83
PROPER DIMIT. (See Dimit.)
PROPERTY—Lodge may dispose of....426
Lodge may hold through Trustees....512
PROVOCATION—No excuse for personal violence....430
PUNISHMENT—Proper subject for....315, 316
Willful neglect of duty, cause for....334
QUALIFICATIONS—Of applicant for degrees....6, 89, 102, 112, 153, 168, 217, 400, 428, 548, 701
Loss of one eye disqualifies....267
What are proper tests of....303
Belief in God is essential....662
Committee of Investigation should inquire relative to..662
QUESTIONS—Constitutional, how decided....57
QUORUM—Seven *members* constitute....42
READ AND WRITE—Lodge cannot receive the petition of one unable to....213
Initiate unable to, must learn before being advanced...331
REAL ESTATE—Lodge has right to dispose of....426
RE-BALLOT—When cannot be had by another Lodge....539
What Lodge can ask dispensation to....539
RECOGNITION—Of degrees of Past and Present Master....28
Of side degrees....36
Of a Mason made in an Army Lodge....137
Of Masons generally....219
None of any authority to grant charters....219
None of degree or title of 33°....219
None except of first three degrees....219
RECOMMENDATORY CERTIFICATE—May be refused....316
Should not be refused without good cause....316
Negative vote cannot be inquired into....316
RECONSIDERATION—Lodge cannot reconsider the election of a Master....325
RECORDS—At what meeting to be approved....15
Of trial, statement of accused should form part of....77
Of trial, belong to the secret archives of Lodge....147
Accused should have access to....147, 670
Committee of Grievances cannot be cognizant of certain....250
Of trial, Commissioners must sign....285
Of trial, where must be filed....299, 670
Obtaining and falsifying is an offense....357
Of a Court, are sufficient proof....388, 429
Examining is not in order....437
Inspectors are authorized to examine....476
Must show what in case of trial....577
Secretary cannot certify to correctness of unless present all the time....590
Of trial, should be approved by Master....593, 669

REFRESHMENTS—Lodge cannot expend funds for.....304, 634, 641, 702
REGULAR MASON—Who is recognized as.....219
REJECTION—Is the right of every member.....315
Habitually rejecting, a cause for discipline.....315
Time after before petition can be again received.....612
RELIEF—Lodge must not let member suffer want.....106
Moneys advanced for must be refunded by Lodge.....158
Amount of that any Lodge may advance for another Lodge.....168
Lodge must see that its members are not a burden to others.....255
When should not be withheld.....406, 407, 408
Master may not refuse motion for.....409
Cannot be given to widows of E. A. or F. C. Masons...712
RELIGIOUS OPINIONS—Masonry not a religious institution.... 32
Lodge has nothing to do with.....366
Discussion on is not allowable.....366
RELINQUISHMENT—Of jurisdiction, permission to another Lodge to confer the degrees is.....163
Which Lodge is entitled to the fees.....173
Lodge may surrender right to fees.....398
When Lodge cannot surrender jurisdiction.....453
REMOVAL OF LODGE—When no action but that of the Lodge is required.....115
From one town to another, action necessary.....452
REPORTS OF GRAND OFFICERS—There is nothing directing what they shall contain.....239
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—(See Committee of Investigation.)
REPRESENTATION—Lodge U. D. has none in Grand Lodge... 29
REPRIMAND—Appeal stays sentence of.....69, 493, 551, 554, 716
Transcript not needed in case of.....716
Suspended brother incurring should be expelled.....326
RESIDENCE—Temporary is same under this as under other jurisdictions..... 46
Not necessary for Mason to be member of Lodge nearest his.....62, 80
Carries with it jurisdiction..... 73
In case of charges.....410
For one year, when not necessary.....454
Depends largely upon intention.....456, 656, 675, 676
Is the domicile, home, or place, etc.....599
Must be for six months in the Lodge jurisdiction.....606
Must be for one year in the State..... 606
RESIGNATION—The Master, or any officer, may tender. 92, 174, 176
Upon that of Master, Senior Warden signs certificate..176
RESPECT—Want of to Masonic superiors, is an offense.....324
RESTORATION—Right of, in whom vested.....58, 103
Lodge may remit dues to restore member.....76, 276

When not possible..... 87
Notice of meeting to consider that of expelled Mason must be given..... 98
Records must show that notice of meeting was given... 98
In case of non-payment of dues..... 104
Reversal of judgment by Grand Lodge restores....110, 521
Method of procedure in case of suspended Mason..... 118
When notice of application for must be given. 146, 147, 671
What Lodge must consider petition for..... 230, 322, 609
Lodge must not recommend merely to get rid of applicant.....251
When dues paid after death of brother may restore....381
Effect of when granted by Grand Lodge..... 496
Tender of dues restores whether received or not.....509
Notice of must be received at stated meeting 671
REVERSAL—Of judgment by Grand Lodge restores.....110, 521
When new trial must be had, on reversal.....559
RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES—Every member has, and cannot be deprived of without cause..... ....94, 336, 339
Accused must be informed of on trial.....239
Charges preferred do not deprive of..... 619
RITUAL—Who may perform..... 31
What constitutes the, in California.....474
ROLL—Dropping from longer in force.....83 (Note.)
ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER—Suspension or expulsion from does not affect standing 23
Sitting in with brother entitles to vouch 302
RULES AND REGULATIONS—Remain in force until reported by Grand Lodge.....214
SABBATH DAY—(See Sunday.)
SALOON—Lodge should not rent their building for.....664
SCOTTISH RITE—Has no control of first three degrees 261
SEAL OF LODGE—Must be attached to all notices..... 11
Transcript of trial records must have.....231
SECOND BALLOT—(See Ballot.)
SECRECY—Master may enjoin.....530
Effect of violation of injunction.....530
SECRETARY—Must not permit parties not members to inspect his books.....245
Must pay over funds as fast as received.....382
Incompetent should resign, or be displaced.....416
When might refuse to receive dues.....434, 509
Relative to inspection of his books.....458
Vacancy in office of filled by Master.....506
Duty in reference to keeping records.....565
When cannot certify to record of trial.....590
When should be suspended.....600
When accuser, cannot act as Sec. of Trial Commission..685

SECRETS—A Mason cannot be punished for concealing those of a brother....178
SENIOR WARDEN—Cannot preside at trials....392
May call a Past Master to preside in Lodge....616
SENTENCE—Vote on must be by ballot....60
SHORT-HAND—Testimony cannot be taken in....495
"SIDE DEGREES"—Form no part of Masonry....36
Conferring of in Masonic Lodges discountenanced....36
SLANDER—(See Offenses.)
SOCIETIES, OTHER—(See Ceremonials and Funerals.)
SOJOURNING BROTHER—Is entitled to burial....68
Repayment of expenses can scarcely be demanded....68
SPECIFICATIONS—Vote must be had on....278
Must not be general....588
STANDING—Good in one Lodge is good in all....62
STATE—Construction of term....457, 569
STATED MEETING—Ballot for degrees must be had at....15
Records must be approved at....15
STATEMENT—Accused has right to make....77
Weight to be given to....77
Should form part of record....77
ST. JOHN'S DAY—Election on not constitutional....330
STOCK—Lodges may subscribe for....363, 490
SUBORDINATE LODGE—(See Lodge.)
SUICIDES—Burial of....93, 170, 193
Families of entitled to aid and protection....486
SUMMONS—Face of need not show order of Master....41
Secretary acts under order of Master relative to....41
Master may issue, when....49
May be issued without order of Lodge....49
Must be obeyed without question....49
What is not proper service of....56, 682, 686
Prerogative of Master to issue....226
Disobedience of subjects to punishment....244
When trial may be had without service of....290, 410
Reading of to the accused is not sufficient....682
Must be issued in duplicate....682
Time allowed in....686
SUNDAY—Work not allowed on....462, 537
SUPERIORS, MASONIC—Should be respected....324
SUSPENDED MASON—Who may restore....58
When may restore himself....65, 395
When may be tried without restoration....72
What Lodge should try a....73
Course to pursue in case of trial of....73
Dying while under suspension cannot be restored..87, 514
May be reprimanded....526, 510
Incurring reprimand, should be expelled....326

Status of when restored by Grand Lodge....496
Procedure in case of death of certain....620
SUSPENSION—From R. A. Chapter does not affect standing..23
Must be for indefinite time....30
Must be how recorded....30
For non-payment of dues is absolute....65
For non-payment of dues, disabilities of....65
For non-payment of dues and unmasonic conduct, difference between....65
Mason dying under cannot be restored....87, 514
When Lodge should not permit....305
Duty of Lodge before permitting....305, 335
When judgment of is void....340
Effect of by Grand Lodge....496
Reversal of judgment of restores....521
SWINDLING—(See Offenses.)
TECHNICALITIES—Can avail nothing....309
Cannot stay judgment....309
TEMPERANCE—One of the cardinal virtues....271
Neglect of is a Masonic crime....271
TESTIMONY—Who judge the truth of....50
Proper rule for taking....52, 687
By whom is construction of to be given....52, 668, 688
Hearsay cannot be admitted....155, 287, 312, 387, 389
Must be given in full....236, 356, 668, 687
Opportunity must be given to produce....310, 320
Transcript of Court records is sufficient....388, 429
TESTS—Of worthiness, what are the only proper....303
THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE—Is not recognized....219
TITLES—What not recognized....219
TRANSACTIONS—Of Lodge, revealing is an offense....177, 195
The minutes should be a complete record of....518
TRANSCRIPT—Written evidence must appear in....209
Must be signed by Commissioners....230
Must have seal of Lodge....231
Must show that special meeting was called....235
Must show at what meeting Commissioners were elected....235
Must show how witnesses testified....237
Must show that the Master presided....291
Must show that the accused was summoned....291
Must show whether accused appeared at trial....291
What a transcript is....299, 670
Must be examined and approved by Master....534
Must be sent to Grand Secretary....670
No need in case of reprimand....716
TRANSFER OF TRIAL—(See Trial.)
TREASURER—Vacancy in office of, how filled....362, 527
Master is custodian of funds during vacancy....362

When warrants cannot be drawn upon.....364
Warrants on should be noted in the minutes.....517
Election to fill vacancy in office of requires a dispensation.....527
TRIAL—Nothing in Masonry to prevent second..... 37
Acquittal is no bar to second..... 51
Majority of Commissioners may proceed with..... 59
Where trial of suspended Mason must be held..... 73
Records of belong to the secret archives.....147
When must proceed *ex parte*.....188, 410, 432, 686
The Master must preside at.....286, 297, 595
Cannot be had without service of summons, when.....290
May be transferred by the Grand Master. 352, 574, 596, 597
The accuser has the right to be present at, to the conclusion.....379
Should not be conducted at unreasonable hours.....385
The Senior Warden cannot preside at.....392
Mode of procedure when Master cannot preside..... 392
When adjournment of should be granted.....394
Must be had when charges are preferred.....423, 559
Is strictly a criminal proceeding.....432, 686
May be deferred until after trial by Court..... 433
May be adjourned for more than ten days.....478
Laws regulating do not provide for vacancies.....480
In case of non-affiliate the Lodge preferring the charges must bear the expense.....504
Second trial cannot be had on reversal of judgment by the Grand Lodge.....532
Certain things essential at.....686
When may be re-transferred.....690
When Master is not disqualified to preside at.....694
TRUSTEES—A Lodge may appoint.....512
A Lodge may buy, hold, and sell property by means of.512
UNAFFILIATED MASON—(See Non-Affiliated Mason.)
UNFAVORABLE BALLOT—(See Ballot.)
UNMASONIC CONDUCT—Master may refuse to recognize certain charge of.....520
No Statute of Limitation relative to.....524
VACANCY IN OFFICE—May be filled by Master..... 362
In office of Treasurer, relative to.....362, 527
In office of Secretary, relative to.....506
VERBAL NOTICE—Is not due notification..... 344
VERBAL REPORT—On candidate, not proper.....401
VERDICT—When but one can be reached.....265
In what manner should be rendered.....278
Rendering certain may be ground for charges.....301
Requires a majority vote of Commissioners.....535
VISIT—Right of is not absolute.....26, 148
Every Mason is entitled to ask the favor of..... 26

Lodges may concede or refuse the right..... 26
Master may admit or reject..... 26
Colored Mason is entitled to.....303
By Inspector, relative to.....443
VISITING BROTHER—When Master should not admit..... 26
No Lodge should refuse without reason..... 26
Must satisfy himself that the Lodge is a regular one... 84
Master is proper person to decide objection to. 358, 466, 625
When may be requested to retire.....359
Failing on examination, must not be lectured.....484
Master may admit or exclude.....529
Master may require reason for objection to.....529
Name of objector should not be made known.....623
Should be notified of objection privately.....624
Objection to is a private matter.....625
Master should require reason for objection to.....654
Must prove himself to be a Mason 698
VOTE—No member can be required to divulge..... 4
Reasons for cannot be required..... 4
Master decides tie on..... 47
In case of tie Master has two..... 47
Upon findings must be by ballot..... 60
Upon sentence must be by ballot..... 60
Member withdrawing cannot be restored by..... 91
On admission cannot be inquired into.....259
Manner of taking..... 552
Those not voting assent to motion.....565, 566
Master not entitled to casting vote in case of election of officers.....650
VOUCHING—Sitting in R. A. Chapter with a brother entitles to.....302
Private examination does not entitle to.....138
WARDENS—Master need not have served as..... 33
Cannot pass upon charges..... 594
Cannot preside at trials.....595
May call Past Master to preside.....616
Master may suspend for failure to qualify.....661
WIDOW AND ORPHANS—Lodges should contribute to those of brother dying in their midst..... 75
Have claim on Lodge for relief.....483
Removal from jurisdiction does not destroy claims.....538
WITHDRAWAL—How accomplished..... 91
Member withdrawing cannot be reinstated by vote.... 91
Any officer may withdraw..... 92
Form of certificate without recommendation.....220
Certificate of with or without recommendation is a dimit.370
Of charges, when may be made.....469
WITNESS—Who judge credibility of..... 50
Cannot be a Commissioner.....229, 402, 403

Testimony of must be given in full.....236
Master Mason must testify on his honor as such.....237
Master of Lodge may be.....580
WORDS—Construction of certain.....578
WORK—Who cannot be invited to perform.....332
WOUNDING—(See Offenses.)